



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



B 3 726 664



6294

University of California.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER,

Professor of History and Law in Columbia College, New York.

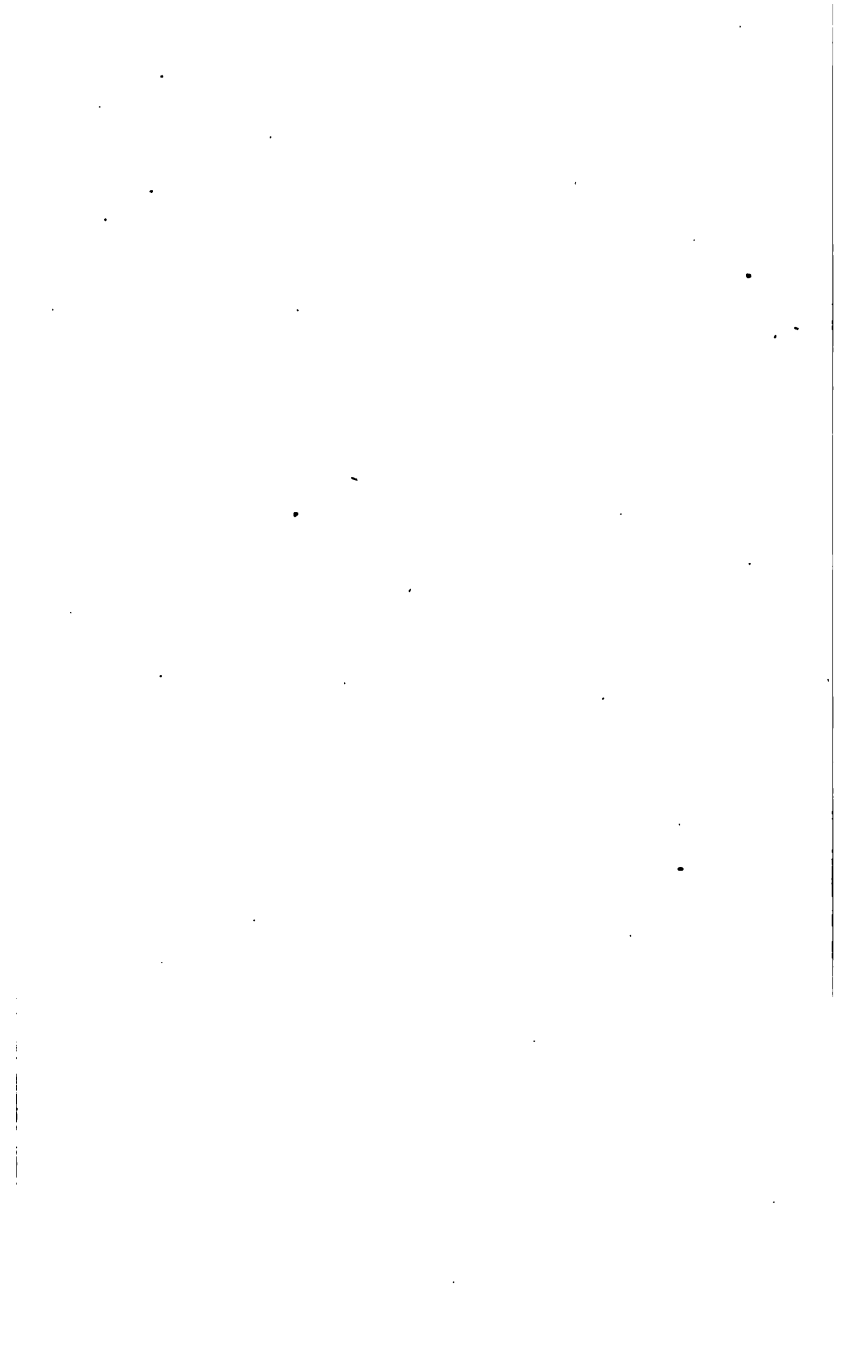
THE GIFT OF

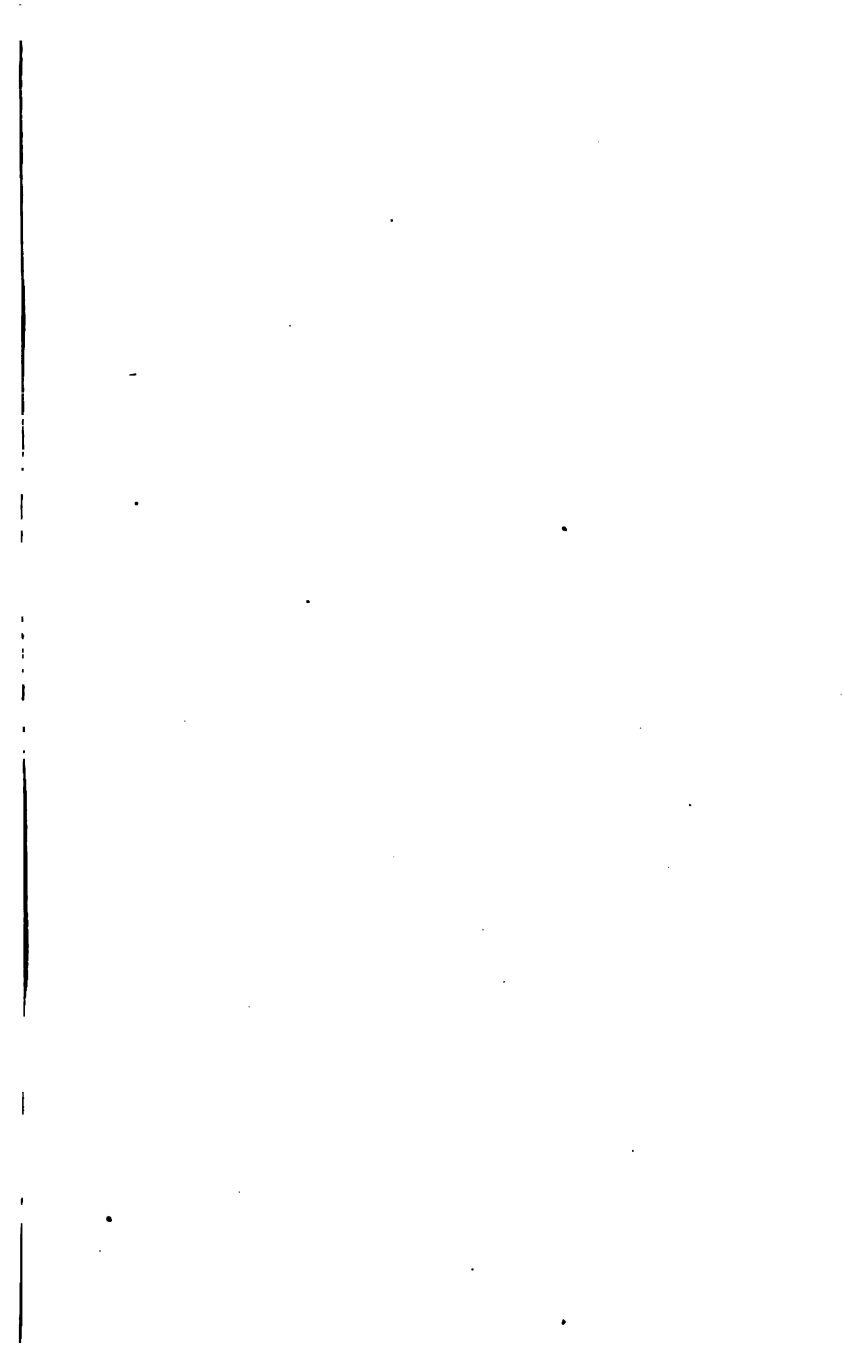
MICHAEL REESE,

Of San Francisco.

1873.







4464

IE

THE

297.

AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND

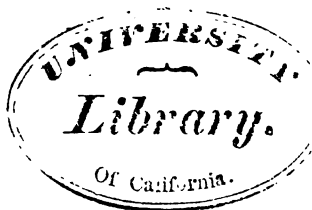
REPOSITORY

OF

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1850.



BOSTON:

CHARLES C. LITTLE AND JAMES BROWN.

1849.

~~1854~~
A 5
1850

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by
G. P. SANGER AND F. E. PARKER,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

6297

CAMBRIDGE:
METCALF AND COMPANY,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

PREFACE.

THE twenty-first volume of the American Almanac, being the first volume of the third series, is now offered to the public. Unwearied pains have been taken to collect full, authentic, and varied information concerning the complex affairs of the general and State governments; and a mass of official documents and private correspondence has been digested relating to the government, finances, legislation, public institutions, internal improvements, and resources of the United States. It is believed that the present volume is equal to its predecessors in fulness and accuracy, and that it will sustain the high character of the American Almanac as a trustworthy manual for reference, and a full repository of useful knowledge.

The Astronomical Department has been, as usual, under the direction of Professor Peirce, whose high reputation is a sufficient guaranty of the completeness and accuracy of the computations. The article upon "Melloni's Researches in Radiant Heat" is a treatise in itself, and will be useful and instructive to all classes of readers. The earlier volumes of the Almanac contained articles upon various scientific matters. Since that time, the achievements of science have been so numerous, as to require a new series of articles upon subjects of the same class. The series is commenced this year, and will be continued in future volumes. The Meteorological Information is full and general; new and carefully prepared tables are given. Some favors were received too late for publication.

In the Second Part of the volume, the chapters upon the several Departments will be found to be full and accurate, having been corrected at Washington to the latest dates possible for publication. New lists have been added of Pension Agents, Indian Agents, and of Registers, Receivers, &c. connected with the Land Office. Later changes in these and in the various other lists are noted in the "Additions and Corrections" at the end of the volume. The rates of postage under the present postal arrangements have been carefully compiled, and are believed to be as accurate and intelligible as any thing that has been published. The chapter upon Public Lands contains an abstract of the Land Commissioners' Report for 1848, and the valuable tables appended thereto, in which the condition of the public lands and the various donations and grants thereof, from the founda-

tion of the federal government to the present time, and the present extent of the public domain, are shown. The connected description of the three great "Water-Works" in the country will be found interesting and convenient, and valuable for reference. The tabular view of all the railroads in this country is continued from the last volume; and the comparative view of the debts, property, and general financial condition of all the States, has been corrected with great care from the latest official returns. The titles of the public laws and joint resolutions are given as last year. The abstracts of the laws have been carefully prepared, and made more full than formerly. They are now sufficiently full for all but professional use. The information concerning the individual States is as full as in former years. Should any one note inaccuracies or deficiencies therein, he is urgently asked to correct them. The European part of the work has been thoroughly revised, and is believed to be accurate. The account of the population of the several dependencies of Austria, and the movements therein, is made interesting from the recent position of that government. The Chronicle of Events and the Obituary notices are more extended than in former years.

The thanks of the Editor are particularly due to the heads of Departments at Washington, and to his many contributors and correspondents, to whom the work is indebted for a great part of its value. A continuance of their favors is respectfully solicited. A work embracing such a multitude of facts must necessarily contain some errors; persons who detect any are earnestly requested to communicate them to the Editor. It is particularly desirable that these communications should not be anonymous. It is frequently a source of regret to the Editor that he cannot suitably acknowledge the valuable hints and assistance of anonymous correspondents. It is a matter of some public interest, that a periodical which circulates so widely, both in Europe and America, and which is so universally trusted as a manual for reference, should be rendered as accurate as possible; and this end can be obtained only by the coöperation of many individuals. Communications should be addressed to the "Editor of the American Almanac," Boston.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1849.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1850.

	PAGE		PAGE
Different Eras, &c.,.....	3	Latitude and Longitude of Places,	42
Celestial Phenomena, Signs, &c.,.....	3	Latitude and Longitude of Observatories,	45
Chronological Cycles,.....	4	Ephemeris of the Sun,	46
Signs of the Zodiac,.....	4	Apparent Places of the Pole Star,	52
Beginning and Length of the Seasons, ..	4	Places of the Principal Fixed Stars,	54
Movable Festivals of the Church,.....	5	Dr. Young's Refractions,	62
Jewish Calendar,	5	Sun's Parallax in Altitude,	63
Mahometan Calendar,	6	Melloni's Researches in Radiant Heat, ...	64
Height of the Greatest Tides,	7	METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION:—Tables	
Darkness of the Nights in 1850,	8	for Biddeford, Mendon, Lowell, Worces-	
CALENDAR:—January, &c.,.....	10	ter, Providence, Rochester, New York,	
Eclipses in 1850,	34	Washington, Lambertville, Chapel Hill,	
Elements of Eclipses of Sun in 1850,....	36	Savannah, Bloomington, Flowering of	
Occultations,	37	Trees, Shrubs, &c., at Natchez, Flower-	
Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites in 1850,...	39	ing of Fruit-trees, Frosts, Snows, &c., in	
Disks of Venus and Mars,.....	41	Hiram, Me.,.....	
Rings of Saturn,	41	82—94	

PART II.

UNITED STATES.

1. Election of President and Vice Presi-	97	Militia Force of the United States, ..	116
dent,.....	97	5. Navy List,	116
Popular Vote in 1832, '36, '40, '44, ..	98	Pay of the Navy,	118
2. List of Presidents,	99	Vessels of War of the Navy,	118
3. Executive Government,.....	99	Force of English and French Navies, ..	120
Officers in the Departments,	100	6. The Marine Corps,	120
Postmasters in the Chief Cities,	102	7. The Judiciary,	120
Collectors of Customs,	105	Circuit Courts,	120
Naval Officers,	106	Supreme Court,	122
Registers, Receivers, &c., in Land		District Courts,	122, 124
Office,.....	107	8. Intercourse with Foreign Nations, ..	126
Indian Superintendents, &c.,.....	108	Ministers in Foreign Countries,	126
Army Pension Agents,	109	Consuls in Foreign Countries,	127
Navy Pension Agents,	110	Foreign Ministers in the U. States, ...	130
4. Army List,	110	Foreign Consuls in the United States, ..	131
Officers of Corps and Regiments, ..	110	9. Titles and Abstracts of Public Laws, ..	136
Military Geographical Divisions, ..	112	10. Public Resolutions,	149
Military Geographical Departments, ..	112	11. Post-office Department,	150
Arsenals,	113	Mail Service for 1848,	151
Military Posts,	113	Number of Post-offices, &c.,.....	152
Pay of Army Officers,	115	Revenue, &c., under New Law,	153

Compensation of Postmasters,	154	16. Fairmount, Croton, and Cochtituate	
Rates of Postage in United States, ..	155	Water-Works,	187
Privilege of Franking,	156	17. Colleges in the United States,	202
Rates of Foreign Postage,	157	18. Theological Schools,	206
Postage to Oregon and California, ..	157	19. Law Schools,	206
12. Mint,	160	20. Medical Schools,	207
Coinage of the Mint for 56 Years, ..	162	21. Smithsonian Institute,	207
13. Revenue and Expenditure,	163	22. Religious Denominations,	208
Debt of the United States,	167	23. State Elections, &c.,	208
U. S. Revenue from 1789 to 1848, ..	168	24. Governors of States and Territories, ..	209
U. S. Expenditure from 1789 to 1848, ..	169	25. Population of the United States,	210
Imports, Exports, &c., for 58 Years, ..	170	26. Slaves in the United States,	210
14. Commerce and Navigation,	171	27. Railroads in the United States,	211
Value of Imports,	171	28. Population of the Principal Cities, ..	216
Value of Exports,	175	29. Immigration into the U. S. in 1848, ..	217
Imports from and Exports to Foreign		30. Finances and Debts of the States, ..	218
Countries in 1847 - 48,	177	31. Congress,	220
Tonnage of Vessels in Foreign Trade, ..	178	Senate,	220
Commercial Marine of United States, ..	179	House of Representatives,	222
Imports and Exports of each State, ..	179	Alphabetical List of Representatives, ..	225
15. Public Lands,	180	32. Breadstuffs and Provisions exported	
Surface of Territories of U. States, ..	186	from 1821 to 1848,	226
Sea-coast of United States,	187		

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

1. Maine,	227	18. Mississippi,	274
2. New Hampshire,	229	19. Louisiana,	276
3. Vermont,	233	20. Texas,	278
4. Massachusetts,	235	21. Arkansas,	280
5. Rhode Island,	241	22. Tennessee,	283
6. Connecticut,	243	23. Kentucky,	284
7. New York,	247	24. Ohio,	286
8. New Jersey,	253	25. Michigan,	290
9. Pennsylvania,	255	26. Indiana,	292
10. Delaware,	258	27. Illinois,	296
11. Maryland,	259	28. Missouri,	298
12. Virginia,	261	29. Iowa,	300
13. North Carolina,	265	30. Wisconsin,	302
14. South Carolina,	267	31. Oregon Territory,	303
15. Georgia,	269	32. Minesota Territory,	304
16. Florida,	271	33. District of Columbia,	304
17. Alabama,	272	34. California,	305
American States,	306	British American Provinces,	306

EUROPE.

Reigning Sovereigns of Europe,	307	Great Britain,	309
States of Europe,	308	Population of Austrian Empire,	313
France,	309	Population of Saxony,	314

American Obituary,	316	Magnetic Telegraph Lines,	345
Chronicle of Events,	337	Additions and Corrections,	348

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Absorption of Heat.....	67	District Courts.....	122, 124
Abstracts of Public Laws.....	136	District of Columbia.....	304
Additions and Corrections.....	348	Eclipses in 1860.....	34
Alabama.....	272	Election of President and Vice-President.....	97
American Obituary.....	316	Elections, State.....	208
American States.....	306	Electric Telegraph, The.....	345
Appropriations for 1860.....	136	Emigration to the U. S. in 1848.....	217
Arkansas.....	260	Ephemeries of the Sun.....	46
Army List.....	110	Engineers in Navy, Pay of.....	140
Army Officers, Pay of.....	115	English Navy, Force of.....	120
Army Pension Agents.....	109	Eras, &c.....	3
Arsenals in the United States.....	113	European States.....	308
Attorneys of U. S. Courts.....	122	Events, General, in 1848.....	337
Austria, Population of.....	313	“ “ 1849.....	341
Banks. See the several States.		Executive Government of U. S.....	99
Barometrical Observations.....	82-94	Expenditures of U. S. for 59 years.....	169
Breadstuffs, Value of Exports of, for 18 Years.....	226	Exports of each State for 1848.....	179
British American Provinces.....	306	Exports, Value of, in 1848.....	175
Cabinet, Officers in the.....	99	Exports for 58 Years.....	170
Calendar: January, &c.....	10	Fairmount, Croton, and Cochituate Water-Works.....	187
California, Act to extend Revenue Laws over.....	144, 305	Festivals of the Church.....	5
Capitals of States.....	208	Finances of the States.....	218, 219
Census, Seventh, Act concerning.....	145	Fixed Stars, Apparent Places of.....	64
Celestial Phenomena, Signs, &c.....	3	Florida.....	271
Chargés d'Affaires of U. S. in 1849.....	127	Flowering of Fruit-trees in 1849.....	94
Chronicle of Events.....	337	Flowering of Trees and Shrubs at Natchez in 1849.....	93
Chronological Cycles.....	4	Foreign Goods Imported.....	171
Church Festivals.....	5	Foreign Ministers in U. S.....	130
Circuit Courts.....	120, 122	Foreign Trade, Countries of.....	177
Cities, Population of.....	216	France.....	309
Clerks of District Courts of U. S.....	123	Franking Privilege.....	156
Cochituate Water-Works.....	193	Free Mail Matter, Quantity of.....	154
Coinage of Mint. for 56 Years.....	162	French Navy, Force of.....	120
Collectors of Customs.....	105	Frosts and Snows for 32 years.....	94
Colleges.....	202	General Events in 1848.....	337
Colleges, Annual Expenses in.....	205	“ “ 1849.....	341
Commerce.....	171	Geologists, U. S.....	108
Commercial Marine of the U. S.....	179	Georgia.....	269
Commissioners on Mexican Claims, Act appointing.....	141	Government, Seats of, in different States.....	208
Commissioners, U. S., in Foreign Countries.....	126	Governments, Annual Expenses of State.....	219
Congress.....	220	Governors of States.....	209
Connecticut.....	243	Great Britain.....	309
Consuls, Foreign, in U. S.....	131	Home Department, Act establishing.....	141
Consuls in Foreign Countries.....	127	Illinois.....	296
Corrections and Additions.....	348	Immigration to United States in 1848.....	217
Countries whence Goods are brought.....	177	Imports, Value of, in 1847 and 1848.....	171, 177
Croton Water-Works.....	190, 201	Imports for 58 Years.....	170
Darkness of the Nights.....	8	Imports of each State for 1848.....	179
Dead Letters, Number of.....	154	Imports paying ad valorem Duties.....	171, 174
Debt of the United States.....	167, 170	Imports free of Duty.....	171
Debts of the States.....	218, 219	Indian Superintendents and Agents.....	108
Delaware.....	258	Indiana.....	292
Department of the Interior.....	101	Intercourse with Foreign Nations.....	126
Department of the Interior, Act establishing.....	141	Interference of Heat.....	77
Departments, Officers in the.....	100	Iowa.....	300
Disks of Venus and Mars.....	41	Jewish Calendar.....	5
		Judges, Circuit & District Courts, U. S.....	122
		Judiciary, U. S.....	120



THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC,
FOR
1850.

PART I.



THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1850,

Being the latter part of the 74th, and the beginning of the 75th year
of the Independence of the United States of America ;

- “ the 6563d year of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 5610th, and the beginning of the 5611th
year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews ;
- “ the 2603d year (according to Varro) since the foundation of
Rome ;
- “ the 2597th year since the era of Nabonassar, which has been as-
signed to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3967th
year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to
the chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to the astron-
omers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ ;
- “ the 2626th year of the Olympiads, or the second year of the 657th
Olympiad, beginning in July, 1849, if we fix the era of the
Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or at or about the
beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian Period ;
- “ the latter part of the 1266th, and the beginning of the 1267th
year (of twelve lunations) since the Hegira, or flight of Ma-
homet, which, as is generally supposed, took place on the
16th of July, in the year 622 of the Christian era.

I. CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR.

SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

<p>☉ The Sun.</p> <p>⊕ The Earth.</p> <p>● ☾ ☾ The Moon.</p> <p>☿ Mercury.</p> <p>♀ Venus.</p>	<p>♂ Mars.</p> <p>♂ Vesta.</p> <p>♂ Juno.</p> <p>♂ Pallas.</p> <p>♂ Ceres.</p>	<p>♃ Jupiter.</p> <p>♄ Saturn.</p> <p>♅ Herschel or Uranus.</p> <p>♆ Neptune.</p> <p>★ A fixed star.</p>
--	--	--

- ♌ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “ “
- ♌ Opposition, or differing 180° in “ “ “
- ♌ The ascending, ♍ the descending node.

The sign $+$ is prefixed to the latitude, or declination, of the Sun, or other heavenly body, when *north*, and the sign $-$ when *south*; but the former prefixed to the hourly motion of the Moon in latitude indicates that she is approaching, and the latter that she is receding from, the *north* pole of the ecliptic.

The letters *M. A.*, *m. a.*, denote *Morning* and *Afternoon*.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,	F	Solar Cycle,	11
Epact,	17	Roman Indiction,	8
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, 8		Julian Period,	6563

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries.	Autumn signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra.
	{ 2. ♉ Taurus.		{ 8. ♏ Scorpio.
	{ 3. ♊ Gemini.		{ 9. ♐ Sagittarius.
Summer signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer.	Winter signs.	{ 10. ♑ Capricornus.
	{ 5. ♌ Leo.		{ 11. ♒ Aquarius.
	{ 6. ♍ Virgo.		{ 12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

Sun enters ♋	(Winter begins)	1849, Dec. 21st,	h. m. s.					
" " ♈	(Spring ")	1850, March 20th,	4 32 47 A.					
" " ♊	(Summer ")	" June 21st,	5 54 52 A.					
" " ♎	(Autumn ")	" Sept. 23d,	2 51 20 A.					
" " ♏	(Winter ")	" Dec. 21st,	4 54 37 M.					
			10 31 41 A.					Mean Time at Washington Observatory.

Sun in the Winter signs,			d. h. m. s.					
" " Spring "			89 1 22 5					
" " Summer "			92 20 56 28					
" " Autumn "			93 14 3 17					
" north of Equator, (Spring and Summer,)			89 17 37 4					
" south of " (Winter and Autumn,)			186 10 59 45					
			178 18 59 9					

Length of the tropical year, commencing at the winter solstice, 1849, and terminating at the winter solstice, 1850, } 365 5 58 54
 Mean, or average length of the tropical year, 365 5 48 48

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1850.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Jan. 27th	Rogation Sunday,	May 5th
Quinq. or Shrove Sunday,	Feb. 10th	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.,	May 9th
Ash Wed., Lent begins,	Feb. 13th	Whitsunday or Pentecost,	May 19th
Mid-Lent Sunday,	Mar. 10th	Trinity Sunday,	May 26th
Palm Sunday,	Mar. 24th	Corpus Christi Day, }	May 30th
<i>Easter Sunday,</i>	Mar. 31st	Fête Dieu,	
Low Sunday,	April 7th	Advent Sunday,	Dec. 1st

JEWISH CALENDAR.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.]

Year. Names of the Months.

5610	Thebet begins,	Dec. 16, 1849
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Dec. 25, "
"	Sebat begins,	Jan. 14, 1850
"	Adar begins,	Feb. 13, "
"	" 13th, Fast of Esther,	Feb. 25, "
"	" 14th, *Purim,	Feb. 26, "
"	" 15th, Schuscan Purim,	Feb. 27, "
"	Nisan begins,	Mar. 14, "
"	" 15th, *Beginning of the Passover,	Mar. 28, "
"	" 16th, *Second Feast, or Morrow of the Passover,	Mar. 29, "
"	" 21st, *Seventh Feast,	April 3, "
"	" 22d, *End of the Passover,	April 4, "
"	Ijar begins,	April 13, "
"	" 18th, Lag Beomer,	April 30, "
"	Sivan begins,	May 12, "
"	" 6th, *Feast of Weeks or Pentecost,	May 17, "
"	" 7th, *Second Feast,	May 18, "
"	Thammus begins,	June 11, "
"	" 17th, Fast for the taking of the Temple,	June 27, "
"	Ab begins,	July 10, "
"	" 9th, *Fast for the burning of the Temple,	July 18, "
"	Elul begins,	Aug. 9, "
5611	Tisri begins, *Feast for the New Year,	Sept. 7, "
"	" 2d, *Second Feast for the New Year,	Sept. 8, "
"	" 3d, Fast of Gedaljah,	Sept. 9, "
"	" 10th, *Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement,	Sept. 16, "
"	" 15th, *Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles,	Sept. 21, "

Year. Names of the Months.

5611	Tisri 16th, *Second Feast of the Huts,	Sept. 22, 1850.
"	" 21st, Feast of Palms or Branches,	Sept. 27, "
"	" 22d, *End of the Hut or Congregation Feast,	Sept. 28, "
"	" 23d, *Rejoicing for the discovery of the Law,	Sept. 29, "
"	Marchesvan begins,	Oct. 7, "
"	Chisleu begins,	Nov. 6, "
"	" 25th, Consecration of the Temple,	Nov. 30, "
"	Thebet begins,	Dec. 6, "
"	" 10th, Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Dec. 15, "

The Jewish year generally contains 354 days, or 12 lunations of the Moon; but in a cycle of 19 years, an intercalary month (Veader) is 7 times introduced, for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly or quite correct.

MAHOMETAN CALENDAR.

Year. Names of the Months.

1266	Saphar begins,	Dec. 17, 1849.
"	Rabia I. "	Jan. 15, 1850.
"	Rabia II. "	Feb. 14, "
"	Jomadhi I. "	Mar. 15, "
"	Jomadhi II. "	April 14, "
"	Redjeb "	May 13, "
"	Chaban "	June 12, "
"	Ramadan " (Month of Fasting,)	July 11, "
"	Schewall " (Bairam,)	Aug. 10, "
"	Dsu'l-kadah "	Sept. 8, "
"	Dsu'l-hejjah "	Oct. 8, "
1267	Muharrem "	Nov. 6, "
"	Saphar "	Dec. 6, "

The Mahometan Era dates from the flight of Mahomet to Medina, July 16th, A. D. 622.

The Mahometan year is purely lunar; it consists of 12 synodical periods of the Moon, or of 354 days 19 times in a cycle of 30 years, and of 355 days 11 times. The average length of this year is therefore $354\frac{11}{30}$ days, which differs only *thirty-three seconds* from the truth; a degree of exactness that could only have been attained by a long series of observations. But as no allowance is made for the excess of 11 days in the length of a tropical year over the time of 12 revolutions of the Moon, it is obvious that once in about 33 years the above months will correspond to every season and every part of the Gregorian year.

HEIGHT OF THE GREATEST OR SPRING TIDES IN 1850.

Computed by the Formula of Laplace (Mécanique Céleste, Vol. II. pp. 289, Paris ed., and [2858] Bowd. ed.)

New or Full Moon.		Height of the Tide.		New or Full Moon.		Height of the Tide.	
	d. h.				d. h.		
New Moon,	Jan. 13,	6 M.	0.78	New Moon,	July 9,	9 M.	1.01
Full "	27,	8 A.	1.06	Full "	24,	0 M.	0.77
New "	Feb. 12,	1 M.	0.86	New "	Aug. 7,	4 A.	1.06
Full "	26,	7 M.	1.08	Full "	22,	4 A.	0.83
New "	Mar. 13,	6 A.	0.94	New "	Sept. 6,	0 M.	1.10
Full "	27,	6 A.	1.04	Full "	21,	8 M.	0.91
New "	April 12,	8 M.	0.99	New "	Oct. 5,	10 M.	1.08
Full "	26,	6 M.	0.94	Full "	20,	10 A.	0.96
New "	May 11,	6 A.	1.00	New "	Nov. 3,	10 A.	0.97
Full "	25,	7 A.	0.83	Full "	19,	11 M.	0.97
New "	June 10,	2 M.	0.99	New "	Dec. 3,	0 A.	0.85
Full "	24,	9 M.	0.76	Full "	19,	0 M.	0.98

The unit of altitude at any place is the height at that place of that tide which arrives *about a day and a half* after the time of New or Full Moon, when the Sun and Moon, at the moment of conjunction or opposition, are at their mean distance from the Earth, and in the plane of the celestial equator.

This unit of altitude, which must be derived from observation for each place, multiplied by the quantities in the above table, gives the height of the spring tides at that place during the present year.

By the above table it appears that the highest tides of 1850 will be those of Jan. 29, Feb. 28, March 29, Aug. 9, Sept. 8, and Oct. 7.

The actual rise of the tide, however, depends so much on the strength and direction of the wind, that it not unfrequently happens that a tide, which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide, which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great; sufficient, perhaps, to cause damage.

The formula from which these tides were computed is, however, strictly true only for Brest and its vicinity, and must be regarded as a very uncertain approximation for the coast of the United States.

[For Charleston, New Orleans, &c.

Days of Month.	Jan. 11 h.	Feb. 10 h.	Mar. 9 h.	April. 8 h.	May. 7 h.	Jun. 6 h.	July. 7 h.	Aug. 8 h.	Sept. 9 h.	Oct. 10 h.	Nov. 11 h.	Dec. 11 h.
1
2	☾	☾
3	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
4	☾	☾	☾
5	☾	☾
6
7	☾
8
9	☾	☾	☾
10
11	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾
12	☾	☾	☾
13	☾	☾
14	☾
15	☾
16	☾
17	☾
18	●	●
19
20	☾	☾	Harvest Moon. ●	● Hunter's Moon.	....	....
21
22	●
23	●	●
24
25	..	●	..	●	●	☾	☾
26
27	●	●	☾
28	☾
29
30	☾
31	☾

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 48m	6 20a	5 48m	6 24a	5 48m	6 29a	5 47m	6 35a	5 44m	6 42a
N. York,	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 26	5 46	6 31	5 45	6 37	5 43	6 44
Wash'n,	5 43	6 25	5 44	6 29	5 44	6 34	5 43	6 39	5 41	6 45
Charles.,	5 35	6 33	5 36	6 37	5 37	6 41	5 36	6 46	5 35	6 51
N. Orl's,	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 40	5 34	6 44	5 33	6 49	5 32	6 54

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 12th day, 3h. M.

Perigee, 26th day, 11h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 3h. 29.0m. M.

First Quarter, 21st day, 4h. 30.9m. M.

New Moon, 13th " 6 11.3 M.

Full Moon, 27th " 7 43.3 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	rises h. m.	sets h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Tu.	7 30	4 39	7 25	4 44	7 19	4 49	7 3	5 5	6 56	5 12	0 43m	11 11a	9 31a
2	W.	30	39	25	44	19	50	3	6	56	13	1 31	11 59	10 19
3	Th.	30	40	25	45	19	51	3	7	57	13	2 19	. . .	11 9
4	F.	30	41	25	46	19	52	3	8	57	14	3 9	0 49m	11 56
5	S.	30	42	25	47	19	52	3	8	57	15	3 56	1 36	. . .
6	Su.	7 30	4 43	7 25	4 48	7 19	4 53	7 4	5 9	5 57	5 15	4 47m	2 27m	0 47m
7	M.	29	44	25	49	19	54	4	10	57	16	5 46	3 26	1 46
8	Tu.	29	45	25	50	19	55	4	11	57	17	6 54	4 34	2 54
9	W.	29	46	24	51	19	56	4	12	57	18	8 3	5 43	4 3
10	Th.	29	47	24	52	19	57	4	12	57	19	9 10	6 50	5 10
11	F.	29	48	24	53	19	58	4	13	57	19	10 5	7 45	6 5
12	S.	28	49	24	54	18	59	3	14	57	20	10 49	8 29	6 49
13	Su.	7 28	4 50	7 23	4 55	7 18	5 0	7 3	5 15	5 57	5 21	11 30m	9 10m	7 30m
14	M.	28	52	23	56	18	1	3	16	57	23	0 52	9 45	8 5
15	Tu.	27	53	22	58	17	2	3	17	57	23	0 39	10 19	8 39
16	W.	27	54	22	59	17	4	3	18	57	24	1 11	10 51	9 11
17	Th.	26	55	21	5 0	17	5	2	19	57	25	1 44	11 24	9 44
18	F.	25	56	21	1	16	6	2	20	56	25	2 16	11 56	10 16
19	S.	25	58	20	2	16	7	2	21	56	26	2 54	0 34a	10 54
20	Su.	7 24	4 59	7 20	5 3	7 15	5 8	7 1	5 21	5 56	5 27	3 32a	1 12a	11 32m
21	M.	23	5 0	19	4	16	9	1	22	56	28	4 16	1 55	0 15a
22	Tu.	23	1	19	6	14	10	1	23	55	29	5 6	2 46	1 6
23	W.	22	3	18	7	14	11	0	24	55	30	6 10	3 50	2 10
24	Th.	21	4	17	8	13	12	0	25	54	31	7 24	5 4	3 24
25	F.	21	5	16	9	12	13	6 59	26	54	31	8 45	6 25	4 45
26	S.	20	6	16	10	12	15	59	27	54	32	9 49	7 29	5 49
27	Su.	7 19	5 8	7 15	5 12	7 11	5 16	6 58	5 28	5 53	5 33	10 48a	8 28a	6 48a
28	M.	18	9	14	13	10	17	58	29	53	34	11 40	9 20	7 40
29	Tu.	17	10	13	14	9	18	57	30	52	35	. . .	10 13	8 33
30	W.	17	12	12	15	8	19	57	31	52	36	0 33m	10 58	9 18
31	Th.	16	13	11	17	8	20	56	32	51	37	1 18	11 42	10 2

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
0 39a	—24 14	0 58a	—22 26	1 16a	—19 43	1 25a	—16 21	1 24a	—13 4
11 1m	—23 12	11 10m	—23 25	11 19m	—23 13	11 28m	—23 36	11 37m	—21 33
10 35a	+26 29	10 5a	+26 23	9 36a	+26 17	9 10a	+26 11	8 46a	+26 6
0 54m	—22 29	0 24m	—23 1	11 49	—23 38	11 19	—24 7	10 49	—24 33
6 41	—5 66	6 23	—6 5	6 2m	—6 10	5 43m	—6 9	5 22m	—6 4
4 54m	+3 57	4 31m	+3 57	4 7m	+3 59	3 43m	+4 5	3 18m	+4 13
5 26a	—1 26	5 4a	—1 17	4 42a	—1 6	4 20a	—0 56	3 58a	—0 42
6 39	+8 10	6 15	+8 11	5 53	+8 12	5 29	+8 14	5 5	+8 17

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	2 46m	8 39a	8 42a	8 46a	8 54a	8 59a
2	3 39	9 47	9 50	9 52	9 56	10 2
3	4 30	10 56	10 58	10 58	11 1	11 3
4	5 20	...	...	...	...	...
5	6 7	0 1m	0 1m	0 2m	0 0m	0 1m
S.	6 53m	1 2m	1 2m	1 1m	0 57m	0 57m
7	7 38	2 2	2 1	1 59	1 53	1 52
8	8 23	3 2	2 59	2 57	2 48	2 45
9	9 9	3 59	3 56	3 53	3 42	3 38
10	9 56	4 55	4 51	4 47	4 35	4 30
11	10 43	5 47	5 43	5 38	5 25	5 21
12	11 32	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
S.	0 19a	5 21a	5 25a	5 30a	5 43a	5 50a
14	1 6	6 13	6 16	6 21	6 32	6 39
15	1 52	7 10	7 13	7 17	7 27	7 32
16	2 38	8 7	8 11	8 13	8 21	8 25
17	3 23	9 8	9 9	9 12	9 16	9 20
18	4 7	10 9	10 10	10 11	10 13	10 15
19	4 53	11 12	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11
S.	5 40a	...	...	...	...	...
21	6 29	0 16m	0 16m	0 14m	0 10m	0 10m
22	7 21	1 23	1 20	1 18	1 12	1 10
23	8 17	2 30	2 27	2 25	2 15	2 12
24	9 16	3 40	3 36	3 32	3 21	3 18
25	10 18	4 48	4 43	4 40	4 25	4 22
26	11 21	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	8	4 52a	5 3a	5 7a	5 20a	5 27a
28	0 22m	6 11	6 14	6 19	6 29	6 35
29	1 21	7 25	7 28	7 31	7 38	7 42
30	2 17	8 36	8 37	8 40	8 43	8 47
31	3 9	9 44	9 45	9 45	9 47	9 48

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.	
d. h. m.	° ' "
Circumcision. ☉ nearest ☉.	
2 1 5a	☉ ☉ ☉ 25 24 S.
3 11 17m	☉ ☉ ☉ 1 16 S.
4 2 1m	☉ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
6 11 30a	☉ in ☉.
Epiphany.	
8 5 52m	☉ stationary.
9 4 43m	☉ ☉ ☉ intensity of light 0.693.
12 4 12m	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ 3 50 S.
12 4 50a	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉.
1st Sunday after Epiphany.	
14 3 43m	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉.
14 7 7a	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ 2 45 S.
15 1 40m	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ 5 14 N.
19 0 0m	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ 1 3 N.
20 10 19m	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ 4 9 N.
2d Sunday after Epiphany.	
21 4 0a	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉.
22 8 21a	☉ gr. elong. 18 32 E.
23 1 38m	☉ in ☉.
23 5 57a	☉ stationary.
Conversion of St. Paul.	
24 10 57m	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ 8 6 N.
Septuagesima Sunday.	
26 11 40a	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ 23 10 N.
27 3 13a	☉ in Perihelion.
28 8 40a	☉ stationary.
30 7 36a	☉ ☉ ☉ ☉ 1 11 S.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	5 38m	6 50a.	5 32m	6 56a.	5 26m	7 3a	5 18m	7 10a	5 9m	7 17a
N. York,	5 37	6 51	5 31	6 57	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Wash'n,	5 36	6 52	5 31	6 58	5 25	7 4	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 16
Charles.,	5 31	6 57	5 27	7 1	5 23	7 6	5 17	7 11	5 10	7 16
N. Orl's,	5 29	6 59	5 25	7 3	5 21	7 8	5 16	7 12	5 11	7 16

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 8th day, 10h. M.

Perigee, 24th day, 6h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 3d day, 8h. 10.0m. A.
New Moon, 12th " 1 20.9 M.First Quarter, 19th day, 3h. 3.8m. A.
Full Moon, 26th " 6 52.4 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 F.		7 14	5 14	7 10	5 18	7 7	5 23	6 55	5 33	6 51	5 38	2 21m	...	10 46a
2 S.		13	16	10	19	6	23	55	34	50	38	2 46	0 26m	11 27
3 Su.		7 13	5 17	7 9	5 20	7 5	5 24	6 54	5 35	6 49	5 39	3 27m	1 7m	...
4 M.		11	18	7	23	4	25	53	36	49	40	4 11	1 51	0 11m
5 Tu.		10	19	6	23	3	26	52	37	48	41	4 56	2 36	0 56
6 W.		9	21	5	24	2	27	52	38	47	42	5 55	3 35	1 55
7 Th.		7	23	4	25	1	28	51	38	47	42	7 8	4 48	3 8
8 F.		6	23	3	26	0	30	50	39	46	43	8 25	6 5	4 25
9 S.		5	25	2	28	6 59	31	49	40	45	44	9 37	7 17	5 37
10 Su.		7 4	5 26	7 1	5 29	6 58	5 32	6 48	5 41	6 44	5 45	10 26m	8 6m	6 26m
11 M.		2	27	0	30	57	33	47	42	44	46	11 10	8 50	7 10
12 Tu.		1	29	6 58	31	55	34	46	43	43	47	11 47	9 27	7 47
13 W.		6 59	30	57	32	54	35	46	44	42	47	0 22a	10 2	8 22
14 Th.		58	31	56	34	53	36	45	45	41	48	0 53	10 33	8 53
15 F.		57	32	54	35	52	38	44	46	40	49	1 24	11 4	9 24
16 S.		56	34	53	36	50	39	43	47	39	50	1 57	11 37	9 57
17 Su.		6 54	5 35	6 52	5 37	6 49	5 40	6 42	5 47	6 38	5 51	2 31a	0 11a	10 31m
18 M.		53	36	50	39	48	41	40	48	37	51	3 8	0 48	11 8
19 Tu.		51	37	49	40	47	42	39	49	36	52	3 47	1 27	11 47
20 W.		50	39	48	41	45	43	38	50	36	53	4 34	2 14	0 34a
21 Th.		48	40	46	42	44	44	37	51	35	54	5 35	3 15	1 25
22 F.		47	41	45	43	43	45	36	52	34	54	6 56	4 36	2 56
23 S.		45	43	43	45	41	46	35	52	33	55	8 21	6 1	4 21
24 Su.		6 44	5 44	6 42	5 46	6 40	5 48	6 34	5 53	6 32	5 56	9 40a	7 20a	5 40a
25 M.		42	45	40	47	39	49	33	54	31	56	10 40	8 20	6 40
26 Tu.		41	46	39	48	37	50	32	55	30	57	11 30	9 10	7 30
27 W.		39	47	38	49	36	51	31	56	29	58	...	9 57	8 17
28 Th.		38	49	36	50	34	52	30	57	28	58	0 17m	10 40	9 0

1850.]

February has Twenty-eight Days.

13

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
0 56a	—11 3	0 9a	—11 53	11 21m	—13 59	10 48m	—15 42	10 32m	—16 31
11 46m	—19 61	11 53m	—18 1	0 0a	—15 52	0 53	—13 27	0 10a	—10 49
8 21a	+26 3	8 12a	+26 2	7 42	+26 1	7 25	+26 1	7 10	+26 1
10 16	+24 59	9 48	+25 18	9 21	+25 34	8 55	+25 47	8 31	+25 57
4 58m	—5 52	4 36m	—5 35	4 13m	—5 14	3 50m	—4 46	3 26m	—4 14
2 49	+4 25	2 24	+4 38	1 56	+4 53	1 32	+5 10	1 6	+5 29
3 32a	—0 26	3 11a	—0 12	2 49a	+0 4	2 28a	+0 20	2 7a	+0 36
4 38	+6 21	4 15	+6 25	3 53	+8 30	3 30	+8 35	3 7	+8 41

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Or'n, &c.	
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
1	3 59m	10 49a	10 48a	10 49a	10 46a	10 46a	Washington Mean Time. d. h. m.
2	4 47	11 53	11 52	11 50	11 44	11 40	
3.	5 33m	Sundays and Holidays.
4	6 19	0 54m	0 51m	0 50m	0 43m	0 39m	
5	7 6	1 52	1 49	1 46	1 36	1 33	
6	7 52	2 48	2 44	2 40	2 29	2 25	
7	8 40	3 42	3 38	3 34	3 21	3 16	
8	9 27	4 32	4 28	4 23	4 9	4 6	
9	10 15	5 19	5 14	5 10	4 57	4 53	
10	11 2m	6 1m	5 57m	5 53m	5 40m	5 36m	
11	11 49	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
12	0 35a	6 12a	6 5a	6 7a	6 16a	6 30a	
13	1 20	7 2	7 4	7 7	7 14	7 15	Purification of B. V. Mary. Sexagesima Sunday. 5 0 10m ♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 10 38 N. 6 11 11a ♂ gr. Hel. Lat. N. 7 7 56m Inf. ♂ ♀ ☉. 7 1 33a ♂ ☿ ☉. 9 1 57m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 5 5 N. 10 4 16m ♀ in Aphelion. Quinquages. or Shr. Sunday. Solar eclipse, invis. in U. S. 11 5 26m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2 46 N. Ash Wednesday. 11 4 21a ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1 45 S. 15 10 8m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1 22 N. 16 0 41a ♂ ♀ ☿ ♀ 5 57 S.
14	2 6	8 3	8 4	8 5	8 8	8 11	
15	2 52	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 6	9 7	
16	3 38	10 9	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	
17	4 25a	11 14a	11 12a	11 10a	11 3a	11 3a	
18	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
19	6 8	0 20m	0 17m	0 16m	0 6m	0 3m	
20	7 4	1 26	1 23	1 20	1 11	1 6	
21	8 3	2 22	2 28	2 24	2 11	2 5	
22	9 1	3 25	3 30	3 27	3 13	3 9	
23	10 2	4 34	4 30	4 26	4 12	4 9	
24	11 2a	5 26m	5 22m	5 18m	5 7m	5 4m	1st Sun. Lent. Quadragesima. 16 5 14a ♂ ☿ ☾ ☿ 4 14 N. 18 7 0m ☿ stationary. 19 8 0m ♀ stationary. 21 2 42m ♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 7 29 N. 2d. Sun. Lent. St. Matthias. 27 1 57m ♂ ☿ ☾ ☿ 0 51 S. 28 7 0m ♀ in Aphelion. 28 7 0m ☿ stationary.
25	11 59	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
26	♂	6 10a	6 13a	6 14a	6 21a	6 24a	
27	0 54m	7 20	7 21	7 22	7 25	7 28	
28	1 45	8 28	8 29	8 29	8 29	8 29	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 31m	7 23a	4 53m	7 29a	4 43m	7 37a	4 32m	7 45a	4 20m	7 52a
N. York,	5 4	7 22	4 54	7 28	4 44	7 35	4 34	7 43	4 28	7 49
Wash'n,	5 5	7 21	4 55	7 27	4 45	7 34	4 35	7 40	4 26	7 46
Charles.,	5 7	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 51	7 29	4 43	7 33	4 34	7 38
N. Orl's,	5 7	7 19	5 0	7 23	4 53	7 27	4 45	7 31	4 37	7 35

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 8th day, 3h. M.

Perigee, 23d day, 10h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 5th day, 2h. 57.1m. A. | First Quarter, 20th day, 10h. 49.9m. A.
New Moon, 13th " 6 9.1 A. | Full Moon, 27th " 6 18.2 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 F.		6 36	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 33	5 53	5 28	5 57	6 27	5 59	1 0m	11 21a	9 41a
2 S.		34	51	33	52	31	54	27	58	25	6 0	1 41	11 58	10 18
3 Su.		6 33	5 52	6 31	5 54	6 30	5 55	6 26	5 59	6 24	6 0	2 18m	. . .	10 55a
4 M.		31	54	30	55	29	56	25	6 0	23	1	2 55	0 35m	11 34
5 Tu.		29	55	28	56	27	57	23	0	22	2	3 34	1 14	. . .
6 W.		28	56	27	57	26	58	22	1	21	3	4 15	1 55	0 15m
7 Th.		26	57	25	58	24	59	21	2	20	3	5 3	2 43	1 3
8 F.		24	58	24	59	23	6 0	20	3	18	4	6 12	3 52	2 12
9 S.		23	59	22	6 0	21	1	18	4	17	5	7 35	5 15	3 35
10 Su.		6 21	6 1	6 20	6 1	6 20	6 2	5 17	6 4	6 16	6 5	8 53m	6 33m	4 53m
11 M.		19	2	19	2	18	3	16	5	15	6	9 58	7 38	5 58
12 Tu.		18	3	17	3	16	4	14	6	14	6	10 42	8 22	6 42
13 W.		16	4	15	5	15	5	13	7	13	7	11 20	9 00	7 20
14 Th.		14	5	14	6	13	6	12	7	11	8	11 55	9 35	7 55
15 F.		12	6	12	7	12	7	11	8	10	8	0 29a	10 09	8 29
16 S.		11	8	11	8	10	8	9	9	9	9	1 4	10 41	9 4
17 Su.		6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 8	6 9	6 8	6 10	1 34a	11 14m	9 34m
18 M.		7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	2 9	11 49	10 9
19 Tu.		6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	2 45	0 25a	10 45
20 W.		4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	11	3 26	1 6	11 26
21 Th.		2	13	2	13	2	13	3	12	3	12	4 12	1 52	0 12a
22 F.		0	14	1	14	1	14	2	13	2	13	5 16	2 56	1 16
23 S.		5 59	15	5 59	15	5 59	15	0	14	0	13	6 41	4 21	2 41
24 Su.		5 57	6 16	5 57	6 16	5 58	6 16	5 59	6 14	5 59	6 14	8 11a	5 51a	4 11a
25 M.		55	18	56	17	56	17	58	15	58	14	9 29	7 9	5 29
26 Tu.		53	19	54	18	54	18	56	16	56	15	10 26	8 6	6 26
27 W.		52	20	52	19	53	19	55	16	55	16	11 15	8 55	7 15
28 Th.		50	21	51	20	51	19	53	17	54	16	11 58	9 38	7 58
29 F.		48	22	49	21	50	20	52	18	53	17	. . .	10 16	8 36
30 S.		46	23	47	22	48	21	51	18	52	17	0 36m	10 58	9 13
31 Su.		5 45	6 24	5 45	6 23	5 47	6 22	5 49	6 19	5 51	6 18	1 13m	11 29a	9 49a

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °	souths. h. m.	Dec. °
10 28m	—16 31	10 29m	—15 45	10 34m	—14 6	10 43m	—11 39	10 54m	—8 25
0 14a	—8 59	0 18a	—6 5	0 22a	—3 5	0 25a	—0 3	0 29a	+3 0
7 0	+26 1	6 46	+25 59	6 32	+25 55	6 20	+25 49	6 8	+25 40
8 15	+26 2	7 52	+26 7	7 31	+26 11	7 10	+26 12	6 51	+26 10
3 9m	—3 50	2 43m	—3 10	2 16m	—2 26	1 50m	—1 39	1 23m	—0 51
0 46	+5 40	0 21	+5 58	11 51a	+6 20	11 24a	+6 38	10 58a	+6 55
1 53a	+0 48	1 32a	+1 5	1 11	+1 22	0 50	+1 40	0 29	+1 59
2 52	+8 45	2 30	+8 51	2 7	+8 58	1 45	+9 5	1 22a	+9 12

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	2 35m	9 36a	9 35a	9 34a	9 29a	9 30a
2	3 24	10 39	10 37	10 35	10 29	10 27
3	4 12m	11 40a	11 37a	11 35a	11 25a	11 23a
4	4 59	...	...	...	...	...
5	5 46	0 39m	0 35m	0 31m	0 20m	0 17m
6	6 34	1 34	1 30	1 26	1 13	1 9
7	7 22	2 26	2 21	2 17	2 3	2 0
8	8 9	3 14	3 9	3 5	2 51	2 48
9	8 57	3 56	3 54	3 50	3 37	3 32
10	9 44m	4 38m	4 34m	4 30m	4 19m	4 15m
11	10 30	5 12	5 10	5 7	4 57	4 54
12	11 16	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
13	0 2a	5 58a	5 54a	5 57a	6 0a	6 3a
14	0 46	6 56	6 58	6 58	6 59	7 1
15	1 35	8 1	8 0	8 0	7 56	7 58
16	2 23	9 5	9 5	9 3	8 58	8 59
17	3 12a	10 12a	10 10a	10 8a	10 0a	9 58a
18	4 4	11 15	11 13	11 10	11 0	10 57
19	4 59	...	...	...	...	...
20	5 56	0 25m	0 21m	0 17m	0 4m	0 1m
21	6 54	1 28	1 23	1 20	1 5	1 2
22	7 58	2 26	2 21	2 18	2 3	2 0
23	8 51	3 19	3 15	3 11	2 58	2 55
24	9 3	4 4m	4 2m	3 58m	3 48m	3 48m
25	10 0	4 45	4 43	4 40	4 33	4 31
26	11 32	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
27	8	6 5a	6 9a	6 9a	6 11a	6 12a
28	0 23m	7 15	7 15	7 15	7 12	7 12
29	1 12	8 21	8 20	8 18	8 12	8 12
30	2 1	9 24	9 22	9 20	9 12	9 10
31	2 49m	10 25a	10 23a	10 19a	10 9a	10 5a

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d. h. m. °

St. David.

2 11 4m ♀ in ♄.

3d Sunday in Lent.

2 8 9a Sup. ♄ ♀ ☉.

4 8 8a ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.

5 6 1m ♀ gr. elong. 27 19W.

8 1 47m ♂ ♄ γ ♄ * 1 44 S.

8 8 2a ♂ ♄ ☉.

9 1 33a ♂ ♄ δ ♄ * 1 33 S.

4th Sunday in Lent.

11 11 27m ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ 1 20 S.

12 2 52a ♄ in Aphelion.

13 10 84a ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ 1 29 N.

14 10 17a ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ 1 35 N.

16 1 24m ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ 4 14 N.

20 2 34m ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ * 0 13 N.

5th Sun. in Lent. St. Patrick.

20 5 43a ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ 5 45 N.

20 5 55a ☉ enters ♑. Sp. beg.

21 2 52m ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ 6 23 N.

21 11 58a ♂ ♄ λ ♄ * 1 59 N.

24 7 0m ♄ in Aphelion.

24 9 14a ☐ ♂ ☉.

Palm Sunday.

Annunciation. Lady Day.

28 6 3m ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ 0 32 S.

31 5 9a ♂ ♄ ☉ ♄ * 0 8 N.

31 5 24a ♂ ♄ ☉.

Good Friday.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 7m	8 1a	3 55m	8 9a	3 43m	8 18a	3 31m	8 27a	3 19m	8 37a
N. York,	4 11	7 57	3 59	8 5	3 48	8 14	3 37	8 22	3 26	8 30
Wash'n,	4 15	7 53	4 4	8 1	3 53	8 9	3 43	8 17	3 33	8 25
Charles.,	4 25	7 43	4 16	7 49	4 7	7 55	3 59	8 0	3 51	8 5
N. Orl's,	4 29	7 39	4 21	7 44	4 13	7 49	4 5	7 53	3 58	7 56

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 4th day, 11h. A.

Perigee, 18th day, 7h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 10h. 36.0m. M.

First Quarter, 19th day, 4h. 58.9m. M.

New Moon, 12th " 7 38.7 M.

Full Moon, 26th " 6 12.3 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M.	5 43	6 26	5 44	6 24	5 45	6 23	5 48	6 20	5 50	6 19	1 49m	. . .	10 43a
2	Tu.	4 41	27	4 43	26	4 44	24	4 47	21	4 48	19	2 43	0 23m	11 20
3	W.	39	28	41	27	42	25	46	21	47	20	3 20	1 0	. . .
4	Th.	38	29	39	28	40	26	44	23	46	20	4 2	1 42	0 2m
5	F.	36	30	37	29	39	27	43	23	45	21	4 50	2 30	0 50
6	S.	34	31	36	30	37	28	42	23	44	22	6 4	3 44	2 4
7	Su.	5 33	6 32	5 34	6 31	5 36	6 29	5 41	6 24	5 43	6 22	7 28m	5 8m	3 28m
8	M.	31	33	32	32	34	30	39	25	41	23	8 43	6 23	4 43
9	Tu.	29	34	31	33	33	31	38	26	40	23	9 43	7 23	5 43
10	W.	28	36	29	34	31	32	37	26	39	24	10 28	8 8	6 28
11	Th.	26	37	28	35	30	33	36	27	38	25	11 5	8 45	7 5
12	F.	24	38	26	36	28	34	34	28	37	25	11 38	9 18	7 38
13	S.	23	39	25	37	27	35	33	28	36	26	0 14a	9 54	8 14
14	Su.	5 21	6 40	5 23	6 38	5 25	6 36	5 32	6 29	5 35	6 26	0 49a	10 29m	8 49m
15	M.	19	41	21	39	24	37	31	30	33	27	1 26	11 6	9 26
16	Tu.	18	42	20	40	23	38	29	30	32	28	2 5	11 45	10 5
17	W.	16	44	18	41	21	39	28	31	31	28	2 48	0 23a	10 48
18	Th.	15	45	17	43	19	40	27	32	30	29	3 35	1 15	11 35
19	F.	13	46	15	43	18	41	27	33	29	29	4 33	2 13	0 33a
20	S.	12	47	14	44	17	42	25	33	28	30	5 41	3 31	1 41
21	Su.	5 10	6 48	5 13	6 45	5 15	6 43	5 24	6 34	5 27	6 31	7 17a	4 57a	3 17a
22	M.	8	49	11	46	14	44	22	35	26	31	8 40	6 20	4 40
23	Tu.	7	50	10	47	13	44	21	36	25	32	9 40	7 20	5 40
24	W.	5	51	8	48	11	45	20	36	24	33	10 30	8 10	6 30
25	Th.	4	52	7	49	10	46	19	37	23	33	11 14	8 54	7 14
26	F.	2	53	5	50	9	47	18	37	22	34	11 54	9 34	7 54
27	S.	1	54	4	51	7	48	17	38	21	34	. . .	10 11	8 31
28	Su.	5 0	6 56	5 3	6 52	5 6	6 49	5 16	6 39	5 20	6 35	0 31m	10 46a	9 6a
29	M.	4 58	67	1	53	5	50	15	40	19	36	1 6	11 20	9 40
30	Tu.	57	58	0	54	4	51	14	41	18	36	1 40	11 55	10 15

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
11 9m	— 3 46	11 25m	+ 0 55	11 44m	+ 6 11	0 7a	+ 11 40	0 31a	+ 16 49
0 33a	+ 6 31	0 37a	+ 9 26	0 41a	+ 12 13	0 46	+ 14 50	0 52	+ 17 13
5 54	+ 25 25	5 43	+ 25 9	5 32	+ 24 48	5 22	+ 24 23	5 12	+ 23 53
6 30	+ 26 5	6 12	+ 25 59						
0 49m	+ 0 6	0 21m	+ 0 54	11 49	+ 1 47	11 31	+ 2 28	11 23	+ 3 4
10 22a	+ 7 12	10 2a	+ 7 25	9 36	+ 7 36	9 11	+ 7 45	8 46	+ 7 51
0 5	+ 2 18	11 44m	+ 2 36	11 23m	+ 2 53	11 2m	+ 3 10	10 42m	+ 3 26
0 56	+ 9 20	0 34a	+ 9 28	0 12a	+ 9 34	11 49	+ 9 43	11 27	+ 9 50

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	3 37m	11 24a	11 20a	11 16a	11 4a	11 0a
2	4 26	...	...	...	11 56	11 52
3	5 14	0 18m	0 14m	0 9m	...	...
4	6 2	1 8	1 3	1 0	0 45m	0 41m
5	6 50	1 54	1 49	1 45	1 32	1 28
6	7 37	2 35	2 31	2 27	2 14	2 10
7	8 23m	3 11m	3 9m	3 5m	2 55m	2 51m
8	9 9	3 46	3 43	3 41	3 33	3 29
9	9 55	4 18	4 16	4 14	4 8	4 7
10	10 41	4 47	4 46	4 46	4 43	4 43
11	11 28	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
12	0 16a	6 53a	6 53a	6 52a	6 47a	6 48a
13	1 7	8 2	7 59	7 57	7 51	7 49
14	1 59a	9 9a	9 9a	9 4a	8 54a	8 51a
15	2 54	10 18	10 15	10 11	9 56	9 55
16	3 51	11 23	11 18	11 15	11 0	10 57
17	4 49	...	...	...	...	11 56
18	5 48	0 22m	0 18m	0 14m	0 0m	...
19	6 45	1 17	1 13	1 9	0 56	0 52m
20	7 41	2 4	2 1	1 57	1 46	1 42
21	8 34a	2 45m	2 42m	2 40m	2 31m	2 28m
22	9 25	3 23	3 21	3 19	3 12	3 12
23	10 15	3 56	3 55	3 54	3 51	3 51
24	11 3	4 27	4 28	4 28	4 28	4 29
25	11 52	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
26	8	7 10a	7 7a	7 5a	6 59a	6 57a
27	0 40m	8 11	8 9	8 6	7 56	7 53
28	1 28m	9 12a	9 9a	9 5a	8 53a	8 49a
29	2 17	10 9	10 5	10 0	9 47	9 44
30	3 6	11 1	10 56	10 52	10 38	10 34

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d.	h. m.			
2	1 15m	♂ gr. Hel.	Lat. S.	
2	1 50a	♂ ♀ ♀	* 0 8 S.	

6	4 2a	☐ ☽ ☉		
6	6 52a	♂ ♀ ☽	☽ 0 22 N.	
8	6 59m	♂ ♀ ☉	intensity of light 0.432.	

Low Sunday.

9	6 52a	♂ gr. Hel.	Lat. N.	
10	8 1m	♂ ♀ ☽	☽ 0 39 N.	
11	0 23a	♂ ☽ ☾	☽ 1 47 N.	
11	4 48a	♂ ♀ ☾	☽ 2 45 N.	
12	11 40m	♂ ☽ ☾	☽ 4 15 N.	
13	0 33m	♂ ♀ ☾	☽ 4 21 N.	

2d Sunday after Easter.

16	10 52m	♂ ☽ ☉		
17	4 12m	♂ ♀ ☽	☽ 0 8 S.	
17	10 52m	♂ ☽ ☽	* 1 29 N.	
17	7 5a	Sup. ♂ ♀ ☉		
18	7 36m	♂ ♀ ☾	♂ 4 55 N.	
21	0 53m	♂ in ☽		

3d Sunday after Easter.

22	9 9m	♂ ☽ ☾	☽ 0 31 S.	
		St. George.		
24	6 52m	♂ ☽ ☽	* 0 43 S.	
		St. Mark.		
25	2 29a	♂ in Perihelion.		
29	3 0m	♀ in ☽		

4th Sunday after Easter.

29	8 17a	♂ ☽ ☽	* 1 15 N.	
30	6 52a	♂ ☽ ☽	* 1 59 N.	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	3 7m	8 47a	2 56m	8 57a	2 45m	9 7a	2 35m	9 17a	2 25m	9 28a
N. York,	3 14	8 40	3 4	8 49	2 54	8 56	2 45	9 8	2 36	9 18
Wash'n,	3 22	8 32	3 13	8 40	3 4	8 48	2 55	8 57	2 47	9 7
Charles.,	3 43	8 11	3 36	8 17	3 26	8 24	3 23	8 30	3 17	8 37
N. Orl's,	3 51	8 3	3 45	8 8	3 38	8 14	3 33	8 20	3 28	8 26

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 2d day, 7h. A. | Perigee, 14th day, 3h. A. | Apogee, 30th day, Noon.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 5h. 37.5m. M. | First Quarter, 18th day, 10h. 44.3m. M.
New Moon, 11th " 6 0.9 A. | Full Moon, 25th " 6 59.7 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	W.	4 55	6 59	4 59	6 55	5 2	3 53	5 13	6 41	5 17	6 37	2 15m	...	10 50a
2	Th.	54	7 0	56	57	1	53	12	42	17	38	2 50	0 30m	11 31
3	F.	53	1	56	58	0	54	11	43	16	38	3 31	1 11	...
4	S.	51	2	55	59	4 59	55	10	43	15	39	4 18	1 58	0 18m
5	Su.	4 50	7 3	4 54	7 0	4 58	6 56	5 9	6 44	5 14	6 39	5 17m	2 57m	1 17m
6	M.	49	5	53	1	57	57	8	45	13	40	6 37	4 17	2 37
7	Tu.	48	6	51	2	55	58	7	46	12	41	7 49	5 29	3 49
8	W.	46	7	50	3	54	59	6	46	11	41	8 54	6 34	4 54
9	Th.	45	8	49	4	53	7 0	6	47	11	42	9 46	7 16	5 46
10	F.	44	9	48	5	52	1	5	48	10	43	10 26	8 6	6 26
11	S.	43	10	47	6	51	1	4	48	9	43	11 7	8 47	7 7
12	Su.	4 42	7 11	4 46	7 7	4 50	7 2	5 3	6 49	5 8	6 44	11 46m	9 26m	7 46m
13	M.	41	12	45	8	49	3	2	50	8	45	0 26a	10 6	8 26
14	Tu.	40	13	44	9	48	4	2	51	7	45	1 6	10 46	9 6
15	W.	39	14	43	10	47	5	1	51	6	46	1 50	11 30	9 50
16	Th.	38	15	42	11	47	6	0	52	6	47	2 37	0 17a	10 37
17	F.	37	16	41	12	46	7	0	53	5	47	3 30	1 10	11 30
18	S.	36	17	40	13	45	8	4 59	54	5	48	4 30	2 10	0 30a
19	Su.	4 35	7 18	4 39	7 14	4 44	7 9	4 58	6 54	5 4	6 48	5 40a	3 20a	1 40a
20	M.	34	19	38	14	43	9	58	55	4	49	7 1	4 41	3 1
21	Tu.	33	20	38	15	43	10	57	56	3	50	8 10	5 50	4 10
22	W.	32	21	37	16	42	11	57	56	3	50	9 14	6 54	5 14
23	Th.	31	22	36	17	41	12	56	57	2	51	10 4	7 44	6 4
24	F.	30	23	35	18	41	13	56	58	2	52	10 49	8 29	6 49
25	S.	30	24	35	19	40	14	55	58	1	52	11 31	9 11	7 31
26	Su.	4 29	7 25	4 34	7 20	4 39	7 14	4 55	6 59	5 1	6 53	...	9 49a	8 2a
27	M.	28	26	33	21	39	15	54	7 0	1	53	0 9m	10 26	8 46
28	Tu.	28	27	33	21	38	16	54	0	0	54	0 46	10 58	9 18
29	W.	27	27	32	22	38	17	54	1	0	54	1 18	11 34	9 54
30	Th.	27	28	32	23	37	18	53	1	0	55	1 54	...	10 29
31	F.	26	29	31	24	37	18	53	2	0	55	2 29	0 9m	11 8

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
<i>souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>h.s.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.	<i>souths.</i> h. m.	Dec.
0 55a	+ 20 58	1 15a	+ 23 41	1 26a	+ 24 87	1 27a	+ 25 3	1 17a	+ 24 12
0 58	+ 19 21	1 5	+ 21 11	1 12	+ 22 38	1 20	+ 23 44	1 28	+ 24 25
5 2	+ 23 19	4 52	+ 23 40	4 42	+ 21 67	4 32	+ 21 10	4 23	+ 20 18
10 25	+ 3 35	9 58	+ 4 0	9 32	+ 4 18	9 6	+ 4 30	8 42	+ 4 36
								5 51m	+ 11 32
8 22	+ 7 55	7 58	+ 7 56	7 34	+ 7 54	7 11	+ 7 50	6 48a	+ 7 44
10 21m	+ 3 42	10 0m	+ 3 58	9 38m	+ 4 12	9 17m	+ 4 26	8 56m	+ 4 39
11 5	+ 9 58	10 43	+ 10 5	10 20	+ 10 12	9 58	+ 10 18	9 35	+ 10 25

Days of Month.	Moon Southa. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets.			Mean Time.	
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori'n, &c.
		<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.	<i>rises.</i> h. m.
1	3 55m	11 49a	11 45a	11 40a	11 26a	11 23a
2	4 43	...	...	...	...	...
3	5 30	0 31m	0 27m	0 23m	0 10m	0 6m
4	6 16	1 10	1 7	1 3	0 51	0 48
5	7 2m	1 45m	1 43m	1 39m	1 30m	1 27m
6	7 48	2 17	2 14	2 12	2 6	2 4
7	8 33	2 46	2 45	2 44	2 39	2 38
8	9 19	3 16	3 16	3 16	3 14	3 14
9	10 6	3 45	3 47	3 47	3 49	3 51
10	10 56	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>	<i>sets.</i>
11	11 48	6 53a	6 50a	6 48a	6 39a	6 36a
12	0 43a	8 2a	8 0a	7 56a	7 45a	7 42a
13	1 41	9 12	9 8	9 5	8 50	8 47
14	2 41	10 16	10 12	10 8	9 54	9 49
15	3 41	11 14	11 10	11 6	10 53	10 48
16	4 40	...	...	11 56	11 44	11 41
17	5 37	0 4m	0 0m	...	...	...
18	6 31	0 47	0 45	0 42m	0 32m	0 29m
19	7 23a	1 25m	1 23m	1 20m	1 14m	1 12m
20	8 12	2 0	1 56	1 59	1 53	1 53
21	9 0	2 31	2 30	2 30	2 29	2 30
22	9 47	3 1	3 1	3 3	3 5	3 7
23	10 34	3 32	3 33	3 35	3 40	3 43
24	11 22	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>	<i>rises.</i>
25	♂	7 1a	6 58a	6 55a	6 43a	6 40a
26	0 10m	8 0a	7 56a	7 51a	7 39a	7 34a
27	0 59	8 54	8 50	8 40	8 31	8 28
28	1 48	9 44	9 39	9 35	9 20	9 17
29	2 36	10 29	10 24	10 20	10 6	10 3
30	3 24	11 10	11 6	11 2	10 50	10 46
31	4 11	11 45	11 43	11 39	11 29	11 25

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d. h. m.

St. Philip and St. James.

2 10 12m ♂ ♀ ♂ 1 49 N.

Rogation Sunday.

5 10 27a ♂ gr. Hel. Lat. N.
8 6 52a ♂ ♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ 1 11 N.
9 3 22m ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 2 2 N.

Ascension Day.

9 6 52m ♂ h₂eX * 0 49 N.
9 11 30a ♂ H C H 4 22 N.

Sunday after Ascension.

10 11 13m ♀ stationary.
13 0 56m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 5 17 N.
13 7 8m ♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 7 4 N.
14 1 20m ♂ in Aphelion.
16 5 17a ♀ gr. elong. 20 0 E.
16 3 5a ♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 3 11 N.

Whitsunday.

19 1 52a ♂ ♀ 0 49 S.
22 10 9m ♂ ♂ ♀ 0 38 N.

25 2 7a ♂ ♂ $\gamma\overline{\sigma}$ * 1 42 N.
26 6 11m ♂ ♂ $\delta\overline{\sigma}$ * 1 30 S.

Trinity Sunday.

28 10 38a ☐ ♀ ⊙.
29 1 38m ♀ stationary.
29 10 20m ♀ in ☿.
Corpus Christi. Fête Dieu.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 17m	9 37a	2 12m	9 44a	2 9m	9 50a	2 8m	9 54a	2 9m	9 55a
N. York,	2 29	9 25	2 25	9 31	2 23	9 37	2 22	9 40	2 23	9 41
Wash'n,	2 41	9 13	2 37	9 19	2 36	9 24	2 35	9 27	2 36	9 28
Charles.,	3 13	8 41	3 10	8 46	3 10	8 50	3 10	8 52	3 11	8 53
N. Orl's,	3 24	8 30	3 22	8 34	3 22	8 38	3 22	8 40	3 23	8 41

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 11th day, 2h. A.

Apogee, 26th day, 11h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 10h. 38.5m. A.

First Quarter, 16th day, 5h. 14.5m. A.

New Moon, 10th " 2 11.6 M.

Full Moon, 24th " 9 2.1 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S.	4 26	7 30	4 31	7 24	4 36	7 19	4 53	7 3	4 59	6 56	3 5m	0 48m	11 53a
2	Su.	4 26	7 30	4 30	7 25	4 36	7 20	4 52	7 3	4 59	6 56	3 53m	1 33m	...
3	M.	25	31	30	26	36	20	52	4	59	57	4 42	2 22	0 42m
4	Tu.	24	32	30	27	35	21	52	4	59	57	5 44	3 24	1 44
5	W.	24	33	29	27	35	22	52	5	58	58	6 54	4 34	2 54
6	Th.	24	33	29	28	35	22	52	5	58	58	7 57	5 37	3 57
7	F.	23	34	29	28	34	23	51	6	58	59	8 56	6 36	4 56
8	S.	23	35	29	29	34	23	51	6	58	59	9 48	7 28	5 48
9	Su.	4 23	7 35	4 28	7 30	4 34	7 24	4 51	7 7	4 58	7 0	10 35m	8 15m	6 35m
10	M.	22	36	28	30	34	24	51	7	58	0	11 21	9 1	7 21
11	Tu.	22	36	28	31	34	25	51	8	58	1	0 52	9 48	8 8
12	W.	22	37	28	31	34	25	51	8	58	1	0 54	10 34	8 54
13	Th.	22	37	28	32	34	26	51	8	58	1	1 41	11 21	9 41
14	F.	22	38	28	32	34	26	51	9	58	2	2 32	0 12a	10 32
15	S.	22	38	28	32	34	27	51	9	58	2	3 23	1 3	11 23
16	Su.	4 22	7 38	4 28	7 33	4 34	7 27	4 51	7 9	4 58	7 2	4 20a	2 0a	0 20a
17	M.	22	39	28	33	34	27	51	10	58	3	5 23	3 3	1 23
18	Tu.	22	39	28	33	34	28	51	10	58	3	6 33	4 13	2 33
19	W.	22	39	28	34	34	28	52	10	59	3	7 36	5 16	3 36
20	Th.	22	40	28	34	34	28	52	11	59	3	8 39	6 19	4 39
21	F.	22	40	28	34	34	28	52	11	59	4	9 37	7 17	5 37
22	S.	22	40	29	34	35	29	52	11	59	4	10 25	8 5	6 25
23	Su.	4 23	7 40	4 29	7 35	4 35	7 29	4 52	7 11	5 0	7 4	11 10a	8 50a	7 10a
24	M.	24	40	29	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	11 50	9 30	7 50
25	Tu.	24	40	30	35	35	29	53	11	0	4	...	10 6	8 26
26	W.	24	40	30	36	36	29	53	11	0	4	0 26m	10 43	9 3
27	Th.	25	40	30	36	36	29	54	12	1	5	1 3	11 16	9 36
28	F.	25	40	31	37	36	29	54	12	1	5	1 36	11 50	10 10
29	S.	25	40	31	37	37	29	54	12	1	5	2 10	...	10 48
30	Su.	4 26	7 40	4 32	7 37	4 37	7 29	4 54	7 12	5 2	7 5	2 48m	0 28m	11 25a

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

Table 1. — <i>Time of day (local time) and 200-miles per hour</i>											
2000 1900 1800 1700 1600 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 0	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.		
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	
	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	
0 50a	+	22 25	0 16a	+	20 34	11 39m	+	18 59	11 7m	+	18 10
1 38	+	24 40	1 46	+	24 24	1 55a	+	23 44	2 2a	+	22 39
4 11	+	19 11	4 1	+	18 10	3 51	+	17 5	3 42	+	15 56
8 18	+	4 36	7 49	+	4 30	7 27	+	4 19	7 4	+	4 4
5 27m	+	11 58	5 5m	+	12 21	4 42m	+	12 40	4 19m	+	12 55
6 22a	+	7 38	6 0a	+	7 22	5 39a	+	7 8	5 17a	+	6 53
8 31m	+	4 53	8 9m	+	5 4	7 48m	+	5 14	7 26m	+	5 23
9 9	+	10 32	8 46	+	10 37	8 24	+	10 43	8 1	+	10 47
									7 38	+	10 51

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.	
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
1	4 55m	...	...	...	...	...	Washington Mean Time. d. h. m.
2	5 43	0 18m	0 15m	0 13m	0 5m	0 3m	2 1 14m δ γ π * 0 52 S.
3	6 26	0 48	0 46	0 44	0 38	0 38	1st Sunday after Trinity.
4	7 11	1 17	1 16	1 16	1 13	1 12	2 1 52a ϕ in Perihelion.
5	7 56	1 46	1 46	1 46	1 46	1 47	4 5 0m ϕ stationary.
6	8 44	2 16	2 16	2 18	2 21	2 24	4 6 4a δ ϕ π * 0 42 N.
7	9 34	2 46	2 49	2 51	2 58	3 1	4 11 9a \square γ ϕ .
8	10 28	3 22	3 26	3 30	3 39	3 44	5 5 38a δ γ π γ 2 17 N.
9	11 25m	sets	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	6 11 27m δ γ π γ 4 33 N.
10	0 25a	7 59a	7 55a	7 51a	7 37a	7 33a	2d Sunday after Trinity.
11	1 27	9 4	8 59	8 55	8 41	8 36	8 2 9a ϕ in Aphelion.
12	2 29	9 59	9 55	9 50	9 37	9 34	10 1 20m Inf. δ γ π .
13	3 29	10 46	10 43	10 40	10 29	10 26	10 1 59m δ γ π γ 1 6 N.
14	4 26	11 27	11 25	11 23	11 14	11 12	11 2 57a δ γ π * 1 44 S.
15	5 20	...	...	11 59	11 54	11 53	11 11 24a δ γ π γ 4 3 N.
16	6 10a	0 2m	0 1m	...	...	...	14 0 38m δ γ π γ 1 16 N.
17	6 59	0 35	0 34	0 34m	0 32m	0 32m	3d Sunday after Trinity.
18	7 46	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 8	1 9	15 10 29a δ γ π γ 1 18 S.
19	8 32	1 35	1 36	1 38	1 43	1 45	16 5 58m δ γ π * 1 28 N.
20	9 19	2 6	2 9	2 11	2 18	2 23	21 2 52a ϕ enters π . Summer
21	10 7	2 38	2 41	2 45	2 55	3 0	22 10 2a ϕ stationary. [begins.
22	10 55	3 3	3 18	3 21	3 34	3 40	23 7 0m ϕ stationary.
23	11 43a	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	24 2 43a ϕ gr. Hel. Lat. N.
24	δ	7 40a	7 35a	7 32a	7 16a	7 13a	4th Sunday after Trinity.
25	0 32m	8 26	8 23	8 18	8 3	8 0	St. John Baptist.
26	1 20	9 9	9 5	9 1	8 48	8 44	27 0 15m \square γ π .
27	2 8	9 47	9 43	9 39	9 28	9 24	27 9 18a δ γ π * 1 29 N.
28	2 53	10 20	10 18	10 14	10 5	10 2	28 4 47m δ γ π * 1 44 S.
29	3 38	10 50	10 48	10 46	10 40	10 38	29 0 31m ϕ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
30	4 28m	11 18a	11 18a	11 17a	11 12a	11 12a	30 6 5a δ γ π * 0 31 N.
							5th Sunday after Trinity.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 12m	9 54a	2 19m	9 49a	2 26m	9 44a	2 35m	9 37a	2 44m	9 28a
N. York,	2 26	9 40	2 33	9 36	2 39	9 31	2 46	9 25	2 54	9 18
Wash'n,	2 39	9 27	2 44	9 24	2 51	9 19	2 58	9 14	3 5	9 7
Charles.,	3 13	8 53	3 17	8 51	3 22	8 48	3 27	8 45	3 32	8 40
N. Orl's.,	3 25	8 41	3 29	8 39	3 33	8 37	3 37	8 34	3 42	8 30

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 9th day, 10h. A.

Apogee, 24th day, 5h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 0h. 49.7m. A. | First Quarter, 16th day, 1h. 33.2m. M.
 New Moon, 9th " 9 19.1 M. | Full Moon, 24th " 0 15.7 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 M.		4 26	7 40	4 32	7 35	4 38	7 29	4 55	7 12	5 2	7 5	3 25m	1 5m	...
2 Tu.		27	40	33	34	38	29	55	12	2	5	4 9	1 49	0 9m
3 W.		27	40	33	34	39	29	56	12	3	5	4 59	2 39	0 59
4 Th.		28	40	34	34	39	29	56	12	3	5	5 59	3 39	1 59
5 F.		29	39	34	34	40	28	57	11	4	5	7 5	4 45	3 5
6 S.		29	39	35	34	40	28	57	11	4	4	8 9	5 49	4 9
7 Su.		4 30	7 39	4 36	7 33	4 41	7 28	4 58	7 11	5 5	7 4	9 12m	6 52m	5 12m
8 M.		31	38	37	33	42	27	58	11	5	4	10 7	7 47	6 7
9 Tu.		31	38	37	33	42	27	59	11	6	4	11 0	8 40	7 0
10 W.		32	38	38	32	43	27	59	10	6	4	11 51	9 31	7 51
11 Th.		33	37	38	32	44	26	5 0	10	7	4	0 44a	10 34	8 44
12 F.		33	37	39	31	44	26	0	10	7	3	1 31	11 11	9 31
13 S.		34	36	40	31	45	26	1	9	8	3	2 21	0 12a	10 21
14 Su.		4 35	7 35	4 40	7 30	4 46	7 25	5 1	7 9	5 8	7 3	3 11a	0 51a	11 11m
15 M.		36	35	41	30	46	24	2	9	9	2	4 0	1 40	0 0a
16 Tu.		37	34	42	29	47	24	3	8	9	2	4 52	2 32	0 52
17 W.		38	34	43	29	48	23	3	8	10	2	5 50	3 30	1 50
18 Th.		38	33	43	28	49	23	4	7	10	1	6 57	4 37	2 57
19 F.		39	32	44	27	49	22	5	7	11	1	8 2	5 42	4 2
20 S.		40	31	45	27	50	21	5	6	11	0	9 11	6 51	5 11
21 Su.		4 41	7 30	4 46	7 26	4 51	7 21	5 6	7 6	5 12	7 0	10 6a	7 46a	6 6a
22 M.		42	29	47	25	52	20	7	5	13	6 59	10 53	8 33	6 53
23 Tu.		43	29	48	24	53	19	7	5	13	59	11 34	9 14	7 34
24 W.		44	28	49	23	53	18	8	4	14	58	...	9 51	8 11
25 Th.		45	27	49	23	54	18	8	4	14	58	0 11m	10 26	8 46
26 F.		46	26	50	21	55	18	9	3	15	57	0 46	10 56	9 16
27 S.		47	25	51	21	56	16	10	2	15	57	1 16	11 29	9 49
28 Su.		4 48	7 24	4 52	7 20	4 57	7 15	5 10	7 1	5 16	6 56	1 49m	...	10 23a
29 M.		49	23	53	19	58	14	11	1	17	55	2 23	0 3m	10 58
30 Tu.		50	22	54	18	59	13	12	0	17	55	2 58	0 38	11 36
31 W.		51	21	55	17	5 0	12	12	6 59	18	54	3 36	1 16	...

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
10 33m	+19 30	10 34m	+21 3	10 47m	+22 28	11 10m	+23 4	11 39m	+22 14
2 15a	+19 22	2 20a	+17 15	2 25a	+14 51	2 28a	+12 16	2 31a	+9 29
3 22	+13 27	3 13	+12 8	3 2	+10 46	2 52	+9 21	2 42	+7 54
6 21	+3 23	6 2	+2 56						
3 32m	+13 10	3 7m	+18 9	3 41m	+13 0	3 16m	+12 44	1 48m	+12 21
6 3	+8 12	5 44	+8 9	5 24	+8 11	5 3	+8 18	4 42	+8 29
4 36a	+6 17	4 15a	+5 56	3 55a	+5 34	3 35a	+5 10	3 15a	+4 45
6 41m	+5 37	6 19m	+5 42	5 56m	+5 46	5 33m	+5 48	5 10m	+5 50
7 15	+10 55	6 52	+10 56	6 29	+11 1	6 6	+11 3	5 43	+11 4

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.	
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	
1	5 6m	11 51a	11 50a	11 50a	11 48a	11 48a	
2	5 51	...	...	...	...	...
3	6 36	0 16m	0 16m	0 17m	0 18m	0 20m	
4	7 23	0 44	0 47	0 48	0 54	0 56	
5	8 14	1 18	1 20	1 24	1 31	1 36	
6	9 8	1 55	1 58	2 3	2 14	2 20	
S.	10 6m	2 39m	2 44m	2 49m	3 2m	3 8m	
8	11 7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	
9	0 10a	7 45a	7 40a	7 37a	7 23a	7 18a	
10	1 13	8 38	8 34	8 30	8 18	8 15	
11	2 13	9 23	9 19	9 17	9 7	9 4	
12	3 10	10 2	10 0	9 58	9 51	9 50	
13	4 4	10 37	10 36	10 35	10 32	10 31	
S.	4 54a	11 9a	11 9a	11 9a	11 9a	11 10a	
15	5 43	11 39	11 39	11 41	11 44	11 47	
16	6 31	...	...	...	...	...
17	7 17	0 10m	0 12m	0 13m	0 20m	0 23m	
18	8 5	0 41	0 45	0 47	0 56	1 1	
19	8 52	1 15	1 19	1 23	1 35	1 40	
20	9 40	1 53	1 57	2 1	2 15	2 22	
S.	10 28a	2 34m	2 39m	2 44m	2 58m	3 5m	
22	11 17	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
23	8	7 3a	7 3a	6 59a	6 45a	6 41a	
24	0 4m	7 47	7 43	7 39	7 27	7 23	
25	0 51	8 21	8 19	8 16	8 6	8 3	
26	1 36	8 54	8 51	8 50	8 42	8 40	
27	2 21	9 23	9 21	9 19	9 14	9 14	
S.	3 5m	9 47a	9 46a	9 47a	9 45a	9 45a	
29	3 48	10 19	10 19	10 19	10 20	10 21	
30	4 32	10 47	10 48	10 50	10 53	10 56	
31	5 18	11 18	11 20	11 22	11 29	11 32	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d.	h. m.			
1 5	28a	♂ ♀ ♀	* 0 44 S.	
3 5	31m	♂ ♀ ♀	h 2 26 N.	
3 4	41a	♂ ♀ ♀	farthest from ☉.	
3 9	59a	♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 4 45 N.	
4 0	45m	♂ ♀ ♀	gr. elong. 21 15 W.	
5 9	16m	♂ ♀ ♀		

6th Sunday after Trinity.

7 10	1a	♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 1 50 N.
11 6	17a	♂ ♀ ♀	♀ 0 59 N.
12 10	22m	♂ ♀ ♀	* 0 58 S.
12 0	10a	♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 0 43 S.
12 6	52a	♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 2 48 N.
13 6	4m	♂ ♀ ♀	

7th Sunday after Trinity.

13 11	47m	♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 1 50 S.
13 1	2a	♂ ♀ ♀	* 1 53 S.
13 5	48a	♂ ♀ ♀	* 0 4 N.
15 9	35a	♂ ♀ ♀	* 1 11 S.
16 0	9m	♂ ♀ ♀	
21 8	24m	♂ ♀ ♀	* 1 23 S.

8th Sunday after Trinity.

22 1	43a	♂ ♀ ♀	in Perihelion.
23 9	5m	♂ ♀ ♀	
26 1	43a	♂ ♀ ♀	* 0 29 N.
St. James.			
28 5	48a	♂ ♀ ♀	* 0 11 N.
30 1	52a	♂ ♀ ♀	h 2 26 N.

9th Sunday after Trinity.

31 5	18m	♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 0 15 S.
31 5	57a	♂ ♀ ♀	♂ 4 50 N.
31 7	20m	Sup. ♂ ♀ ♀	

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.	Begins. h. m.	Ends. h. m.
Boston,	2 55m	9 17a	3 5m	9 5a	3 15m	8 53a	3 24m	8 42a	3 34m	8 30a
N. York,	3 4	9 8	3 14	8 56	3 23	8 45	3 32	8 34	3 40	8 24
Wash'n,	3 14	8 56	3 22	8 48	3 30	8 38	3 38	8 28	3 46	8 18
Charles.,	3 39	8 33	3 45	8 25	3 50	8 18	3 56	8 10	4 2	8 2
N. Orl's,	3 48	8 24	3 54	8 16	3 59	8 9	4 4	8 2	4 8	7 56

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 7th day, 8h. M.

Apogee, 20th day, 10h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 0h. 8.6m. M.

Full Moon, 22d day, 4h. 3.6m. A.

New Moon, 7th " 4 25.4 A.

Last Quarter, 30th " 9 9.5 M.

First Quarter, 14th " 0 38.3 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th.	4 52	7 20	4 56	7 16	5 0	7 11	5 13	6 58	5 18	6 53	4 22m	2 2m	0 22m
2	F.	53	18	57	15	1	10	14	57	19	52	5 13	2 53	1 13
3	S.	54	17	58	13	2	9	15	57	20	52	6 19	3 59	2 19
4	Su.	4 55	7 16	4 59	7 12	5 3	7 8	5 15	6 56	5 20	6 51	7 31m	5 11m	3 31m
5	M.	56	15	5 0	11	4	7	16	55	21	50	8 47	6 27	4 47
6	Tu.	57	14	1	10	5	6	17	54	21	49	9 53	7 33	5 53
7	W.	58	13	2	9	6	5	17	53	23	48	10 50	8 30	6 50
8	Th.	59	11	3	7	6	4	18	52	23	48	11 41	9 21	7 41
9	F.	5 0	10	4	6	7	2	19	51	23	47	0 31a	10 11	8 31
10	S.	1	8	5	5	8	1	19	50	24	46	1 17	10 57	9 17
11	Su.	5 2	7 7	5 6	7 4	5 9	7 0	5 20	6 49	5 25	6 45	2 32	11 43m	10 3m
12	M.	3	6	7	2	10	6 59	21	48	25	44	2 45	0 25a	10 45
13	Tu.	4	4	8	1	11	57	21	47	26	43	3 30	1 10	11 30
14	W.	5	3	9	0	12	56	22	46	26	42	4 16	1 56	0 16a
15	Th.	7	1	10	6 58	13	55	23	45	27	41	5 6	2 46	1 6
16	F.	8	0	11	57	14	54	24	44	28	40	6 11	3 51	2 11
17	S.	9	6 58	12	55	15	52	24	43	28	39	7 24	5 4	3 24
18	Su.	5 10	6 57	5 13	6 54	5 16	6 51	5 25	6 42	5 29	6 38	8 40a	6 20a	4 40a
19	M.	11	55	14	52	17	50	26	41	29	37	9 44	7 24	5 44
20	Tu.	12	54	15	51	17	48	26	40	30	36	10 34	8 14	6 34
21	W.	13	52	16	50	18	47	27	38	30	35	11 15	8 55	7 15
22	Th.	14	51	17	48	19	45	28	37	31	34	11 49	9 29	7 49
23	F.	15	49	18	47	20	44	28	36	32	33	...	10 3	8 23
24	S.	16	48	19	45	21	43	29	35	32	32	0 23m	10 35	8 55
25	Su.	5 17	6 46	5 20	6 43	5 22	6 41	5 30	6 34	5 33	6 31	0 55m	11 42	9 24a
26	M.	18	44	21	42	23	40	30	33	33	29	1 24	11 37	9 57
27	Tu.	19	43	22	40	24	39	31	31	34	28	1 57	...	10 30
28	W.	20	41	23	39	25	37	32	30	34	27	2 30	0 10m	11 6
29	Th.	21	39	23	37	26	35	32	29	35	26	3 6	0 46	11 47
30	F.	22	38	24	36	27	34	33	27	35	25	3 47	1 27	...
31	S.	23	36	25	34	28	32	34	26	36	24	4 37	2 17	0 37m

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

Table showing the position of the planets, the position of the Moon, and the position of the Sun, for the year 1850.														
1st day.			7th day.			13th day.			19th day.			25th day.		
souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.	souths.		Dec.
h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	° ' "	
0 13a	+	19 20	0 38a	+	15 40	0 57a	+	11 28	1 11a	+	7 2	1 21a	+	2 39
2 34	+	6 3	2 35	+	3 2	2 37	+	0 2	2 38	+	3 7	2 39	+	6 11
2 31	+	6 9	2 21	+	4 38	2 11	+	3 5	2 1	+	1 31	1 52	+	0 4
11 15m	+	11 43	0 48m	+	11 1	0 19m	+	10 12	11 48	+	9 5	11 19	+	8 0
4 16	+	8 49	3 53	+	9 11	3 29	+	9 37	3 51m	+	10 6	2 39m	+	10 39
2 52a	+	4 15	2 33a	+	3 48	2 13a	+	3 20	1 54a	+	2 51	1 35a	+	2 22
4 43m	+	5 49	4 19m	+	5 47	3 55m	+	5 43	3 31m	+	5 39	3 7m	+	5 33
5 15	+	11 5	4 52	+	11 5	4 28	+	11 4	4 4	+	11 3	3 40	+	11

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	6 5m	11 51a	11 55a	11 59a	...	...
2	6 56	...	...	...	0 7m	0 31m
3	7 50	0 30m	0 34m	0 39m	0 51	0 57
4	8 49m	1 17m	1 21m	1 27m	1 41m	1 48m
5	9 50	2 12	2 18	2 24	2 39	2 46
6	10 52	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
7	11 54	7 12a	7 9a	7 6a	6 55a	6 52a
8	0 54a	7 56	7 53	7 51	7 43	7 40
9	1 50	8 32	8 32	8 30	8 25	8 24
10	2 44	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5
11	3 35a	9 39a	9 41a	9 41a	9 42a	9 45a
12	4 25	10 10	10 11	10 14	10 18	10 21
13	5 13	10 42	10 46	10 48	10 56	11 0
14	6 1	11 17	11 20	11 24	11 34	11 40
15	6 49	11 53	11 57	...	...	...
16	7 37	...	...	0 1m	0 14m	0 21m
17	8 25	0 32m	0 37m	0 42	0 56	1 3
18	9 13a	1 17m	1 23m	1 27m	1 42m	1 49m
19	10 1	2 5	2 10	2 15	2 30	2 37
20	10 48	2 57	3 3	3 7	3 21	3 29
21	11 34	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
22	8	6 56a	6 53a	6 51a	6 43a	6 40a
23	9m	7 26	7 24	7 22	7 16	7 16
24	3	7 55	7 54	7 53	7 50	7 49
25	1 47m	8 23a	8 23a	8 23a	8 23a	8 24a
26	2 31	8 50	8 51	8 52	8 54	8 57
27	3 16	9 19	9 22	9 23	9 29	9 32
28	4 2	9 52	9 54	9 56	10 6	10 11
29	4 50	10 28	10 32	10 36	10 47	10 53
30	5 42	11 10	11 15	11 20	11 32	11 39
31	6 37	...	...	...	...	...

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d.	h. m.	gr.	Hel.	Lat.	S.
1	7 0m	♀	gr.	Hel.	Lat. S.
1	0 2a	♂	♀	♂	* 0 44 N.
1	9 43a	♀	gr.	Hel.	Lat. N.
10th Sunday after Trinity.					
2	3 31a	♂	♂	♂	* 0 57 N.
3	3 47a	h	stationary.		
Solar eclipse, partly vis. in U.S.					
5	1 50a	♂	♂	♂	* 1 28 S.
5	4 20a	h	stationary.		
6	6 35a	♂	♀	♀	♀ 0 24 S.
11th Sunday after Trinity.					
8	7 1m	♂	♂	♂	♂ 0 51 N.
8	11 33m	♂	♂	♂	* 0 1 N.
9	7 0m	♀	stationary.		
10	1 46m	♂	♂	♂	♂ 2 35 S.
10	5 2m	♂	♂	♂	♂ 2 19 S.
10	10 40m	♂	♂	♂	♂ 3 13 S.
12th Sunday after Trinity.					
14	2 35a	♂	♂	♂	♂ 0 27 S.
15	9 28m	♂	♂	♂	* 0 1 S.
16	7 25a	♂	♂	♂	* 0 28 S.
17	9 57a	♂	♂	♂	♂ 3 52 S.
19	4 21a	♀	in	♂.	
St. Bartholomew.					
13th Sunday after Trinity.					
22	2 3m	♂	♀	☉	intensity of light 0.379.
25	9 36m	♂	in	♂.	
26	6 46a	♂	h	♂	h 2 15 N.
27	11 28m	♂	h	♂	h 4 47 N.
28	5 28a	♂	♂	♂	♂ 1 43 S.
31	9 43m	♂	♀	♂	* 1 19 S.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	3 44m	8 16a	3 51m	8 4a	3 59m	7 52a	4 7m	7 40a	4 16m	7 28a
N. York,	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 9	4 3	7 49	4 10	7 37	4 18	7 26
Wash'n,	3 54	8 6	4 0	7 56	4 7	7 45	4 14	7 34	4 21	7 23
Charles.,	4 8	7 52	4 12	7 43	4 17	7 34	4 22	7 25	4 28	7 16
N. Orl's,	4 14	7 46	4 17	7 39	4 21	7 31	4 25	7 22	4 30	7 14

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 4th day, 5h. A. | Apogee, 16th day, 8h. A.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 6th day, 0h. 20.2m. M. | Full Moon, 21st day, 7h. 32.3m. M.
First Quarter, 13th " 3 13.0 M. | Last Quarter, 28th " 4 44.8 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		5 24	6 34	5 26	6 32	5 28	6 31	5 34	6 25	5 37	6 23	5 40m	3 20m	1 40m
2 M.		26	33	27	31	29	39	35	24	37	21	7 5	4 45	3 5
3 Tu.		27	31	28	29	30	37	36	23	38	20	8 29	6 9	4 29
4 W.		28	29	29	28	31	26	36	21	38	19	9 39	7 19	5 39
5 Th.		29	28	30	26	32	24	37	20	39	18	10 39	8 19	6 39
6 F.		30	26	31	24	33	23	37	18	39	17	11 27	9 7	7 27
7 S.		31	24	32	23	34	21	38	17	40	15	0 13a	9 53	8 13
8 Su.		5 32	6 23	5 33	6 21	5 35	6 20	5 39	6 16	5 40	6 14	0 57a	10 37m	8 57m
9 M.		33	21	34	19	36	18	39	14	41	13	1 38	11 18	9 38
10 Tu.		34	19	35	18	37	17	40	13	42	12	2 18	11 58	10 18
11 W.		35	17	36	16	37	15	41	12	43	10	2 56	0 36a	10 56
12 Th.		36	15	37	14	38	13	41	10	43	9	3 38	1 18	11 38
13 F.		37	14	38	13	39	12	42	9	43	8	4 24	2 4	0 24a
14 S.		38	12	39	11	40	10	43	8	44	7	5 21	3 1	1 21
15 Su.		5 39	6 10	5 40	6 9	5 41	6 9	5 43	6 6	5 44	6 6	6 41a	4 21a	2 41a
16 M.		40	8	41	8	42	7	44	5	45	4	8 4	5 44	4 4
17 Tu.		41	7	42	6	43	6	45	4	45	3	9 18	6 58	5 18
18 W.		43	5	43	4	44	4	45	2	46	2	10 8	7 48	6 8
19 Th.		44	3	44	3	44	2	46	1	46	1	10 49	8 29	6 49
20 F.		45	1	45	1	45	1	47	0	47	5 59	11 24	9 4	7 24
21 S.		46	0	46	5 59	46	5 59	47	5 58	47	58	11 55	9 35	7 55
22 Su.		5 47	5 58	5 47	5 58	5 47	5 57	5 48	5 57	5 48	5 57	...	10 5a	8 25a
23 M.		48	56	48	56	48	56	48	56	49	56	0 25m	10 38	8 56
24 Tu.		49	54	49	54	49	54	49	54	49	54	0 56	11 10	9 30
25 W.		50	52	50	53	50	53	50	53	50	53	1 30	11 43	10 3
26 Th.		51	51	51	51	51	51	50	52	50	52	2 3	...	10 43
27 F.		52	49	52	49	52	49	51	50	51	51	2 42	0 22m	11 23
28 S.		53	47	53	47	53	48	52	49	51	49	3 22	1 2	...
29 Su.		5 54	5 45	5 54	5 46	5 54	5 46	5 52	5 48	5 52	5 48	4 13m	1 53m	0 13m
30 M.		56	44	55	44	54	45	53	46	52	47	5 22	3 2	1 22

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.	° ' "
1 28a	— 9 13	1 31a	— 6 0	1 29a	— 9 13	1 22a	— 11 38	1 6a	— 12 44
2 40	— 9 26	2 41	— 12 31	2 43	— 15 14	2 43	— 17 46	2 44	— 20 4
1 41	— 1 55	1 31	— 3 31	1 23	— 5 6	1 13	— 6 41	1 4	— 8 18
10 46	+ 6 39	10 19	+ 5 26	9 52	+ 4 11	9 25	+ 2 57	8 59	+ 1 43
2 9m	— 11 21	1 42m	— 11 57	1 16m	— 12 33	0 47m	— 13 7	0 18m	— 13 37
1 13a	+ 1 47	0 54a	+ 1 17	0 35a	+ 0 46	0 16a	+ 0 15	11 57	— 0 16
2 39m	+ 5 25	2 14m	+ 5 17	1 49m	+ 5 8	1 24m	+ 4 56	0 59	+ 4 48
3 12	— 10 56	2 48	— 10 56	2 24	— 10 52	2 0	— 10 48	1 35	— 10 44

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Orl's, &c.
	h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
S. 1	7 36m	0 0m	0 5m	0 10m	0 25m	0 32m
2	8 34	0 57	1 3	1 9	1 24	1 31
3	9 35	2 5	2 9	2 14	2 28	2 36
4	10 35	3 16	3 20	3 24	3 36	3 43
5	11 33	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
6	0 29a	7 2a	7 0a	7 0a	6 57a	6 56a
7	1 23	7 35	7 36	7 35	7 36	7 37
S. 8	2 13a	8 7a	8 8a	8 10a	8 12a	8 17a
9	3 3	8 40	8 43	8 44	8 52	8 55
10	3 53	9 14	9 16	9 20	9 29	9 35
11	4 43	9 49	9 54	9 57	10 9	10 16
12	5 32	10 29	10 34	10 38	10 52	10 58
13	6 20	11 12	11 17	11 22	11 37	11 44
14	7 9	...	...	...	...	...
S. 15	7 57a	0 0m	0 4m	0 10m	0 25m	0 32m
16	8 44	0 51	0 55	1 1	1 16	1 23
17	9 30	1 45	1 50	1 54	2 7	2 14
18	10 16	2 42	2 45	2 50	3 0	3 7
19	11 1	3 39	3 43	3 46	3 55	3 59
20	11 45	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
21	8	6 26a	6 25a	6 22a	6 24a	6 25a
S. 22	0 29m	6 47a	6 50a	6 51a	6 53a	6 56a
23	1 14	7 22	7 24	7 25	7 31	7 33
24	2 0	7 54	7 56	7 59	8 7	8 11
25	2 48	8 28	8 33	8 36	8 46	8 52
26	3 38	9 7	9 12	9 17	9 30	9 36
27	4 32	9 55	10 0	10 5	10 19	10 27
28	5 28	10 48	10 53	10 59	11 14	11 23
S. 29	6 25m	11 50a	11 53a	...	...	...
30	7 24	...	...	0 0m	0 15m	0 23m

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.	
d. h. m.	° ' "
14th Sunday after Trinity.	
4 1 23a	♂ in Aphelion.
7 0 34m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 2 44 S.
7 5 29a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 6 39 S.
7 5 38a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 4 6 S.
15th Sunday after Trinity.	
7 10 9a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 2 35 S.
9 3 46m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 6 56 S.
11 2 38m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 10 40 N.
12 5 40a	♂ gr. elong. 26 36 E.
16th Sunday after Trinity.	
17 2 30m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ * 1 12 S.
18 3 36m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 4 40 N.
20 11 9m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ * 1 31 N.
22 7 54a	♀ in Aphelion.
23 9 47a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 2 1 N.
St. Matthew.	
17th Sunday after Trinity.	
23 4 52m	☉ enters ♋. Autumn begins.
23 3 51a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 4 40 N.
24 11 44a	♂ gr. Hel. Lat. S.
25 3 57m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ intensity of light 0.721.
25 11 17a	♂ stationary.
26 3 30m	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ 4 20 S.
18th Sun. after Trin.	Michael-
26 5 42a	♂ ♀ ☾ ☽ [mas Day.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st Day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 23m	7 17a	4 30m	7 6a	4 37m	6 55a	4 44m	6 46a	4 50m	6 38a
N. York,	4 25	7 15	4 32	7 4	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Wash'n,	4 27	7 13	4 33	7 3	4 38	6 54	4 44	6 46	4 50	6 38
Charles.,	4 32	7 8	4 36	7 0	4 40	6 52	4 45	6 45	4 49	6 39
N. Orl's,	4 34	7 6	4 37	6 58	4 41	6 51	4 45	6 45	4 48	6 40

PERIGEE AND APOGEE OF THE MOON.

Perigee, 2d day, 6h. A. | Apogee, 14th day, 1h. A. | Perigee, 29th day, 11h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 5th day, 9h. 47.8m. M. | Full Moon, 20th day, 10h. 2.9m. A.
 First Quarter, 12th " 9 21.7 A. | Last Quarter, 27th " 11 51.3 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	rises. h. m.	sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Tu.		5 57	5 43	5 56	5 42	5 55	5 43	5 54	5 45	5 53	5 46	6 51m	4 31m	2 51m
2 W.		5 58	5 40	5 57	5 41	5 56	5 41	5 54	5 44	5 53	5 45	6 51	4 31	2 51
3 Th.		5 59	5 38	5 58	5 39	5 57	5 40	5 55	5 42	5 54	5 43	6 50	4 30	2 50
4 F.		6 0	5 37	5 59	5 38	5 58	5 38	5 56	5 41	5 55	5 42	6 50	4 29	2 50
5 S.		6 1	5 35	6 0	5 36	5 59	5 37	5 57	5 40	5 55	5 41	6 50	4 28	2 49
6 Su.		6 2	5 33	6 1	5 34	6 0	5 35	5 57	5 38	5 55	5 40	6 50m	4 27m	2 48m
7 M.		6 3	5 32	6 2	5 33	6 1	5 34	5 58	5 37	5 57	5 39	6 50	4 26	2 48
8 Tu.		6 4	5 30	6 3	5 31	6 2	5 32	5 59	5 36	5 57	5 37	6 50	4 25	2 47
9 W.		6 5	5 28	6 4	5 29	6 3	5 31	6 0	5 35	5 56	5 36	6 50	4 24	2 46
10 Th.		6 6	5 27	6 5	5 28	6 4	5 29	6 1	5 34	5 55	5 35	6 50	4 23	2 45
11 F.		6 7	5 25	6 6	5 26	6 5	5 27	6 2	5 32	5 54	5 34	6 50	4 22	2 44
12 S.		6 8	5 23	6 7	5 24	6 6	5 25	6 3	5 31	5 53	5 33	6 50	4 21	2 43
13 Su.		6 10	5 22	6 9	5 23	6 7	5 25	6 3	5 30	5 52	5 32	6 50	4 20	2 42
14 M.		6 12	5 20	6 10	5 21	6 9	5 23	6 4	5 29	5 51	5 31	6 50	4 19	2 41
15 Tu.		6 13	5 18	6 11	5 19	6 10	5 22	6 5	5 27	5 50	5 30	6 50	4 18	2 40
16 W.		6 14	5 17	6 12	5 18	6 11	5 21	6 6	5 26	5 49	5 29	6 50	4 17	2 39
17 Th.		6 15	5 15	6 13	5 17	6 12	5 19	6 7	5 25	5 48	5 28	6 50	4 16	2 38
18 F.		6 16	5 14	6 14	5 16	6 13	5 18	6 8	5 24	5 47	5 27	6 50	4 15	2 37
19 S.		6 17	5 12	6 15	5 14	6 14	5 16	6 9	5 23	5 46	5 26	6 50	4 14	2 36
20 Su.		6 18	5 11	6 16	5 13	6 15	5 15	6 10	5 22	5 45	5 25	6 50	4 13	2 35
21 M.		6 20	5 9	6 17	5 11	6 16	5 14	6 11	5 20	5 44	5 24	6 50	4 12	2 34
22 Tu.		6 21	5 8	6 18	5 10	6 17	5 13	6 12	5 19	5 43	5 23	6 50	4 11	2 33
23 W.		6 22	5 6	6 19	5 8	6 18	5 11	6 13	5 18	5 42	5 22	6 50	4 10	2 32
24 Th.		6 23	5 5	6 20	5 7	6 19	5 10	6 14	5 17	5 41	5 21	6 50	4 9	2 31
25 F.		6 24	5 3	6 21	5 5	6 20	5 8	6 15	5 16	5 40	5 20	6 50	4 8	2 30
26 S.		6 25	5 2	6 22	5 4	6 21	5 7	6 16	5 15	5 39	5 19	6 50	4 7	2 29
27 Su.		6 27	5 0	6 24	5 3	6 22	5 6	6 18	5 14	5 38	5 17	6 50	4 6	2 28
28 M.		6 28	4 59	6 25	5 2	6 23	5 5	6 19	5 13	5 37	5 16	6 50	4 5	2 27
29 Tu.		6 29	4 58	6 26	5 0	6 24	5 3	6 20	5 12	5 36	5 15	6 50	4 4	2 26
30 W.		6 31	4 56	6 28	4 59	6 25	5 2	6 21	5 11	5 35	5 14	6 50	4 3	2 25
31 Th.		6 32	4 55	6 29	4 58	6 26	5 1	6 22	5 10	5 34	5 13	6 50	4 2	2 24

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	o. ' "	h. m.	o. ' "	h. m.	o. ' "	h. m.	o. ' "	h. m.	o. ' "
☿	0 36a	—11 47	11 56m	—8 20	11 9m	—4 5	10 44m	—2 16	10 39m	—3 29
♀	2 46	—23 8	2 47a	—23 59	2 48a	—26 22	2 48a	—26 30	2 47a	—27 19
♂	0 56	—9 47	0 47	—11 18	0 40	—12 46	0 32	—14 11	0 24	—15 33
♂	8 35	+0 33	8 10	—0 34	7 46	—1 37	7 23	—2 32	7 1	—3 27
♂	11 45	—14 7	11 16	—14 26	10 48	—14 39	10 19	—14 44	9 52	—14 43
♂	11 38m	—0 46	11 19m	—1 17	11 0m	—1 47	10 41m	—2 17	10 22m	—2 46
♂	0 34	+4 37	0 8	+4 26	11 39a	+4 14	11 13a	+4 3	10 48a	+3 53
♂	1 11	+10 39	0 47	+10 34	0 22m	+10 29	11 54m	+10 23	11 39m	+10 18

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
		rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.	rises. h. m.
1	8 25m	0 57m	1 2m	1 6m	1 19m	1 26m
2	9 18	2 8	2 12	2 15	2 26	2 32
3	10 14	3 21	3 23	3 26	3 33	3 38
4	11 7	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.	sets.
5	11 59	6 22	6 22	6 42	6 62	6 52
S.	0 50a	6 34a	6 36a	6 38a	6 44a	6 47a
7	1 41	7 9	7 0	7 15	7 22	7 26
8	2 31	7 44	7 48	7 51	8 3	8 9
9	3 21	8 22	8 26	8 31	8 45	8 51
10	4 12	9 5	9 9	9 15	9 30	9 36
11	5 1	9 52	9 57	10 2	10 18	10 25
12	5 50	10 41	10 46	10 52	11 7	11 14
S.	6 38a	11 35a	11 40a	11 45a	11 59a	...
14	7 25	...	...	...	...	0 6m
15	8 11	0 31m	0 34m	0 39m	0 51m	0 58
16	8 56	1 29	1 32	1 36	1 46	1 51
17	9 40	2 26	2 30	2 32	2 40	2 44
18	10 24	3 28	3 29	3 32	3 35	3 39
19	11 9	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
S.	11 55a	5 23a	5 24a	5 25a	5 30a	5 33a
21	8	5 54	5 57	5 59	6 6	6 10
22	0 43m	6 27	6 31	6 34	6 44	6 50
23	1 34	7 6	7 10	7 15	7 28	7 33
24	2 27	7 51	7 56	8 0	8 15	8 22
25	3 23	8 43	8 47	8 52	9 9	9 16
26	4 21	9 42	9 48	9 53	10 8	10 16
S.	5 19m	10 46a	10 51a	10 56a	11 10a	11 17a
28	6 16	11 56	11 59	...	...	...
29	7 12	...	...	0 4m	0 16m	0 23m
30	8 6	1 5m	1 9m	1 12	1 20	1 26
31	8 58	2 13	2 16	2 18	2 25	2 28

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d. h. m.			
4 8 26a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
5 7 0m	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ N.
5 3 17a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
5 11 1a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
6 4 18m	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ E.
19th Sunday after Trinity.			
6 11 56m	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
8 10 5m	Inf. ♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
8 10 15a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
10 7 0m	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ stationary.
10 11 45a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾
12 4 0a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
20th Sunday after Trinity.			
13 8 45m	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
13 11 24a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
14 4 34a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
15 0 59a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
St. Luke.			
16 6 47a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ stationary.
21st Sunday after Trinity.			
18 0 59a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ in Perihelion.
20 1 9m	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ N.
20 8 55a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ N.
21 9 24a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾
23 10 3a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ gr. elong. 18 20 W.
24 8 55m	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ in ☾.
22d Sunday after Trinity.			
St. Simon and St. Jude.			
26 6 12a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ Ophi. * 1 4 N.
27 10 4m	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ S.
28 9 0a	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾	♂ ♄ ☾ gr. Hel. Lat. N.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	4 56m	6 30a	5 5m	6 23a	5 11m	6 18a	5 17m	6 14a	5 23m	6 11a
N. York,	4 57	6 31	5 4	6 24	5 10	6 19	5 15	6 16	5 21	6 13
Wash'n,	4 57	6 31	5 3	6 25	5 8	6 21	5 13	6 18	5 19	6 15
Charles.,	4 54	6 34	4 59	6 29	5 3	6 25	5 7	6 23	5 12	6 22
N. Orl's,	4 53	6 35	4 55	6 31	5 1	6 28	5 5	6 26	5 9	6 25

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 11th day, 9h. M.

Perigee, 23d day, 10h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 3d day, 9h. 32.0m. A. Full Moon, 19th day, 11h. 26.7m. M.
First Quarter, 11th " 6 6.9 A. Last Quarter, 26th " 7 24.3 M.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	F.	6 33	4 54	6 30	4 57	6 27	5 0	6 18	5 9	6 14	5 13	9 12m	6 52m	6 12m
2	S.	34	52	31	56	28	4 59	18	9	15	12	10 5	7 45	6 5
3	Su.	6 36	4 51	6 32	4 54	6 29	4 58	6 19	5 8	6 15	5 12	10 49m	8 . m	6 49m
4	M.	37	50	34	53	30	56	20	7	16	11	11 30	9 10	7 30
5	Tu.	38	49	35	52	32	55	21	6	17	10	0 9a	9 49	8 9
6	W.	40	48	36	51	33	54	22	5	18	9	0 47	10 27	8 47
7	Th.	41	46	37	50	34	53	23	4	18	9	1 25	11 5	9 25
8	F.	42	45	38	49	35	52	24	4	19	8	1 59	11 39	9 59
9	S.	43	44	40	48	36	51	25	3	20	7	2 36	0 16a	10 36
10	Su.	6 45	4 43	6 41	4 47	6 37	4 51	6 26	5 2	6 21	5 7	3 17a	0 57a	11 17m
11	M.	46	42	42	46	38	50	27	1	22	6	4 3	1 43	0 3a
12	Tu.	47	41	43	45	39	49	27	1	23	6	5 4	2 44	1 4
13	W.	48	40	44	44	40	48	28	0	23	5	6 26	4 5	2 25
14	Th.	50	39	46	43	42	47	29	0	24	5	7 38	5 18	3 38
15	F.	51	39	47	42	43	46	30	4 59	25	4	8 44	6 24	4 44
16	S.	52	38	48	41	44	45	31	58	26	4	9 33	7 13	5 33
17	Su.	6 53	4 37	6 49	4 41	6 45	4 45	6 32	4 58	6 27	5 3	10 14a	7 54a	6 14a
18	M.	55	36	50	40	46	44	33	58	28	3	10 52	8 32	6 52
19	Tu.	56	35	51	39	47	44	34	57	28	3	11 29	9 9	7 29
20	W.	57	34	53	39	48	43	35	57	29	2	...	9 46	8 6
21	Th.	58	34	54	38	49	43	36	56	30	2	0 6m	10 26	8 46
22	F.	59	33	55	38	50	42	37	56	31	2	0 46	11 7	9 27
23	S.	7 1	32	56	37	51	42	38	56	32	1	1 27	11 51	10 11
24	Su.	7 2	4 32	6 57	4 37	6 52	4 41	6 38	4 55	6 33	5 1	2 11m	...	11 1a
25	M.	3	31	58	36	54	41	39	55	33	1	3 1	0 41m	11 58
26	Tu.	4	31	59	36	55	40	40	55	34	1	3 58	1 38	...
27	W.	5	30	7 0	35	56	40	41	55	35	0	5 2	2 42	1 2m
28	Th.	6	30	1	35	57	39	42	54	36	0	6 23	4 3	2 23
29	F.	7	29	2	35	57	39	43	54	37	0	7 37	5 17	3 37
30	S.	8	29	3	34	58	39	44	54	38	0	8 47	6 27	4 47

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.	souths.	Dec.
	h. m.	o	h. m.	o	h. m.	o	h. m.	o	h. m.	o
☿	10 47m	— 7 12	10 58m	— 11 0	11 11m	— 14 43	11 25m	— 18 4	11 40m	— 20 56
♀	2 43a	— 27 51	2 36a	— 27 56	2 27a	— 27 48	2 12a	— 27 30	1 52a	— 26 37
♂	0 16	— 17 3	0 9	— 18 16	0 3	— 19 23	11 57m	— 20 24	11 52m	— 21 30
♂	6 37	— 4 20	6 16	— 5 0	5 56	— 5 33	5 37a	— 6 4		
♂	9 23	— 14 30	8 56	— 14 13	8 31	— 13 50	8 7	— 13 21	7 44a	— 12 47
♂	10 0m	— 3 20	9 41m	— 3 47	9 22m	— 4 14	9 2m	— 4 40	8 43m	— 5 4
♂	10 19a	+ 3 42	9 54a	+ 3 34	9 29a	+ 3 27	9 4a	+ 3 21	8 39a	+ 3 16
♂	11 0	+ 10 12	10 36	+ 10 7	10 11	+ 10 3	9 47	+ 9 56	9 23	+ 9 54

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.					
		Boston, &c.		N. York, &c.		Wash'n, &c.	
		sets.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.
1	9 49m	4 1a	4 2a	4 2a	4 3a	4 4a	
2	10 39	4 3a	4 3a	4 3a	4 39	4 42	
3	11 29m	5 4a	5 7a	5 9a	5 17a	5 20a	
4	0 19a	5 39	5 42	5 46	5 55	6 0	
5	1 10	6 15	6 20	6 24	6 36	6 43	
6	2 1	6 57	7 1	7 7	7 21	7 27	
7	2 51	7 42	7 46	7 52	8 8	8 15	
8	3 42	8 31	8 36	8 42	8 57	9 4	
9	4 31	9 24	9 29	9 33	9 49	9 55	
10	5 19a	10 18a	10 24a	10 28a	10 41a	10 48a	
11	6 5	11 16	11 19	11 24	11 36	11 41	
12	6 50	...	...	...	...	...
13	7 33	0 13m	0 17m	0 20m	0 29m	0 33m	
14	8 17	1 13	1 15	1 17	1 23	1 26	
15	9 1	2 12	2 14	2 15	2 18	2 21	
16	9 47	3 16	3 15	3 15	3 16	3 17	
17	10 34a	4 19m	4 19m	4 18m	4 14m	4 14m	
18	11 25	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	
19	8	5 2a	5 5a	5 9a	5 21a	5 26a	
20	0 18m	5 45	5 50	5 54	6 8	6 15	
21	1 14	6 36	6 41	6 46	7 2	7 10	
22	2 13	7 33	7 38	7 44	8 0	8 8	
23	3 13	8 37	8 42	8 47	9 2	9 10	
24	4 12m	9 47a	9 51a	9 56a	10 9a	10 14a	
25	5 8	10 56	11 0	11 3	11 13	11 19	
26	6 3	...	...	...	...	...
27	6 55	0 7m	0 10m	0 12m	0 20m	0 23m	
28	7 45	1 16	1 17	1 19	1 22	1 25	
29	8 34	2 25	2 24	2 24	2 25	2 26	
30	9 23	3 32	3 32	3 31	3 27	3 26	

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d. h. m. o

All Saints.

1 2 44a 6 24c 2 3 27 S.

23d Sunday after Trinity.

2 3 12a 6 24c 2 3 6 S.

4 8 53m 6 24c 2 3 16 S.

5 2 52a 6 24c 2 3 4 N.

5 7 18a 6 24c 2 3 12 N.

7 7 20m 6 24c 2 3 8 S.

10 8 43m 6 24c 2 3 21 N.

24th Sunday after Trinity.

10 0 5a ♀ at greatest brilliancy.

10 10 28m 6 24c 2 3 10 S.

12 10 5a 6 24c 2 3 14 S.

14 6 22a 6 24c 2 3 44 S.

14 7 47a 6 24c 2 3 10 S.

16 6 29m 6 24c 2 3 1 N.

25th Sunday after Trinity.

17 3 43m 6 24c 2 3 39 N.

17 7 0m gr. Hel. Lat. N.

19 7 0m stationary.

21 8 52m ♀ in 28.

21 11 40m 6 24c 2 3 6 S.

25 8 34a ♀ stationary.

26th Sunday after Trinity.

27 5 43m Sup. 6 24c 2 3 10 S.

28 5 54a 6 24c 2 3 27 S.

29 6 11m 6 24c 2 3 47 S.

29 10 54m 6 24c 2 3 10 S.

29 4 58a 6 24c 2 3 8 N.

St. Andrew.

Twilight begins and ends. Mean Time.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Boston,	5 29m	6 9a	5 35m	6 9a	5 40m	6 18a	5 43m	6 10a	5 46m	6 14a
N. York,	5 27	6 11	5 33	6 11	5 37	6 11	5 41	6 13	5 44	6 16
Wash'n,	5 25	6 13	5 30	6 14	5 34	6 14	5 38	6 16	5 41	6 19
Charles.,	5 17	6 21	5 23	6 23	5 26	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 33	6 28
N. Orl's,	5 13	6 26	5 18	6 26	5 24	6 27	5 28	6 29	5 28	6 32

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE MOON.

Apogee, 9th day, 6h. M.

Perigee, 21st day, 1h. M.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, 3d day, 0h. 7.9m. A. Full Moon, 18th day, 11h. 54.8m. A.
 First Quarter, 11th " 3 28.6 A. Last Quarter, 25th " 4 15.5 A.

Days of Month.	Days of Week.	Sun's upper limb rises and sets (cor. for refr.) M. Time.										High Water. M. Time.		
		Boston, &c.		New York, &c.		Washington, &c.		Charleston, &c.		N. Orleans, &c.		Boston, &c.	New York, &c.	Charleston, &c.
		rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 Su.		7 9	4 29	7 4	4 34	6 59	4 39	6 44	4 54	6 39	5 0	9 41m	7 21m	5 41m
2 M.		10	28	5	33	7 0	38	45	54	39	0	10 28	8 8	6 28
3 Tu.		11	28	6	33	1	38	46	54	40	0	11 13	8 58	7 13
4 W.		13	28	7	33	2	38	47	54	41	0	11 52	9 33	7 52
5 Th.		14	28	8	33	3	38	48	54	42	1	0 30a	10 10	8 30
6 F.		15	28	9	33	4	38	49	54	43	1	1 6	10 46	9 6
7 S.		16	28	10	33	5	38	49	54	43	1	1 42	11 22	9 42
8 Su.		7 17	4 28	7 11	4 33	7 6	4 38	6 50	4 54	6 44	5 1	2 18a	11 58m	10 18m
9 M.		17	28	12	33	7	38	51	54	45	1	2 55	0 35a	10 55
10 Tu.		18	28	13	33	8	38	52	54	45	1	3 37	1 17	11 37
11 W.		19	28	14	33	9	38	52	55	46	1	4 22	2 2	0 22a
12 Th.		20	28	15	33	9	39	53	55	47	2	5 19	2 59	1 19
13 F.		21	28	16	33	10	39	54	55	47	2	6 31	4 11	2 31
14 S.		22	28	16	34	11	39	54	55	48	2	7 37	5 17	3 37
15 Su.		7 22	4 29	7 17	4 34	7 12	4 39	6 55	4 56	6 49	5 3	8 39a	6 19a	4 39a
16 M.		23	29	18	34	12	40	56	56	49	3	9 32	7 12	5 32
17 Tu.		24	29	18	34	13	40	56	57	50	3	10 17	7 57	6 17
18 W.		24	29	19	35	14	40	57	57	50	4	11 2	8 42	7 2
19 Th.		25	30	20	35	14	41	58	57	51	4	11 49	9 29	7 49
20 F.		26	30	20	36	15	41	58	58	51	4	...	10 13	8 33
21 S.		26	31	21	36	15	42	59	58	52	5	0 33m	10 59	9 19
22 Su.		7 27	4 31	7 21	4 37	7 16	4 42	6 59	4 59	6 52	5 5	1 19m	11 46a	10 6a
23 M.		27	32	22	37	16	43	7 0	59	53	6	2 6	...	10 56
24 Tu.		27	32	22	38	17	43	0	5 0	53	7	2 56	0 36m	11 49
25 W.		28	33	22	38	17	44	0	0	54	7	3 49	1 29	...
26 Th.		28	34	23	39	17	45	1	1	54	8	4 45	2 26	0 45m
27 F.		29	34	23	40	18	45	1	1	54	8	5 50	3 30	1 50
28 S.		29	35	24	40	18	46	2	2	55	9	7 0	4 40	3 0
29 Su.		7 29	4 36	7 24	4 41	7 18	4 47	7 2	5 3	6 55	5 10	8 10m	5 50m	4 10m
30 M.		29	36	24	42	19	47	2	4	55	10	9 15	6 55	5 15
31 Tu.		30	37	24	43	19	48	3	4	56	11	10 6	7 46	6 6

Passage of the Meridian (mean time) and Declination of the Planets.

	1st day.		7th day.		13th day.		19th day.		25th day.	
	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "	souths. h. m.	Dec. ° ' "
☿	11 56m	—23 10	0 13a	—24 42	0 31a	—25 27	0 50a	—25 19	1 7a	—24 16
♂	1 26a	—25 35	0 53	—24 17	0 16	—22 42	11 37m	—21 2	11 1m	—19 30
♀	11 47m	—22 8	11 42m	—22 49	11 37m	—23 21	11 33	—23 45	11 29	—24 1
♂	7 21a	—12 8	6 59a	—11 26	6 39a	—10 40	6 18a	—9 51		
♂	8 23m	—5 27	8 3m	—5 49	7 43m	—6 9	7 23m	—6 27	7 2m	—6 43
♂	8 15a	—3 13	7 51a	—3 11	7 27a	—3 11	7 3a	—3 12	6 40a	—3 15
♂	8 59	—9 50	8 34	—9 47	8 10	—9 45	7 45	—9 43	7 22	—9 42

Days of Month.	Moon Souths. Mean Time.	Moon rises or sets. Mean Time.				
		Boston, &c.	N. York, &c.	Wash'n, &c.	Ch'ston, &c.	N. Ori's, &c.
		sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.	sets. h. m.
S.	10 12m	3 37a	3 39a	3 43a	3 50a	3 56a
2	11 2	4 12	4 16	4 20	4 31	4 37
3	11 52	4 50	4 55	4 59	5 13	5 19
4	0 42a	5 34	5 39	5 44	5 59	6 6
5	1 33	6 23	6 27	6 33	6 48	6 55
6	2 23	7 13	7 18	7 23	7 39	7 46
7	3 12	8 7	8 12	8 17	8 31	8 39
S.	3 56a	9 52	9 52	9 14a	9 25a	9 33a
9	4 44	10 1	10 5	10 8	10 18	10 23
10	5 28	11 0	11 2	11 6	11 14	11 16
11	6 12	11 58	11 59	...	...	...
12	6 54	...	...	0 2m	0 6m	0 9m
13	7 38	1 0m	1 0m	1 0	1 2	1 4
14	8 23	2 0	1 59	2 0	1 58	1 58
S.	9 11a	3 3m	3 2m	3 1m	2 56m	2 56m
16	10 3	4 10	4 7	4 6	3 58	3 55
17	10 59	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.	rises.
18	11 57	4 22a	4 27a	4 33a	4 48a	4 55a
19	8	5 18	5 24	5 30	5 46	5 54
20	0 56m	6 21	6 27	6 42	6 48	6 56
21	2 0	7 31	7 38	7 40	7 55	8 2
S.	3 0m	8 44a	8 49a	8 52a	9 3a	9 10a
23	3 57	9 57	9 59	10 3	10 11	10 15
24	4 52	11 8	11 9	11 12	11 16	11 18
25	5 43	...	...	...	...	...
26	6 33	0 16m	0 18m	0 18m	0 20m	0 21m
27	7 21	1 24	1 23	1 23	1 20	1 21
28	8 9	2 29	2 28	2 26	2 21	2 21
S.	8 57m	3 33m	3 31m	3 29m	3 20m	3 18m
30	9 46	4 37	4 34	4 31	4 20	4 16
31	10 36	5 39	5 34	5 30	5 17	5 14

PHENOMENA AND OBSERVATIONS.

Sundays and Holidays.

Washington Mean Time.

d. h. m.		
1st Sunday in Advent.		
1 0 37a	♂ in Aphelion.	
3 8 25m	♂ ♀ ☾	♂ 4 45 S.
3 5 32a	♂ ☾ ☾	♂ 5 23 S.
5 0 38m	♂ ☾ ☾	♀ 4 26 S.
6 6 52m	♂ gr. Hel.	Lat. N.
10 7 41a	♀ in ☾.	
2d Sunday in Advent.		
11 7 0a	♂ in Aphelion.	
11 7 41a	♂ ♀ ☾	♂ 2 9 S.
13 1 59a	♂ ☾ ☾	♂ 2 19 N.
14 11 53m	♂ ☾ ☾	♂ 4 50 N.
16 10 54m	Inf. ♀ ☾ ☾.	
18 5 24m	♂ stationary.	
3d Sunday in Advent.		
20 4 12m	♂ ♀ ☾	♂ 2 57 S.
21 10 30a	☾ enters ♄.	Winter begins.
21 11 0a	♂ gr. Hel.	Lat. S.
22 3 4m	☾ ☾ ☾.	
22 3 5m	♂ ☾ ☾	♂ 0 28 S.
St. Thomas.		
4th Sunday in Advent.		
26 6 38a	♂ ☾ ☾	♂ 4 1 S.
29 6 52a	♂ ☾ ☾	♂ 1 18 S.
Christmas Day.		
St. Stephen.		
St. John.		
Innocents.		
1st Sunday after Christmas.		
31 6 50m	♂ ♀ ☾	♀ 0 38 N.
31 1 13a	☾ farthest from ☾.	

ECLIPSES IN 1850.

In the year 1850, there will be two eclipses, both of the Sun, one of which will be partly visible in the United States.

I. Monday and Tuesday, February 11th and 12th. An annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible in the United States.

Beginning of the general eclipse, 11th day, 10h. 17.8m. A. [mean time at Washington Observatory], in latitude $11^{\circ} 21'$ S. and longitude $39^{\circ} 22'$ E. of Greenwich.

Beginning of the central and annular eclipse, 11th day, 11h. 24.7m. A., in latitude $10^{\circ} 21'$ S. and longitude $22^{\circ} 55'$ E. of Greenwich.

Central eclipse at noon, 12th day, 1h. 22.8m. M., in latitude $16^{\circ} 58'$ S. and longitude $85^{\circ} 54'$ E. of Greenwich.

End of the central and annular eclipse, 12th day, 3h. 18.3m. M., in latitude $15^{\circ} 49'$ N. and longitude $143^{\circ} 6'$ E. of Greenwich.

End of the general eclipse, 12th day, 4h. 25.2m. M., in latitude $14^{\circ} 50'$ N. and longitude $126^{\circ} 37'$ E. of Greenwich.

The central line passes over the points on the earth's surface whose positions are, —

Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.
$10^{\circ} 21'$ S.	$22^{\circ} 53'$ E.	$5^{\circ} 0'$ S.	$96^{\circ} 21'$ E.
13 47	38 8	1 34 N.	107 7
15 37	49 22	7 1	117 36
16 25	61 23	11 17	128 0
15 9	73 56	15 49	143 6
10 58	85 54		

This eclipse will be visible in the southern and central portions of Africa, in the south of Arabia, in Hindostan, the southeast of China, the northwest of New Holland, the Indian Ocean, and Polynesia.

II. Wednesday, August 7th. A total eclipse of the Sun, partly visible in the southwestern portion of the United States.

Beginning of the general eclipse, 1h. 47.9m. A. [mean time at Washington Observatory], in latitude $11^{\circ} 49'$ N. and longitude $163^{\circ} 52'$ E. of Greenwich.

Beginning of the central and total eclipse, 2h. 42.5m. A., in latitude $12^{\circ} 17'$ N. and longitude $150^{\circ} 5'$ E. of Greenwich.

Central eclipse at noon, 4h. 24.7m. A., in latitude $17^{\circ} 50'$ N. and longitude $141^{\circ} 50'$ W. of Greenwich.

End of the central and total eclipse, 6h. 7.8m. A., in latitude $9^{\circ} 42'$ S. and longitude $80^{\circ} 28'$ W. of Greenwich.

End of the general eclipse, 7h. 2.4m. A., in latitude $10^{\circ} 9' S.$ and longitude $94^{\circ} 16' W.$ of Greenwich.

The centre of the shadow passes over the points on the earth's surface whose positions are, —

Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.	Latitude.	Longitude from Greenwich.
$12^{\circ} 17' N.$	$150^{\circ} 5' E.$	$11^{\circ} 30' N.$	$127^{\circ} 38' W.$
16 17	164 20	5 26	116 24
19 10	176 52	0 8 S.	105 29
20 59	170 19 W.	5 1	94 11
21 2	156 58	9 42	80 28
17 50	141 50		

This eclipse will be visible throughout the North Pacific Ocean, in California, Mexico, Louisiana, the southern extremity of Florida, the West Indies, Central America, the northwestern portion of South America, the greater part of New Guinea, and in Japan.

The phases of the eclipse in places in the United States, Mexico, and the West Indies are as follows: —

Place.	Mean Time of Place.			Digits eclipsed.
	Beginning.	Middle.	End.	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Galveston,	3 49 26.3	4 15 44.2	4 42 2.2	9 3
Havana,	4 56 34.4	5 51 11.1	6 45 47.8	1 10
Mexico,	3 16 20.0	4 7 51.6	4 59 23.2	4 38
New Orleans,	4 27 48.7	4 38 53.6	4 49 58.5	0 1
San Francisco,	0 54 1.0	1 40 42.1	2 27 23.2	2 32

Place.	Angle of First Point of Contact from Sun's		Angle of Last Point of Contact towards the East from Sun's	
	S. Point towards the West.	Vertex towards the East.	South Point.	Vertex.
Galveston,	24°	139°	24°	91°
Havana,	25	134	25	86
Mexico,	51	153	51	54
New Orleans,	10	125	10	106
San Francisco,	38	195	37	94

The phases of the eclipse for all other places in the United States may be determined by means of the following table. The Sun's semidiameter and horizontal parallax are the same as at conjunction.

Greenwich M. Time.	Moon's Hour Angle for Green- wich.	Moon's less Sun's R. A.	Sun's Dec. North	Moon's Dec. North.	Rel. Hourly Motion in		Moon's Hor. Par.	For Inter- val of	Change in		
					R. A.	Dec.			Moon's Hour Angle.	Rel. R. A.	Moon's Dec.
			16 20	16	36	-7	1 70				
9 P											
0	133 58 4	-1154.7	140.7	27 37.1	31.0	"	10.5	0 10	2 24	6.1	1.2
5	135 10 2	1012.2	137.2	26 58.6	30.6		10.5	0 20	4 48	12.1	2.4
10	136 21 59	829.7	133.7	26 20.1	30.2	0.2	10.5	0 30	7 12	18.2	3.6
15	137 33 57	647.2	130.2	25 41.6	29.8	0.8	10.5	0 40	9 36	24.2	4.8
20	138 45 55	464.7	126.7	25 3.0	29.4	1.4	10.4	0 50	12 0	30.3	6.0
25	139 57 53	282.3	123.3	24 24.4	29.0	2.0	10.4	1 0	14 24	36.5	7.2
30	141 9 51	99.9	119.7	23 45.7	28.6	2.6	10.4	1 10	16 48	42.5	8.4
35	142 21 49	82.5	116.2	23 6.9	28.2	3.0	10.4	1 20	19 11	48.6	9.5
40	143 33 47	264.8	112.7	22 28.1	27.8	3.5	10.4	1 30	21 35	54.6	10.7
45	144 45 45	447.1	109.2	21 49.3	27.5	4.1	10.3	1 40	23 59	60.7	11.9
50	145 57 43	629.4	105.7	21 10.4	27.1	4.7	10.3	1 50	26 23	66.8	13.1
55	147 9 41	811.7	102.2	20 41.5	26.8	5.2	10.3	2 0	28 47	72.8	14.3
10 0	148 21 40	993.9	98.6	19 52.5	26.4	5.8	10.3	2 10	31 11	78.9	15.5
5	149 33 38	1176.0	95.1	19 13.4	26.1	6.4	10.3	2 20	33 35	84.9	16.7
10	150 45 37	1358.2	91.5	18 34.4	25.8	6.9	10.2	2 30	35 59	91.0	17.9
15	151 57 35	1540.3	88.0	17 55.3	25.5	7.5	10.2	2 40	38 23	97.1	19.1
20	153 9 33	1722.4	84.5	17 16.1	25.2	8.1	10.2	2 50	40 47	103.1	20.3
25	154 21 31	1904.5	81.0	16 36.9	25.0	8.7	10.2	3 0	43 11	109.2	21.5
30	155 33 30	2086.6	77.5	15 57.6	24.7	9.3	10.1	3 10	45 35	115.2	22.7
35	156 45 28	2268.6	74.0	15 18.3	24.4	9.9	10.1	3 20	47 59	121.3	23.9
40	157 57 27	2450.7	70.5	14 38.9	24.1	10.4	10.1	3 30	50 23	127.5	25.1
45	159 9 25	2632.7	67.0	13 59.5	23.8	11.0	10.1	3 40	52 47	133.5	26.3
50	160 21 23	2814.7	63.5	13 20.0	23.5	11.6	10.0	3 50	55 10	139.6	27.4
55	161 33 22	2996.6	60.0	12 40.5	23.3	12.2	10.0	4 0	57 34	145.6	28.6
11 0	162 45 20	3178.6	56.4	12 1.0	23.0	12.8	10.0	4 10	59 58	151.7	29.8
5	163 57 18	3360.5	52.9	11 21.3	22.7	13.2	10.0	4 20	62 22	157.8	31.0
10	165 9 17	3542.3	49.3	10 41.7	22.4	13.8	10.0	4 30	64 46	163.8	32.2
15	166 21 15	3724.2	45.8	10 2.0	22.1	14.3	9.9	4 40	67 10	169.9	33.4
20	167 23 14	3906.0	42.3	9 22.3	21.8	14.9	9.9	4 50	69 34	175.9	34.6
25	168 45 12	4087.8	38.8	8 42.5	21.5	15.5	9.9	5 0	71 58	182.0	35.8
30	169 57 11	4269.6	35.3	8 2.7	21.2	16.1	9.9				
35	171 9 10	4451.4	31.8	7 22.8	20.9	16.9	9.8				
40	172 21 8	4633.1	28.2	6 42.8	20.6	17.4	9.8				
45	173 33 7	4814.8	24.7	6 2.8	20.3	18.0	9.8				
50	174 45 5	4996.5	21.2	5 22.7	20.0	18.6	9.8				
55	175 57 4	5178.2	17.7	4 42.6	19.8	19.2	9.7				
12 0	177 9 3	5359.8	14.2	4 2.5	19.5	19.8	9.7				

ELEMENTS OF THE ECLIPSES OF THE SUN.

1850.	February 11th.	August 7th.
Greenwich M. T. of \odot in R. A., .	h. m. s. 18 30 55.8	h. m. s. 9 32 44.8
\odot and J 's R. A., .	21 42 20.80	9 9 37.65
J 's Declination, .	S. 13 43 59.3	N. 16 23 24.4
\odot 's Declination, .	S. 13 46 43.6	N. 16 21 57.8
J 's Horary Motion in R. A., .	30 24.3	38 51.5
\odot 's Horary Motion in R. A., .	2 27.5	2 23.4
J 's Horary Motion in Declination, .	N. 7 17.8	S. 7 44.9
\odot 's Horary Motion in Declination, .	N. 0 49.8	S. 0 42.2
J 's Equatorial Horizontal Parallax, .	54 37.2	61 17.4
\odot 's Equatorial Horizontal Parallax, .	8.7	8.5
J 's True Semidiameter, .	14 53.1	16 42.1
\odot 's True Semidiameter, .	16 12.9	15 47.9

OCCULTATIONS.

Elements for facilitating the Calculation of Occultations which may be visible in the United States in 1850.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory, Mean Time of ap. Conj. in R. A. of Moon and Star.	At the Time of Conjunction.			Limiting Parallels between which the Occult. is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star.	Apparent Declination of Star.	Star South of Moon.	
			h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° ' "	' "	° °
Jan. 2	45 Ω	6	1 4 4M.	10 19 43.61	10 31 26.9N.	41 15S.	89N. 7N.
2	ρ Ω	4	3 17 34	24 54.66	4 31.0	46 6	90 12
3	σ Ω	4	0 42 13	11 13 23.86	6 50 59.6	16 14	52 19S.
5	48 η	6	1 23 55	12 56 10.30	2 51 10.9S.	65 42	87 36N.
8	γ Δ	4.5	4 50 37	15 27 7.19	14 16 57.4	48 12	76 16
21	845 B. A. C.	4	8 19 4A.	2 36 50.23	9 28 32.5N.	29 42	69 4S.
23	1391 B. A. C.	5.6	5 23 52	4 21 59.22	15 51 38.4	28 44	67 1N.
23	85 Ω	6	5 5 0	23 18.35	31 21.7	52 34	90 25
23	α Ω	1	7 33 43	27 19.54	16 12 3.4	22 32	59 58.
26	f Π	6	5 47 5	7 30 49.64	18 0 30.8	57 5	90 35N.
27	σ ¹ Ω	6	11 23 47	8 48 53.57	15 53 32.6	37 51	81 9
29	α Ω	1.2	3 46 34M.	10 0 23.51	12 41 44.6	5 25N.	30 35S.
29	χ Ω	4.5	39 33	57 17-30	8 8 36.9	22 12S.	58 13
30	JUPITER		7 36 33A.	11 33 38.94	4 22 42.1	70 52	90 40N.
Feb. 14	27 ♄	5	5 36 54A.	23 50 56.23	4 23 26.7S.	17 55S.	54N. 18S.
14	29 ♄	5	7 11 31	54 6.88	3 51 53.1	2 36	37 33
16	ν ♄	5	8 23 46	1 33 36.85	4 43 25.0N.	8 23	44 26
17	♄ Ceti	4	5 33 30	2 20 10.81	7 46 56.8	53 0	90 20N.
19	48 Ω	6	6 24 2	4 7 15.65	15 1 6.2	35 26	79 7
19	γ Ω	3.4	8 6 7	11 15.78	15 30.1	32 52	74 4
19	θ ¹ Ω	4.5	11 47 59	20 0.57	37 19.8	35 54	80 8
19	θ ² Ω	4.5	50 21	6.20	81 51.2	41 38	90 14
20	α Ω	1	2 52 9M.	27 19.14	16 12 2.7	20 51	57 6S.
25	45 Ω	6	10 47 38A.	10 19 44.57	10 31 22.0	46 28	90 12N.
26	ρ Ω	4	0 57 30M.	24 55.64	4 25.9	51 27	90 17
26	σ Ω	4	9 36 37A.	11 13 25.02	6 50 53.0	22 43	59 13S.
27	JUPITER		1 57 25M.	23 24.06	5 33 55.4	50 39	90 13N.
27	10 η	6	7 4 15A.	12 2 1.14	2 44 17.4	23 17	60 13S.
Mar. 3	ζ ¹ Δ	6	0 1 24M.	14 46 15.19	11 16 59.8S.	38 6S.	77N. 2N.
5	5579 B. A. C.	5	3 25 17	16 32 54.25	17 26 41.9	37 38	70 4
22	3 Ω	6	7 16 4A.	7 52 11.81	17 42 47.3N.	51 47	90 29
23	σ ¹ Ω	6	6 6 44	8 48 53.40	15 53 33.4	42 1	90 14
23	σ ² Ω	6	14 41	49 12.92	16 9 7.9	25 35	63 2S.
26	χ Ω	4.5	0 10 53M.	10 57 17.76	8 8 34.8	23 0	59 12
26	JUPITER		6 2 46	11 10 39.57	6 55 26.4	32 1	72 5
26	σ Ω	4	7 15 46	13 25.12	50 52.8	23 6	59 13
31	γ Δ	4.5	4 56 57	15 27 9.57	14 17 7.1S.	45 21	76 11N.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory, Mean Time of ap. Conj. in R. A. of Moon and Star.	At the Time of Conjunction.			Limiting Parallels between which the Occult. is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star.	Apparent Declination of Star.	Star South of Moon.	
			h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° ' "	' "	° °
Apr. 4	29 ↑	6	0 40 25M.	18 40 46.08	20 29 20.58.	51 51S.	70N. 23N.
26	ξ ¹ ⚡	6	6 22 55A.	14 46 16.20	11 17 3.1	25 50	60 11S.
28	5579 B.A.C.	5	8 42 55	16 32 55.69	17 26 44.2	18 5	44 17
30	21 ↑	6	9 16 14	18 16 26.20	20 36 33.6	50 32	69 20N.
May 5	μ ♄	5	2 16 4M.	21 45 6.69	14 15 13.9S.	19 32S.	50N. 16S.
19	σ ♄	4	7 50 0A.	11 13 24.69	6 50 55.7N.	43 53	90 8N.
20	10 ♂	6	6 26 53	12 2 1.13	2 44 18.6	38 15	83 1
24	γ ⚡	4.5	9 8 17	15 27 10.36	14 17 8.2S.	37 11	73 2
25	η ⚡	4.5	1 11 5M.	35 40.60	15 11 25.6	59 26	75 29
26	5579 B.A.C.	5	4 19 19	16 32 55.15	17 26 44.2	13 18	39 22S.
June 7	ξ ² Ceti	4	2 3 46M.	2 20 11.63	7 47 1.3N.	55 28S.	90N. 21N.
14	α ♄	1.2	5 30 4A.	10 0 22.71	12 41 49.2	36 31	79 3
15	χ ♄	4.5	6 9 23	57 16.95	8 8 39.8	59 35	90 25
16	σ ♄	4	1 22 58M.	11 13 24.39	6 50 57.6	58 28	90 24
22	29 Ophiuc.	6	8 15 18A.	16 53 7.22	18 39 28.2S.	38 20	70 4
26	π ♄	5	9 44 29	20 18 45.73	18 41 44.7	12 39	36 23S.
27	ν ♄	5	3 57 38M.	31 32.14	39 32.5	37 46	70 4N.
28	i ♂	4.5	11 12 39A.	21 58 21.31	14 35 29.7	63 37	75 39
July 24	21 ♄	6	8 19 44A.	20 52 27.29	18 6 27.5S.	54 16S.	72N. 25N.
26	i ♂	4.5	5 15 1M.	21 58 21.95	14 35 26.8	59 54	75 32
Aug. 1	845 B.A.C.	4	2 40 58M.	2 36 51.47	9 28 43.3N.	18 43S.	56N. 15S.
1	f ♂	5.6	11 41 57A.	3 22 36.87	12 25 9.2	41 45	90 9N.
3	θ ¹ ♂	4.5	0 35 26M.	4 20 1.21	15 37 25.9	50 9	90 22
3	θ ² ♂	4.5	37 48	6.84	31 57.3	55 54	90 28
3	α ♂	1	3 38 54	27 19.72	16 12 8.2	36 35	81 8
4	115 ♂	5.6	0 25 10	5 18 25.61	17 49 37.3	57 15	90 34
9	σ ♂	4	6 24 4A.	11 13 23.99	6 51 0.0	70 7	90 37
13	ξ ² ♂	5	8 44 34	14 48 39.39	10 48 4.6S.	6 15	38 30S.
15	5579 B.A.C.	5	10 29 41	16 32 56.02	17 26 43.1	22 20	49 13
28	ξ ² Ceti	4	0 46 22M.	2 20 13.37	7 47 14.7N.	42 45	90 8N.
30	γ ♂	3.4	3 58 20	4 11 17.32	15 15 39.5	48 1	90 20
30	θ ¹ ♂	4.5	7 46 14	20 2.06	37 28.8	52 51	90 26
30	θ ² ♂	4.5	48 40	7.68	32 0.2	58 36	90 33
30	α ♂	1	10 55 12	27 20.56	16 12 10.9	39 17	89 12
Sept. 16	o ♄	6	5 56 13A.	20 21 20.05	19 4 17.0S.	35 35S.	66N. 2N.
16	ν ♄	5	10 54 24	31 32.60	18 39 32.0	32 51	63 2S.
18	i ♂	4.5	5 57 33	21 58 22.32	14 35 26.2	58 52	75 30N.
24	ξ ² Ceti	4	6 23 42M.	2 20 13.97	7 47 17.3N.	50 5	90 16
28	χ ³ Orionis	5	5 14 9	5 54 36.57	19 41 9.9	9 23	46 10S.
Oct. 2	α ♄	1.2	8 11 19M.	10 0 23.21	12 41 47.2N.	50 41S.	90N. 17N.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Washington Observatory, Mean Time of ap. Conj. in R. A. of Moon and Star.	At the Time of Conjunction.			Limiting Parallels between which the Occult. is visible.
				Apparent R. A. of Moon and Star.	Apparent Declination of Star.	Star South of Moon.	
Oct. 16	$i \approx$	4.5	h. m. s. 1 28 21M.	h. m. s. 21 58 22.07	° ' " 14 35 27.88.	' " 49 44S.	° ' " 75N. 17N.
21	845 B. A. C.	4	9 1 18A.	2 36 53.34	9 28 51.8N.	35 22	80 1
22	$f \begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$	5.6	6 0 34	3 23 38.94	12 26 16.7	61 56	90 33
23	75 $\begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$	6	7 10 3	4 19 55.10	16 1 13.3	49 33	90 21
23	$a \begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$	1	10 21 24	27 22.01	12 13.7	60 26	90 35
24	119 $\begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$	5.6	9 52 12	5 23 28.03	18 28 37.0	52 40	90 30
25	$\nu \Pi$	4	8 55 54	6 20 5.88	20 17 59.6	6 16	43 11S.
29	$a \Omega$	1.2	2 51 46	10 0 23.87	12 41 43.5	63 17	90 33N.
Nov. 7	$\mu^1 \uparrow$	4	5 35 13A.	18 4 48.50	21 5 27.88.	45 21S.	69N. 12N.
8	$\pi \uparrow$	4.5	7 19 58	19 0 51.48	16 17.6	41 2	69 7
17	ϵ^2 Ceti	4	9 51 11	2 20 14.54	7 47 18.0N.	53 34	90 19
18	845 B. A. C.	4	5 37 4M.	36 53.55	9 28 51.1	34 31	78 1S.
20	$a \begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$	1	6 4 15	4 27 22.62	16 12 13.7	66 48	90 43N.
21	68 Orionis	6	8 46 5A.	6 3 11.82	19 48 56.6	34 50	79 14
22	$\nu \Pi$	4	3 25 27M.	20 6.64	20 17 56.6	18 9	56 0
24	$d^1 \underline{\sigma}$	6	0 33 28	8 14 48.91	18 48 23.8	28 45	69 4
Dec. 8	$i \begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$	5	7 0 11A.	21 13 54.61	17 28 2.38.	33 27S.	66N. 2S.
9	$i \approx$	4.5	5 23 26	56 21.32	14 35 31.5	18 31	50 18
17	$a \begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$	1	4 2 17	4 27 22.79	16 12 13.3	65 24	90 41N.
18	χ^1 Orionis	5	11 15 21	5 45 34.00	20 14 30.5N.	7 24N.	30 27S.
18	χ^2 Orionis	6	28 31	46 7.92	19 42 50.1	25 2S.	64 3N.
19	χ^3 Orionis	5	2 46 12M.	54 38.61	41 8.3	37 15	83 15
19	χ^4 Orionis	5	56 15	55 4.65	20 8 4.5	10 49	47 9S.
20	$\zeta \Pi$	4	1 55 55	6 55 16.40	46 56.7	1 8	38 14

ECLIPSES OF THE SATELLITES OF JUPITER IN 1850,

Visible in the United States, Mean Time, Washington Observatory.

Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.	Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.
d.	h. m. s.			d.	h. m. s.		
January 1	5 5 22.8M.	Im.	4	January 18	1 54 13.6M.	Im.	3
1	8 1 17.1		1	18	2 56 32.0	Em.	4
3	2 29 32.2		1	18	4 12 30.3		3
3	9 18 44.4A.	Em.	3	19	0 44 13.9	Im.	1
4	8 57 50.8	Im.	1	24	0 44 54.7		2
6	6 17 25.9M.		2	24	8 9 8.9		1
10	4 22 43.1		1	25	5 51 33.5		3
10	9 56 55.8A.		3	26	2 37 28.3		1
11	1 15 49.4M.	Em.	3	27	9 8 45.9A.		1
11	10 51 1.8A.	Im.	1	31	3 20 9.4M.		2
16	10 9 52.8		2				
17	6 15 55.0M.		1	February 2	4 30 46.1M.	Im.	1
17	11 3 41.3A.		4	3	8 47 31.4A.	Em.	4

Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.	Date.	Mean Time.	Phase.	Sat.	
d.	h. m. s.			d.	h. m. s.			
February				May				
3	10 39 4.8A.	Im.	1	20	0 34 15.4M.	Em.	3	
7	5 55 37.7M.		2	23	0 11 3.2		1	
9	6 24 8.2		1	24	6 39 45.1A.		1	
10	7 12 59.3A.		2	24	11 52 34.1		2	
11	0 52 27.9M.		1	27	1 27 29.0M.	Im.	3	
12	7 20 51.8A.		1	31	8 34 26.1A.	Em.	1	
14	8 31 19.1M.		2	31	11 13 41.6	Im.	4	
15	5 45 36.7A.		3					
16	8 17 35.1M.		1	June	7	10 29 8.7A.	Em.	1
17	9 48 46.3A.		2	11	6 24 20.0		2	
18	2 45 56.2M.		1	15	0 23 52.8M.		1	
19	9 14 21.3A.		1	16	6 52 32.3A.		1	
22	9 43 41.1		3	17	5 17 33.5	Im.	4	
25	0 24 46.6M.		2	17	7 59 10.1	Em.	4	
25	4 39 30.2		1	18	9 1 0.4		2	
26	11 7 56.6A.		1	23	8 47 16.9		1	
				24	5 23 46.4	Im.	3	
March				24	8 26 29.9	Em.	3	
1	1 41 49.6M.	Im.	3	25	11 37 31.8		2	
4	3 1 0.0		2	30	10 42 1.8		1	
4	6 33 10.7		1					
5	1 1 38.4		1	July	1	9 23 5.7A.	Im.	3
9	5 2 6.7		4	9	7 5 26.2	Em.	1	
13	5 8 13.0	Em.	1	13	6 8 18.7		2	
14	9 42 41.6A.		2	16	9 0 11.8		1	
14	11 36 40.1		1	20	8 44 9.6		2	
16	6 5 7.0		1	25	5 23 31.7		1	
20	7 2 31M.		1					
22	0 19 18.6		2	August	1	7 18 11.8A.	Em.	1
22	1 30 32.0		1	6	5 19 2.4	Im.	3	
23	7 59 0.9A.		1	6	8 16 54.3	Em.	3	
25	11 3 11.2	Im.	4	8	9 12 49.8		1	
26	2 27 51.7M.	Em.	4	14	5 47 51.8		2	
28	2 56 4.4		2	17	5 36 7.4		1	
29	3 24 30.9		1	21	8 22 46.8		2	
30	8 46 33.2A.		3	23	5 34 18.3	Im.	4	
30	9 53 1.2		1	23	7 27 21.2	Em.	4	
				24	7 30 39.6		1	
April								
5	5 18 36.7M.	Em.	1	October	22	2 1 54.4M.	Im.	1
5	5 32 58.2		2	28	6 6 3.8		2	
6	11 47 8.6A.		1	29	4 55 53.6		1	
7	0 45 9.9M.		3					
8	6 15 40.7A.		1	November	5	6 49 48.6M.	Im.	1
8	6 50 53.9		2	14	3 12 9.6		1	
11	8 21 58.1		4	15	3 46 50.1	Em.	3	
14	1 41 22.0M.		1	21	5 5 54.7	Im.	1	
14	4 43 16.2		3	21	3 2 1.1		2	
15	8 9 55.9A.		1	22	4 56 50.1		3	
15	9 27 56.2		2	22	7 41 42.8	Em.	3	
21	3 35 41.5M.		1	29	5 34 58.3	Im.	2	
22	10 4 16.8A.		1					
23	0 5 2.9M.		2	December	6	8 7 53.2M.	Im.	2
29	11 58 42.6A.		1	7	3 21 32.1		1	
30	2 42 11.5M.		2	14	5 15 4.6		1	
				21	7 8 33.6		1	
May				23	1 36 58.3		1	
1	6 27 19.8A.	Em.	1	24	2 30 9.8		2	
7	1 53 12.9M.		1	28	0 46 36.4		3	
8	8 21 50.8A.		1	28	3 27 1.3	Em.	3	
10	6 38 25.6		2	30	3 30 23.5	Im.	1	
12	8 35 49.1		3	31	5 3 7.1		2	
15	10 16 25.3		1					
17	9 15 31.9		2					
19	8 27 40.6	Im.	3					

A Table showing the Illuminated Portions of the Disks of Venus and Mars.

THE numbers in this table are the versed sines of that portion of the disks which, to an observer on the Earth, will appear to be illuminated, the apparent diameters of the planets at the time being considered as *unity*.

To a spectator on the Earth, Venus appears most brilliant when her elongation is about 45° , and she is approaching her inferior conjunction, or receding from it; in the former of which positions she will be on the 10th of November. Mars is most brilliant about the time of his opposition to the Sun, being then also nearest to the Earth; in which position he will not be this year.

1850.			Venus.	Mars.	1850.			Venus.	Mars.
January	15	0.982	0.965	July	15	0.807	0.953		
February	14	0.998	0.917	August	15	0.708	0.971		
March	15	0.999	0.900	September	15	0.589	0.985		
April	15	0.982	0.902	October	15	0.441	0.994		
May	15	0.946	0.916	November	15	0.218	0.999		
June	15	0.886	0.935	December	15	0.000	0.999		

Position and Magnitude of the Rings of Saturn, according to Bessel and Struve, for every Fortieth Day in the Year, at 7 hours in the Morning.

Mean Time at Washington.		a.	b.	p.	l.	l'.
7h. M.						
1850, January	1	39.30	-3.15	+3 52.0	-4 36.1	-7 15.3
February	10	37.06	3.96	24.3	6 8.4	51.0
March	22	36.05	5.18	6.8	8 16.0	8 26.5
May	1	36.42	6.57	2 36.0	10 23.3	9 1.9
June	10	38.07	7.92	9.2	12 0.1	37.2
July	20	40.71	8.97	1 54.3	44.0	10 12.3
August	29	43.49	9.33	56.7	23.4	47.1
October	8	44.86	8.73	2 14.0	11 13.3	11 21.7
November	17	43.78	7.68	32.4	10 5.9	56.0
December	27	41.07	7.10	37.3	9 57.2	12 30.1
"	31	40.77	7.09	36.8	10 0.5	33.5

a denotes the outer semi-transverse axis of the outer ring.

b " " outer semi-conjugate axis of the outer ring, positive when the northern surface is visible, negative when the southern.

p " " inclination of the northern semi-conjugate axes of the rings to the circle of declination; + when East, — when West.

l " " angle of elevation of the Earth above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

l' " " angle of elevation of the Sun above the plane of the rings, as seen from Saturn; + when North, — when South.

The inner semi-transverse axis of the inner ring is *two thirds* of *a* diminished by $0''.07$. The inner semi-conjugate axis of the inner ring is *two thirds* of *b*.

The Opposition will take place on the 10th of October.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.,

WITH THEIR DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON.

[The Longitudes are reckoned from Greenwich.]

The Capitals (Seats of Government) of the States and Territories are designated by Italic Letters.

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West,			Dist. fr. Wash.
			in degrees.	in time.		
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.		Miles.
<i>Albany</i> (Capitol), . . .	N. Y.	42 39 3	73 44 49	4 54 59.3		376
Alexandria, . . .	Va.	38 49	77 4	5 8 16		6
Amherst (College Chapel), . . .	Mass.	42 22 15.6	72 31 28	4 50 6		383
<i>Annapolis</i> , . . .	Md.	38 58 35	76 33	5 6 12		37
Auburn, . . .	N. Y.	42 55	76 28	5 5 52		339
Augusta, . . .	Ga.	33 28	81 54	5 27 36		580
<i>Augusta</i> (State-House), . . .	Me.	44 18 43	69 50	4 39 20		595
Baker's Island (Lights), . . .	Mass.	42 32 12	70 47 28	4 43 10		452
Baltimore (Battle Monument), . . .	Md.	39 17 23	76 37 30	5 6 30		38
Bangor (Court-House), . . .	Me.	44 47 50	68 47	4 35 8		661
Barnstable (New C. H.), . . .	Mass.	41 42 6	70 18 34	4 41 14.3		466
Batavia, . . .	N. Y.	42 59	78 13	5 12 52		370
Beaufort (Arsenal), . . .	S. C.	32 25 57	80 41 23	5 22 45.6		629
<i>Boston</i> (State-House), . . .	Mass.	42 21 22.7	71 4 9	4 44 16.6		432
Do. (Light), . . .		42 19 41.1	70 53 43	4 43 33.9		
Bridgeport (Baptist Ch.), . . .	Conn.	41 10 30	73 11 46	4 52 47		284
Bristol (Episcopal Ch.), . . .	R. I.	41 40 3	71 17 19	4 45 9.3		409
Brooklyn (Navy Yard), . . .	N. Y.	40 41 50	73 59 30	4 55 58		227
Brunswick (College), . . .	Me.	43 53 0	69 55 1	4 39 40.1		568
Buffalo, . . .	N. Y.	42 53	78 55	5 15 40		376
Burlington, . . .	N. J.	40 5 10	74 52 37	4 59 30.5		156
Burlington, . . .	Vt.	44 27	73 10	4 52 40		440
Cambridge (Observatory), . . .	Mass.	42 22 48.6	71 8 0	4 44 32		431
Camden, . . .	S. C.	34 17	80 33	5 22 12		467
Canandaigua, . . .	N. Y.	42 54	77 17	5 9 8		336
Cape Ann (North Light), . . .	Mass.	42 38 21	70 34 48	4 42 19.2		470
Do. (South Light), . . .		42 38 13	70 34 48	4 42 19.2		
Cape Cod (Light-House), . . .	Mass.	42 2 23	70 3 55	4 40 16		507
Castine, . . .	Me.	44 22 30	68 45	4 35		
Charleston (St. Mich.'s Ch.), . . .	S. C.	32 46 33	79 57 27	5 19 49.8		544
Charlestown (Navy Yard), . . .	Mass.	42 22	71 3 33	4 44 14.2		433
Chicago, . . .	Ill.	42 0	87 35	5 50 2		763
Cincinnati (Fort Wash'n), . . .	Ohio.	39 5 54	84 27	5 37 48		497
<i>Columbia</i> , . . .	S. C.	33 57	81 7	5 24 28		500
<i>Columbus</i> , . . .	Ohio.	39 57	83 3	5 32 12		396
<i>Concord</i> (State-House), . . .	N. H.	43 12 29	71 29	4 45 56		474
Dayton, . . .	Ohio.	39 44	84 11	5 36 44		
Dedham (1st Cong. Ch.), . . .	Mass.	42 14 57	71 10 59	4 44 44		422
Detroit, . . .	Mich.	42 24 2	82 58	5 31 52		526
Dorchester (Ast. Observ.), . . .	Mass.	42 19 10	71 4 19	4 44 17.3		432

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in degrees.	h. m. s.	Dist. fr. Wash.
					Miles.
<i>Dover,</i>	Del.	39 10 "	75 30 "	5 2 0	114
<i>Dover,</i>	N. H.	43 13	70 54	4 43 36	490
<i>Easton (Court-House),</i>	Md.	38 46 10	76 8	5 4 32	80
<i>Eastport,</i>	Me.	44 54	66 56	4 27 44	778
<i>Edenton,</i>	N. C.	39 0	77 7	5 28 28	284
<i>Exeter,</i>	N. H.	42 58	70 55	4 43 40	474
<i>Frankfort,</i>	Ky.	38 14	84 40	5 38 40	551
<i>Frederick,</i>	Md.	39 24	77 18	5 9 12	43
<i>Fredericksburg,</i>	Va.	38 34	77 38	5 10 32	56
<i>Frederickton,</i>	N. B.	46 3	66 45	4 27 0	
<i>Georgetown,</i>	S. C.	33 21	79 17	5 17 8	482
<i>Gloucester (Univ. Ch.),</i>	Mass.	42 36 44	70 40 19	4 42 41.3	462
Do. (E. Point Light),		42 34 49.6	70 40 11	4 42 40.8	466
Do. (Ten Pound Isl. Light),		42 36 4	70 40 17	4 42 41.1	463
<i>Greenfield (2d Cong. Ch.),</i>	Mass.	42 35 16	72 36 32	4 50 26.1	396
<i>Hagerstown,</i>	Md.	39 37	77 35	5 10 20	68
<i>Halifax,</i>	N. S.	44 39 20	63 36 40	4 14 26.7	936
<i>Hallowell,</i>	Me.	44 17	69 50	4 39 30	593
<i>Harrisburg,</i>	Pa.	40 16	76 50	5 7 20	110
<i>Hartford (State-House),</i>	Conn.	41 45 59	72 40 45	4 50 43	335
<i>Holmes's Hole (Windmill),</i>	Mass.	41 27 15	70 36 38	4 42 26.5	457
<i>Hudson,</i>	N. Y.	42 14	73 46	4 55 4	345
<i>Hudson (Reserve Coll.),</i>	Ohio.	41 14 42	81 24 54	5 25 39.6	
<i>Huntsville,</i>	Ala.	34 36	86 57	5 47 48	726
<i>Indianapolis,</i>	Ind.	39 55	86 5	5 44 20	573
<i>Ipswich (Eastern Light),</i>	Mass.	42 41 8	70 46 17	4 43 5	462
Do. (Western Light),		42 41 8	70 46 34	4 43 6.3	
<i>Jackson,</i>	Miss.	32 23	90 8	6 0 32	1035
<i>Jefferson,</i>	Mo.	38 36	92 8	6 8 32	980
<i>Key West (S. W. Pt.),</i>	Fa.	24 32	81 47 30	5 27 10	
<i>Kingston,</i>	C. W.	44 8	76 40	5 6 40	456
<i>Knoxville,</i>	Tenn.	35 59	83 54	5 35 36	516
<i>Lancaster,</i>	Pa.	40 2 36	76 20 33	5 22 2	109
<i>Lexington,</i>	Ky.	38 6	84 18	5 37 12	534
<i>Little Rock,</i>	Ark.	34 40	92 12	6 8 48	1068
<i>Lockport,</i>	N. Y.	43 11	78 46	5 15 4	403
<i>Louisville,</i>	Ky.	38 3	85 30	5 42 0	590
<i>Lowell (St. Ann's Ch.),</i>	Mass.	42 38 46	71 19	24 45 16	439
<i>Lynchburg,</i>	Va.	37 36	79 22	5 17 28	198
<i>Lynn Church,</i>	Mass.	42 27 51	70 57 25	4 43 50	441
<i>Machias Bay,</i>	Me.	44 33	67 22	4 29 28	
<i>Marblehead,</i>	Mass.	42 30 24	70 51 24	4 43 25.6	450
Do. (Light),		42 30 14	70 50 39	4 43 22.6	448
<i>Middletown (W. Univ.),</i>	Conn.	41 33 8	72 39	4 50 36	325
<i>Milledgeville,</i>	Ga.	33 7 20	83 19 45	5 33 19.0	642
<i>Mobile,</i>	Ala.	30 41 48	87 59	5 51 56	1033
<i>Monomoy Point Light,</i>	Mass.	41 33 35	69 59 56	4 40 0	500
<i>Montpelier,</i>	Vt.	44 17	72 36	4 50 24	524
<i>Montreal,</i>	C. E.	45 31	73 35	4 54 20	601
<i>Nantucket (South Tower),</i>	Mass.	41 16 56	70 6 12	4 40 24.8	490
<i>Nashville (University),</i>	Tenn.	36 9 33	86 49 35	4 47 16.2	714

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, in degrees. in time.		D ^{ist} f Wash.
				^{h.} ^{m.} ^{s.}	Miles.
Natchez (Fort Panmure),	Miss.	31 34 "	91 24 42.6	5 38.8	1146
Newark,	N. J.	40 45	74 10	4 56 40	215
New Bedford (Mariner's Ch.),	Mass.	41 38 7	70 55 49.4	43 43.3	429
Newbern,	N. C.	35 20	77 5	5 8 20	337
Newburg,	N. Y.	41 31	74 1	4 56 4	282
Newburyport (2d Presb. Ch.),	Mass.	42 48 32	70 52 47.4	43 31.1	466
Do. (Light),		42 48 30	70 49 6.4	42 18.0	469
Newcastle,	Del.	39 40	75 33	5 2 8	103
New Haven (College),	Conn.	41 18 30	72 56 45.4	51 47	301
New London,	Conn.	41 22	72 9	4 48 36	354
New Orleans (City Hall),	La.	29 57 30	90	6 0	1203
Newport (Court-House),	R. I.	41 29	71 19 12.4	45 16.8	403
New York (City Hall),	N. Y.	40 42 40	74 1	8.4 56 4.5	226
Nobsque Point Light,	Mass.	41 30 57	70 39 37.4	42 38.5	450
Norfolk (Farmers' Bank),	Va.	36 50 50	76 18 47.5	5 15.1	217
Northampton (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 19 9	72 38 15.4	50 33.2	376
Norwich,	Conn.	41 33	72 7	4 48 28	362
Pensacola,	Fa.	30 24	87 10 12.5	48 40.8	1050
Petersburg,	Va.	37 13 54	77 20	5 9 20	144
Philadelphia (Ind'ce Hall),	Pa.	39 56 59	75 9 54.5	0 39.6	136
Do. (High School Obs.),		39 57 9	75 10 37.5	0 42.5	
Pittsburg,	Pa.	40 32	80 2	5 20 8	223
Pittsfield (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 26 55	73 15 36.4	53 2.3	380
Plattsburg,	N. Y.	44 42	73 26	4 53 44	539
Plymouth (Court-House),	Mass.	41 57 26	70 40 19.4	42 41.3	439
Portland (Mount Joy),	Me.	43 39 52	70 13 34.4	40 54.2	542
Do. (Light),		43 36	70 12 12.4	40 49	
Portsmouth (Unitarian Ch.),	N. H.	43 4 35	70 45 50.4	43 3.3	491
Do. (Light),		43 3 30	70 43	4 42 52	
Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.	41 41	73 55	4 55 40	301
Princeton (Nassau Hall),	N. J.	40 20 41	74 39 30.4	58 38	177
Providence (University Hall),	R. I.	41 49 22	71 24 48.4	45 39.2	394
Quebec (Citadel),	C. E.	46 49 12	71 16	4 45 4	781
Raleigh,	N. C.	35 47	78 48	5 15 12	286
Richmond (Capitol),	Va.	37 32 17	77 27 28.5	9 49.9	122
Rochester (Rochester House),	N. Y.	43 8 17	77 51	5 11 24	361
Sable (Cape),	Fa.	24 50	81 15	5 25 0	
Sackett's Harbour,	N. Y.	43 55	75 57	5 3 48	407
Saco,	Me.	43 31	70 26	4 41 44	528
St. Augustine,	Fa.	29 48 30	81 35	5 26 20	841
St. Louis,	Mo.	38 37 28	90 15 16.6	1 0.7	856
Salem (E. I. M. Hall),	Mass.	42 31 18	70 53 53.4	43 35.5	446
Sandwich (1st Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	41 45 31	70 30 13.4	42 0.8	456
Savannah (Exchange),	Ga.	32 4 56	81 8 18.5	24 33.2	662
Schenectady,	N. Y.	42 48	73 55	4 55 40	391
Springfield,	Ill.	39 48	89 33	5 58 12	801
Springfield (Court-House),	Mass.	42 6 4	72 35 45.4	50 23	357
Squam Harbour (Light),	Mass.	42 39 46	70 41	8.4 42 44.5	466
Straitsmouth Island (Light),	Mass.	42 39 41	70 35 36.4	42 22.4	471
Stratford,	Conn.	41 11 7	73 8 45.4	52 35	287
Tallahassee,	Fa.	30 28	84 36	5 38 24	896

Place.		Latitude, North.	Longitude, West, indegrees. | in time.		Dist. fr. Wash.
		° ' "	° ' "	h. m. s.	Miles.
Taunton (Trin. Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	41 54 11	71 5 55	4 44 23.6	415
Toronto or York (Observ.),	C. W.	43 39 35	79 21 30	5 17 26	500
Trenton,	N. J.	40 14	74 46 30	4 58 36	166
Troy,	N. Y.	42 44	73 40	4 54 40	383
Tuscaloosa,	Ala.	33 12	87 42	5 50 48	858
University of Virginia,	Va.	38 2 3	78 31 29	5 14 5.9	124
Utica (Dutch Church),	N. Y.	43 6 49	75 13	5 0 52	383
Vandalia,	Ill.	38 50	89 2	5 56 8	781
Vevay,	Ind.	38 46	84 59	5 39 56	556
Vincennes,	Ind.	38 43	87 25	5 49 40	693
WASHINGTON (Capitol),	D. C.	38 53 34	77 1 30	5 8 6	
Washington,	Miss.	31 36	91 20	6 5 20	1146
Wheeling,	Va.	40 7	80 42	5 22 48	264
Williamstown (Cong. Ch.),	Mass.	42 42 49	73 13 10	4 52 52.6	406
Wilmington,	Del.	39 41	75 28	5 1 52	108
Wilmington,	N. C.	34 11	78 10	5 12 40	416
Worcester (Ant. Hall),	Mass.	42 16 17	71 48 13	4 47 13.3	394
York,	Me.	43 10 0	70 40	4 42 40	500
York,	Pa.	39 58	76 40	5 6 40	87
Yorktown,	Va.	37 13	76 34	5 6 16	

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN OBSERVATORIES.

[The Longitudes are from Greenwich.]

Observatories.	Latitude.	Longitude in Time.
	° ' "	h. m. s.
Altona,	53 32 45 N.	0 39 46.6 E.
Armagh,	54 21 12.7 N.	0 26 35.5 W.
Berlin,	52 31 13.5 N.	0 53 35.5 E.
Brussels,	50 51 10.7 N.	0 17 29.0 E.
Cambridge,	52 12 51.8 N.	0 0 23.5 E.
Cape of Good Hope,	33 56 3 S.	1 13 55.0 E.
Dorpat,	58 22 47 N.	1 46 55 E.
Dublin,	53 23 13 N.	0 25 22 W.
Edinburgh,	55 57 23.2 N.	0 12 43.6 W.
Göttingen,	51 31 48 N.	0 39 46.5 E.
Greenwich,	51 28 39.0 N.	0 0 0.0
Königsberg,	54 42 50 N.	1 22 0.5 E.
Munich,	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.5 E.
Paris,	48 50 13 N.	0 9 21.5 E.
Petersburg,	59 56 31 N.	2 1 15.8 E.
Rome,	41 53 52 N.	0 49 54.7 E.
Turin,	45 4 6 N.	0 30 48.4 E.
Vienna,	48 12 35 N.	1 5 31.9 E.

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.			D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		
	<i>l</i> <i>h</i>	m. s.				<i>l</i> <i>h</i>	m. s.		
1	16 17.3	1 11.01			2	16 14.7	1 8.08		
3	17.3	10.91			4	14.4	7.84		
5	17.3	10.80			6	14.0	7.61		
7	17.3	10.67			8	13.6	7.38		
9	17.1	10.53			10	13.3	7.16		
11	17.0	10.37			12	12.9	6.94		
13	16.8	10.20			14	12.5	6.73		
15	16.7	10.02			16	12.1	6.52		
17	16.6	9.83			18	11.7	6.32		
19	16.4	9.63			20	11.3	6.13		
21	16.2	9.43			22	10.8	5.94		
23	16.0	9.21			24	10.4	5.76		
25	15.8	8.99			26	9.9	5.59		
27	15.5	8.77			28	9.4	5.43		
29	15.3	8.54			30	8.9	5.28		
31	15.0	8.31							
Obliquity of the Elliptic. 1st, 23° 27' and 23.73"; 11th, 23.89"; 31st, 24.23". Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.79"; 11th, 8.72"; 21st, 8.71"; 31st, 8.70".					Obliquity of the Elliptic. 10th, 23° 27' and 24.51"; 20th, 24.72". Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.69"; 20th, 8.67".				
D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.		D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	
	<i>o</i> <i>l</i> <i>h</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.			<i>o</i> <i>l</i> <i>h</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.	
1	23 1 1.1	3 51.17	18 48 7.37	1	17 6 27.7	13 53.74	20 45 20.61		
2	22 55 49.8	4 19.32	18 47 3.93	2	16 49 14.3	14 1.18	20 49 17.17		
3	22 50 11.1	4 47.12	18 51 0.49	3	16 31 43.3	14 7.82	20 53 13.72		
4	22 44 5.2	5 14.55	18 54 57.04	4	16 13 55.1	14 13.66	20 57 10.28		
5	22 37 32.2	5 41.58	18 58 53.60	5	15 55 50.0	14 18.70	21 1 6.83		
6	22 30 32.3	6 8.19	19 2 50.16	6	15 37 28.5	14 22.95	21 5 3.39		
7	22 23 5.8	6 34.35	19 6 46.72	7	15 18 51.0	14 26.40	21 8 59.94		
8	22 15 12.8	7 0.08	19 10 43.27	8	14 59 57.9	14 29.07	21 12 55.49		
9	22 6 53.6	7 25.20	19 14 39.83	9	14 40 49.6	14 30.96	21 16 53.06		
10	21 58 8.4	7 49.84	19 18 36.38	10	14 21 26.7	14 32.06	21 20 49.60		
11	21 48 57.5	8 18.91	19 22 32.94	11	14 1 49.4	14 32.40	21 24 46.16		
12	21 39 21.1	8 37.40	19 26 29.50	12	13 41 58.1	14 31.97	21 28 42.71		
13	21 29 19.5	9 0.37	19 30 26.05	13	13 21 53.5	14 30.77	21 32 39.26		
14	21 18 53.1	9 22.49	19 34 22.61	14	13 1 35.9	14 28.81	21 36 35.82		
15	21 8 2.2	9 44.06	19 38 19.17	15	12 41 5.6	14 26.11	21 40 32.37		
16	20 56 47.0	10 4.92	19 42 15.72	16	12 20 23.2	14 22.67	21 44 28.92		
17	20 45 7.9	10 25.09	19 46 12.28	17	11 59 29.0	14 18.49	21 48 25.48		
18	20 33 5.2	10 44.52	19 50 8.84	18	11 38 23.6	14 13.58	21 52 22.03		
19	20 20 39.1	11 3.21	19 54 5.9	19	11 17 7.3	14 7.97	21 56 18.58		
20	20 7 50.1	11 21.13	19 58 1.95	20	10 55 40.5	14 1.67	22 0 15.14		
21	19 54 39.6	11 38.28	20 1 58.50	21	10 34 3.7	13 54.68	22 4 11.69		
22	19 41 4.9	11 54.64	20 5 55.06	22	10 12 17.2	13 47.04	22 8 8.24		
23	19 27 9.4	12 10.21	20 9 51.62	23	9 50 21.4	13 38.76	22 12 4.80		
24	19 12 52.4	12 24.97	20 13 48.17	24	9 28 16.8	13 29.84	22 16 1.35		
25	18 58 14.2	12 38.92	20 17 44.73	25	9 6 8.7	13 20.32	22 19 57.90		
26	18 43 15.3	12 52.05	20 21 41.28	26	8 43 42.6	13 10.21	22 23 54.45		
27	18 27 56.1	13 4.37	20 25 37.84	27	8 21 13.7	12 59.53	22 27 51.01		
28	18 12 16.8	13 15.87	20 29 34.39	28	7 58 37.5	12 48.32	22 31 47.56		
29	17 56 18.0	13 26.56	20 33 30.95	29	7 35 54.4	12 36.60	22 35 44.11		
30	17 39 59.9	13 36.43	20 37 27.50						
31	17 23 23.0	13 45.49	20 41 24.06						

Obliquity of the Ecliptic.
10th, 23° 27' and 24.51"; 20th, 24.72".
Horizontal Parallax.
10th, 8.69"; 20th, 8.67".

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

MARCH.				APRIL.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>m. s.</i>			<i>° ' "</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	
2	16 8.9	1 5.28	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 2d, 8.65"; 12h, 8.63"; 22d, 8.60".	1	16 0.9	1 4.42	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.59"; 11h, 8.55"; 21st, 8.53".
4	8.4	5.14		3	0.3	4.46	
6	7.9	5.01		5	16 59.7	4.51	
8	7.4	4.89		7	59.2	4.56	
10	6.8	4.79		9	58.6	4.63	
12	6.3	4.69		11	58.1	4.71	
14	5.8	4.61		13	57.6	4.80	
16	5.2	4.54		15	57.0	4.90	
18	4.7	4.49		17	56.5	5.01	
20	4.1	4.44		19	56.0	5.13	
22	3.6	4.41		21	55.5	5.26	
24	3.1	4.39		23	55.0	5.39	
26	2.6	4.38		25	54.5	5.53	
28	2.0	4.38		27	54.0	5.67	
30	1.5	4.39		29	53.5	5.82	
32	0.9	4.42		31	53.0	5.97	
D.	Declination South.	Eq. of Time to be added to App. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Eq. of Ti. to be added to Ap. Time till 16h.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	<i>° ' "</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>		<i>° ' "</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>
1	7 35 54.4	12 36.60	22 35 44.11	1	4 30 58.2	3 59.10	0 37 57.23
2	7 13 4.8	12 24.37	22 39 40.66	2	4 54 3.6	3 40.87	0 41 53.78
3	6 50 9.0	12 11.66	22 43 37.22	3	5 17 3.8	3 22.78	0 45 50.33
4	6 27 7.4	11 58.49	22 47 33.77	4	5 39 58.6	3 4.85	0 49 46.88
5	6 4 0.4	11 44.89	22 51 30.32	5	6 2 47.6	2 47.10	0 53 43.44
6	5 40 48.3	11 30.87	22 55 26.87	6	6 25 30.4	2 29.56	0 57 39.99
7	5 17 31.6	11 16.45	22 59 23.43	7	6 48 6.7	2 12.23	1 1 36.54
8	4 54 10.6	11 1.65	23 3 19.98	8	7 10 36.1	1 55.14	1 5 33.09
9	4 30 45.7	10 46.49	23 7 16.53	9	7 32 58.4	1 38.29	1 9 29.65
10	4 7 17.3	10 30.99	23 11 13.08	10	7 55 18.1	1 21.70	1 13 26.20
11	3 43 45.8	10 15.17	23 15 9.63	11	8 17 19.8	1 5.39	1 17 22.75
12	3 20 11.7	9 59.03	23 19 6.19	12	8 39 18.3	0 49.37	1 21 19.30
13	2 56 35.2	9 42.60	23 23 2.74	13	9 1 8.3	0 33.65	1 25 15.85
14	2 32 56.7	9 25.89	23 26 59.29	14	9 22 49.3	0 18.24	1 29 12.41
15	2 9 16.7	9 8.92	23 30 55.84	15	9 44 20.9	+ 0 3.16	1 33 8.96
16	1 45 35.6	8 51.71	23 34 52.39	16	10 5 42.8	- 0 11.59	1 37 5.51
17	1 21 53.7	8 34.27	23 38 48.95	17	10 26 54.7	0 26.98	1 41 2.07
18	0 58 11.4	8 16.62	23 42 45.50	18	10 47 56.2	0 40.01	1 44 58.62
19	0 34 29.1	7 58.78	23 46 42.05	19	11 8 47.0	0 53.66	1 48 55.17
20	S. 0 10 47.2	7 40.76	23 50 38.60	20	11 29 26.7	1 6.92	1 52 51.73
21	N. 0 12 54.0	7 22.59	23 54 35.15	21	11 49 55.0	1 19.78	1 56 48.28
22	0 36 34.1	7 4.30	23 58 31.71	22	12 10 11.6	1 32.22	2 0 44.83
23	1 0 12.7	6 45.90	0 2 28.26	23	12 30 16.2	1 44.23	2 4 41.39
24	1 23 49.5	6 27.40	0 6 24.81	24	12 50 8.4	1 55.78	2 8 37.94
25	1 47 24.1	6 8.84	0 10 21.36	25	13 9 48.0	2 6.87	2 12 34.49
26	2 10 56.3	5 50.35	0 14 17.91	26	13 29 14.6	2 17.48	2 16 31.05
27	2 34 26.6	5 31.63	0 18 14.46	27	13 48 28.0	2 27.61	2 20 27.60
28	2 57 51.8	5 13.02	0 22 11.02	28	14 7 27.7	2 37.22	2 24 24.16
29	3 21 14.5	4 54.43	0 26 7.57	29	14 26 13.5	2 46.31	2 28 20.71
30	3 44 33.3	4 35.90	0 30 4.12	30	14 44 45.2	2 54.87	2 32 17.26
31	4 7 48.0	4 17.45	0 34 0.67	31	15 3 2.4	3 2.89	2 36 13.82

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

MAY.					JUNE.						
D.	Semi-diam.		S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.		S. D. culm.			
	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	m. s.			<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	m. s.			
1	15	53.0	1 5.97	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 1st, 23° 27' and 24.80"; 11th, 24.65"; 21st, 24.54"; 31st, 24.44". Horizontal Parallax. 1st, 8.51"; 11th, 8.49"; 21st, 8.47"; 31st, 8.46".	2	15	47.1	1 8.38	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' and 24.35"; 20th, 24.40"; 30th, 24.47". Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.45"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.44".		
3		52.6	6.13		4		46.8	8.48			
5		52.1	6.29		6		46.6	8.57			
7		51.6	6.45		8		46.3	8.65			
9		51.2	6.61		10		46.1	8.73			
11		50.8	6.77		12		45.9	8.79			
13		50.4	6.94		14		45.8	8.84			
15		50.0	7.11		16		45.6	8.87			
17		49.6	7.27		18		45.5	8.89			
19		49.2	7.43		20		45.4	8.90			
21		48.9	7.58	22		45.3	8.90				
23		48.6	7.73	24		45.3	8.88				
25		48.2	7.88	26		45.2	8.85				
27		47.9	8.01	28		45.1	8.81				
29		47.6	8.14	30		45.1	8.75				
31		47.3	8.26	32		45.1	8.68				
D.	Declination North.		Eq. of Time to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.		Eq. of T. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time till 15th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.		
	<i>o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>n</i>	m. s.		<i>o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>n</i>	m. s.		
1	15	3	2.4	3 2.89	2 36 13.82	1	22	2	53.5	2 34.60	4 38 27.04
2	15	21	4.8	3 10.36	2 40 10.37	2	22	10	54.4	2 25.56	4 42 23.59
3	15	38	52.1	3 17.26	2 44 6.93	3	22	18	32.1	2 16.11	4 46 20.15
4	15	56	24.0	3 23.58	2 48 3.48	4	22	25	46.6	2 6.27	4 50 16.71
5	16	13	40.2	3 29.33	2 52 0.03	5	22	32	37.6	1 56.06	4 54 13.26
6	16	30	40.3	3 34.51	2 55 56.59	6	22	39	5.0	1 45.49	4 58 9.82
7	16	47	24.1	3 39.11	2 59 53.14	7	22	45	8.6	1 34.59	5 2 6.38
8	17	3	51.3	3 43.12	3 3 49.70	8	22	50	48.4	1 23.38	5 6 2.94
9	17	20	1.5	3 46.55	3 7 46.25	9	22	56	4.1	1 11.89	5 9 59.49
10	17	35	54.5	3 49.39	3 11 42.81	10	23	0	55.7	1 0.14	5 13 56.05
11	17	51	29.9	3 51.65	3 15 39.36	11	23	5	23.0	0 48.16	5 17 52.61
12	18	6	47.4	3 53.34	3 19 35.92	12	23	9	25.9	0 35.97	5 21 49.16
13	18	21	46.7	3 54.46	3 23 32.47	13	23	18	4.4	0 23.60	5 25 45.73
14	18	36	27.5	3 55.01	3 27 29.03	14	23	16	18.4	- 0 11.08	5 29 42.28
15	18	50	49.5	3 54.99	3 31 25.58	15	23	19	7.7	+ 0 1.57	5 33 38.83
16	19	4	52.5	3 54.42	3 35 22.14	16	23	21	32.3	0 14.33	5 37 35.39
17	19	18	36.0	3 53.30	3 39 18.69	17	23	23	32.2	0 27.17	5 41 31.95
18	19	31	59.9	3 51.64	3 43 15.25	18	23	25	7.3	0 40.06	5 45 28.51
19	19	45	3.9	3 49.44	3 47 11.81	19	23	26	17.5	0 52.98	5 49 25.06
20	19	57	47.7	3 46.71	3 51 8.36	20	23	27	3.0	1 5.92	5 53 21.62
21	20	10	11.0	3 43.46	3 55 4.92	21	23	27	23.7	1 18.85	5 57 18.18
22	20	22	13.7	3 39.68	3 59 1.47	22	23	27	19.5	1 31.75	6 1 14.74
23	20	33	55.4	3 35.38	4 2 58.03	23	23	26	50.5	1 44.60	6 5 11.29
24	20	45	16.0	3 30.57	4 6 54.59	24	23	25	56.7	1 57.37	6 9 7.85
25	20	56	15.2	3 25.26	4 10 51.14	25	23	24	38.1	2 10.06	6 13 4.41
26	21	6	52.8	3 19.45	4 14 47.70	26	23	22	54.8	2 22.63	6 17 0.96
27	21	17	8.6	3 13.14	4 18 44.25	27	23	20	46.9	2 35.08	6 20 57.52
28	21	27	2.4	3 6.36	4 22 40.81	28	23	18	14.4	2 47.38	6 24 54.08
29	21	36	34.0	2 59.11	4 26 37.37	29	23	15	17.3	2 59.52	6 28 50.63
30	21	45	43.2	2 51.39	4 30 33.92	30	23	11	56.8	3 11.47	6 32 47.19
31	21	54	29.7	2 43.22	4 34 30.48	31	23	8	9.9	3 23.22	6 36 43.75

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	<i>'</i> <i>"</i>	m. s.			<i>'</i> <i>"</i>	m. s.	
2	15 45.1	1 8.68	Oblivity of the Ecliptic. 10th, 23° 27' and 24.60"; 20th, 24.78"; 30th, 24.99". Horizontal Parallax. 10th, 8.44"; 20th, 8.44"; 30th, 8.45".	1	15 47.0	1 6.59	Oblivity of the Ecliptic. 9th, 23° 27' and 25.22"; 19th, 25.45"; 29th, 25.65". Horizontal Parallax. 9th, 8.46"; 19th, 8.46"; 29th, 8.50".
4	45.1	8.60		3	47.3	6.41	
6	45.1	8.50		5	47.6	6.24	
8	45.1	8.40		7	47.8	6.07	
10	45.2	8.29		9	48.2	5.90	
12	45.3	8.17		11	48.5	5.74	
14	45.4	8.03		13	48.9	5.58	
16	45.5	7.89		15	49.2	5.42	
18	45.6	7.75		17	49.6	5.27	
20	45.8	7.60		19	50.0	5.12	
22	46.0	7.44		21	50.4	4.98	
24	46.2	7.28		23	50.8	4.83	
26	46.4	7.11		25	51.2	4.73	
28	46.6	6.94		27	51.6	4.61	
30	46.8	6.77		29	52.1	4.50	
32	47.0	6.59		31	52.5	4.40	
D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time to be added to Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	<i>°</i> <i>'</i> <i>"</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.		<i>°</i> <i>'</i> <i>"</i>	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	23 8 9.9	3 23.22	6 36 43.75	1	18 4 10.7	6 0.61	8 38 56.99
2	23 3 59.7	3 34.74	6 40 40.31	2	17 48 57.5	5 56.97	8 42 53.55
3	22 59 25.3	3 46.01	6 44 36.86	3	17 33 26.8	5 52.74	8 46 50.10
4	22 54 26.9	3 57.01	6 48 33.42	4	17 17 38.9	5 47.92	8 50 46.66
5	22 49 4.5	4 7.72	6 52 29.98	5	17 1 34.1	5 42.53	8 54 43.21
6	22 43 18.3	4 18.12	6 56 26.53	6	16 45 12.7	5 36.56	8 58 39.77
7	22 37 8.5	4 28.18	7 0 23.09	7	16 28 35.1	5 29.99	9 2 36.32
8	22 30 35.1	4 37.88	7 4 19.65	8	16 11 41.5	5 22.83	9 6 32.88
9	22 23 38.3	4 47.19	7 8 16.20	9	15 54 32.2	5 15.10	9 10 29.43
10	22 16 18.4	4 56.11	7 12 12.76	10	15 37 7.5	5 6.78	9 14 25.99
11	22 8 35.4	5 4.60	7 16 9.32	11	15 19 27.9	4 57.87	9 18 22.54
12	22 0 29.5	5 12.63	7 20 5.88	12	15 1 33.6	4 48.39	9 22 19.10
13	21 52 1.0	5 20.20	7 24 2.43	13	14 43 24.9	4 38.33	9 26 15.05
14	21 43 10.0	5 27.30	7 27 58.99	14	14 25 2.1	4 27.71	9 30 12.20
15	21 33 56.8	5 33.89	7 31 55.54	15	14 6 25.6	4 16.52	9 34 8.76
16	21 24 21.6	5 39.96	7 35 52.10	16	13 47 35.6	4 4.79	9 38 5.31
17	21 14 24.5	5 45.51	7 39 48.66	17	13 28 32.6	3 52.52	9 42 1.87
18	21 4 5.8	5 50.52	7 43 45.21	18	13 9 16.8	3 39.72	9 45 58.42
19	20 53 25.7	5 54.97	7 47 41.77	19	12 49 48.5	3 26.41	9 49 54.97
20	20 42 24.5	5 58.86	7 51 38.33	20	12 30 8.1	3 12.60	9 53 51.53
21	20 31 2.4	6 2.19	7 55 34.88	21	12 10 15.8	2 58.30	9 57 48.08
22	20 19 19.6	6 4.94	7 59 31.44	22	11 50 11.9	2 43.54	10 1 44.63
23	20 7 16.4	6 7.12	8 3 27.99	23	11 29 56.8	2 28.33	10 5 41.19
24	19 54 53.1	6 8.73	8 7 24.55	24	11 9 30.8	2 12.68	10 9 37.74
25	19 42 9.8	6 9.76	8 11 21.11	25	10 48 54.1	1 56.62	10 13 34.29
26	19 29 6.8	6 10.20	8 15 17.66	26	10 28 7.1	1 40.16	10 17 30.85
27	19 15 44.4	6 10.06	8 19 14.22	27	10 7 10.1	1 23.32	10 21 27.40
28	19 2 2.9	6 9.34	8 23 10.77	28	9 46 3.3	1 6.12	10 25 23.95
29	18 48 2.5	6 8.03	8 27 7.33	29	9 24 47.1	0 48.57	10 29 20.51
30	18 33 42.5	6 6.13	8 31 3.88	30	9 3 21.8	0 30.70	10 33 17.06
31	18 19 6.1	6 3.66	8 35 0.44	31	8 41 47.8	0 12.51	10 37 13.61

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	' "	m. s.			' "	m. s.	
2	15 53.0	1 4.31	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' and 25.82"; 18th, 25.33"; 28th, 25.98". Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.52"; 18th, 8.54"; 28th, 8.57".	2	16 0.8	1 4.33	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. 8th, 23° 27' and 25.99"; 18th, 25.91"; 28th, 25.80". Horizontal Parallax. 8th, 8.59"; 18th, 8.62"; 28th, 8.64".
4	53.4	4.24		4	1.3	4.43	
6	53.9	4.17		6	1.9	4.54	
8	54.4	4.11		8	2.4	4.67	
10	54.9	4.06		10	3.0	4.80	
12	55.4	4.03		12	3.6	4.94	
14	56.0	4.01		14	4.1	5.09	
16	56.5	4.00		16	4.7	5.26	
18	57.0	4.00		18	5.2	5.44	
20	57.6	4.02		20	5.8	5.62	
22	58.1	4.04		22	6.3	5.81	
24	58.6	4.07		24	6.8	6.01	
26	59.2	4.12		26	7.3	6.22	
28	59.7	4.18		28	7.8	6.43	
30	16 0.2	4.25		30	8.3	6.65	
32	0.8	4.33		32	8.8	6.87	
D.	Declination North.	Equa. of Time to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	° ' "	m. s.	h. m. s.		° ' "	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	8 20 5.3	0 6.97	10 41 10.17	1	8 8 57.8	10 16.68	12 39 26.73
2	7 56 14.6	0 24.74	10 45 6.72	2	8 32 16.4	10 35.57	12 43 23.28
3	7 36 16.1	0 43.78	10 49 3.27	3	8 55 32.7	10 54.14	12 47 19.84
4	7 14 10.1	1 3.06	10 52 59.82	4	4 18 46.4	11 12.36	12 51 16.39
5	6 51 57.0	1 22.58	10 56 56.38	5	4 41 57.0	11 30.23	12 55 12.94
6	6 29 37.1	1 42.33	11 0 52.93	6	5 5 4.2	11 47.74	12 59 9.49
7	6 7 10.7	2 2.29	11 4 49.48	7	5 29 7.5	12 4.86	13 3 6.05
8	5 44 38.2	2 22.44	11 8 46.03	8	5 51 6.7	12 21.56	13 7 2.60
9	5 22 0.0	2 42.78	11 12 42.59	9	6 14 1.3	12 37.88	13 10 59.15
10	4 59 16.4	3 2.28	11 16 39.14	10	6 36 50.9	12 53.74	13 14 55.70
11	4 36 27.7	3 23.94	11 20 35.69	11	6 59 35.2	13 9.16	13 18 52.26
12	4 13 34.2	3 44.72	11 24 32.24	12	7 22 13.7	13 24.10	13 22 48.81
13	3 50 36.4	4 5.61	11 28 28.80	13	7 44 46.1	13 38.56	13 26 45.36
14	3 27 34.6	4 26.61	11 32 25.35	14	8 7 11.9	13 52.52	13 30 41.91
15	3 4 29.1	4 47.69	11 36 21.90	15	8 29 30.9	14 5.95	13 34 38.47
16	2 41 20.2	5 8.82	11 40 18.45	16	8 51 42.5	14 18.35	13 38 35.02
17	2 18 8.2	5 29.96	11 44 15.00	17	9 13 46.5	14 31.18	13 42 31.57
18	1 54 53.5	5 51.16	11 48 11.56	18	9 35 42.5	14 42.93	13 46 28.13
19	1 31 36.4	6 12.31	11 52 8.11	19	9 57 30.0	14 54.09	13 50 24.68
20	1 8 17.3	6 33.44	11 56 4.66	20	10 19 8.7	15 4.62	13 54 21.23
21	0 44 56.4	6 54.50	12 0 1.21	21	10 40 38.3	15 14.50	13 58 17.79
22	N. 0 21 34.1	7 15.48	12 3 57.76	22	11 1 58.4	15 23.73	14 2 14.34
23	S. 0 1 49.4	7 36.36	12 7 54.32	23	11 23 8.6	15 32.27	14 6 10.89
24	0 26 13.6	7 57.10	12 11 50.87	24	11 44 8.5	15 40.13	14 10 7.45
25	0 48 38.3	8 17.69	12 15 47.42	25	12 4 57.7	15 47.25	14 14 4.00
26	1 12 3.2	8 38.09	12 19 43.97	26	12 25 35.9	15 53.65	14 18 0.55
27	1 35 27.8	8 58.30	12 23 40.52	27	12 46 2.7	15 59.29	14 21 57.11
28	1 58 51.9	9 18.28	12 27 37.08	28	13 6 17.6	16 4.18	14 25 53.66
29	2 22 15.2	9 38.02	12 31 33.63	29	13 26 20.3	16 8.30	14 29 50.21
30	2 45 37.3	9 57.49	12 35 30.18	30	13 46 10.4	16 11.62	14 33 46.77
31	3 8 57.8	10 16.68	12 39 26.73	31	14 5 47.5	16 14.15	14 37 43.32

At Apparent Noon at Greenwich.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.		D.	Semi-diam.	S. D. culm.	
	' "	m. s.			' "	m. s.	
1	16 8.8	1 6.87	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 23° 27' and 25.67"; 17th, 25.54"; 27th, 25.43"; 7th, 8.69"; 17th, 8.69"; 27th, 8.70".	1	16 14.9	1 10.21	Obliquity of the Ecliptic. Horizontal Parallax. 7th, 23° 27' and 25.36"; 17th, 25.35"; 27th, 25.41"; 7th, 8.71"; 17th, 8.72"; 27th, 8.72".
3	9.3	7.10		3	15.2	10.39	
5	9.8	7.34		5	15.5	10.55	
7	10.3	7.57		7	15.7	10.69	
9	10.7	7.81		9	15.9	10.81	
11	11.2	8.06		11	16.2	10.92	
13	11.6	8.29		13	16.4	11.02	
15	12.1	8.53		15	16.6	11.10	
17	12.5	8.76		17	16.8	11.16	
19	12.9	8.99		19	16.9	11.20	
21	13.3	9.22		21	17.0	11.22	
23	13.6	9.44		23	17.1	11.22	
25	14.0	9.65		25	17.2	11.21	
27	14.3	9.84		27	17.2	11.18	
29	14.6	10.03		29	17.2	11.13	
31	14.9	10.21		31	17.3	11.05	
D.	Declination South.	Equa. of Time to be subtr. fr. Appar. Time.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.	D.	Declination South.	Eq. of Ti. to be subtr. fr. Ap. Time till 25th.	Sidereal Time at mean noon.
	o ' "	m. s.	h. m. s.		o ' "	m. s.	h. m. s.
1	14 25 11.1	16 15.87	14 41 39.88	1	21 48 50.7	10 46.86	16 39 56.54
2	14 44 20.8	16 16.79	14 45 36.43	2	21 57 59.8	10 23.87	16 43 53.10
3	15 3 16.3	16 16.89	14 49 32.98	3	22 6 43.6	10 0.26	16 47 49.65
4	15 21 67.0	16 16.17	14 53 29.54	4	22 15 1.7	9 36.04	16 51 46.21
5	15 40 22.5	16 14.63	14 57 26.09	5	22 22 54.0	9 11.24	16 55 42.77
6	15 58 32.5	16 12.27	15 1 22.65	6	22 30 20.1	8 45.90	16 59 39.33
7	16 16 26.4	16 9.08	15 5 19.20	7	22 37 19.7	8 20.05	17 3 35.88
8	16 34 3.9	16 5.06	15 9 15.76	8	22 43 52.7	7 53.71	17 7 32.44
9	16 51 24.6	16 0.21	15 13 12.31	9	22 49 58.9	7 26.91	17 11 29.00
10	17 8 28.0	15 54.53	15 17 8.87	10	22 55 38.0	6 59.70	17 15 25.55
11	17 25 13.8	15 48.02	15 21 5.42	11	23 0 49.8	6 32.10	17 19 22.11
12	17 41 41.5	15 40.68	15 25 1.98	12	23 5 34.2	6 4.14	17 23 18.67
13	17 57 50.6	15 32.51	15 28 58.53	13	23 9 51.1	5 35.85	17 27 15.23
14	18 13 40.8	15 23.52	15 32 55.09	14	23 13 40.2	5 7.27	17 31 11.78
15	18 29 11.7	15 13.69	15 36 51.64	15	23 17 1.5	4 38.41	17 35 8.34
16	18 44 23.0	15 3.04	15 40 48.20	16	23 19 54.8	4 9.31	17 39 4.90
17	18 59 14.3	14 51.56	15 44 44.75	17	23 22 20.1	3 40.01	17 43 1.46
18	19 13 45.2	14 39.25	15 48 41.31	18	23 24 17.2	3 10.52	17 46 58.01
19	19 27 55.3	14 26.12	15 52 37.87	19	23 26 46.2	2 40.88	17 50 54.57
20	19 41 44.3	14 12.16	15 56 34.42	20	23 28 46.9	2 11.12	17 54 51.13
21	19 55 11.8	13 57.38	16 0 30.98	21	23 27 19.4	1 41.27	17 58 47.68
22	20 8 17.4	13 41.80	16 4 27.53	22	23 27 23.6	1 11.87	18 2 44.24
23	20 21 0.9	13 25.42	16 8 24.09	23	23 26 59.5	0 41.43	18 6 40.80
24	20 33 21.9	13 8.24	16 12 20.65	24	23 26 7.1	-0 11.49	18 10 37.36
25	20 45 20.0	12 50.28	16 16 17.20	25	23 24 46.4	+0 18.41	18 14 33.91
26	20 56 54.9	12 31.55	16 20 13.76	26	23 22 57.5	0 48.25	18 18 30.47
27	21 8 6.4	12 12.06	16 24 10.31	27	23 20 40.3	1 17.99	18 22 27.03
28	21 18 54.0	11 51.82	16 28 6.87	28	23 17 55.0	1 47.60	18 26 23.59
29	21 29 17.5	11 30.86	16 32 3.43	29	23 14 41.7	2 17.03	18 30 20.14
30	21 39 16.5	11 9.20	16 35 59.98	30	23 11 0.4	2 46.26	18 34 16.70
31	21 48 50.7	10 46.86	16 39 56.54	31	23 6 51.2	3 15.25	18 38 13.5

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.				MAY.			
	* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
1850.	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
	1			88	1			88	1			88	1			88	1			88
1	5	23.39	30	49.5	4	57.60	30	49.2	4	38.90	30	43.9	4	29.78	30	34.8	4	35.39	30	25.7
2		22.56		49.6		56.82		49.0		38.38		43.6		29.73		34.5		35.79		25.4
3		21.73		49.7		56.04		48.9		37.88		43.3		29.70		34.2		36.21		25.1
4		20.90		49.8		55.27		48.8		37.40		43.0		29.68		33.9		36.64		24.9
5		20.06		49.9		54.51		48.6		36.93		42.8		29.68		33.6		37.09		24.6
6		19.22		50.0		53.75		48.5		36.46		42.6		29.70		33.2		37.56		24.4
7		18.37		50.0		53.00		48.4		36.01		42.3		{ 29.73 } { 29.78 }		{ 33.2 } { 32.8 }		38.03		24.2
8		17.52		50.0		52.26		48.2		35.58		42.0		29.85		32.3		38.52		24.0
9		16.67		50.0		51.52		48.1		35.17		41.8		29.94		32.0		39.02		23.7
10		15.82		50.1		50.79		48.0		34.78		41.5		30.03		31.7		39.53		23.4
11		14.97		50.1		50.08		47.8		34.40		41.2		30.14		31.4		40.04		23.2
12		14.12		50.1		49.37		47.6		34.03		40.9		30.26		31.1		40.57		23.0
13		13.28		50.1		48.67		47.4		33.67		40.6		30.40		30.8		41.10		22.8
14		12.44		50.1		47.97		47.2		33.32		40.2		30.55		30.5		41.65		22.6
15		11.60		50.1		47.27		47.0		32.99		39.9		30.72		30.2		42.21		22.4
16		10.76		50.1		46.59		46.8		32.68		39.6		30.90		29.9		42.79		22.2
17		9.92		50.1		45.93		46.6		32.39		39.4		31.09		29.6		43.38		22.0
18		9.08		50.1		45.28		46.4		32.11		39.1		31.30		29.3		43.96		21.8
19		8.24		50.1		44.64		46.2		31.84		38.8		31.53		29.0		44.58		21.6
20		7.40		50.0		44.02		46.0		31.59		38.5		31.78		28.7		45.19		21.4
21		6.56		50.0		43.40		45.8		31.36		38.2		32.04		28.4		45.82		21.2
22		5.72		49.9		42.79		45.6		31.14		37.9		32.30		28.1		46.46		21.0
23		4.89		49.9		42.20		45.4		30.92		37.6		32.56		27.9		47.10		20.8
24		4.06		49.8		41.62		45.1		30.72		37.3		32.88		27.6		47.74		20.7
25		3.24		49.8		41.05		44.9		30.54		37.0		33.20		27.3		48.39		20.6
26		2.42		49.7		40.49		44.7		30.39		36.7		33.53		27.0		49.05		20.4
27		1.60		49.6		39.96		44.4		30.25		36.4		33.88		26.7		49.78		20.2
28		0.79		49.5		39.42		44.2		30.13		36.0		34.23		26.4		50.42		20.1
29	4	59.99		49.4		38.90		43.9		30.03		35.7		34.60		26.1		51.11		19.9
30		59.19		49.3						29.94		35.4		34.99		25.9		51.81		19.8
31		58.39		49.3						29.85		35.1		35.39		25.7		52.52		19.7
32		57.60		49.2						29.78		34.8						53.24		19.5

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
	* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).				* Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.			Right Asc.	Dec. North.			Right Asc.	Dec. North.			Right Asc.	Dec. North.			Right Asc.	Dec. North.		
1850.	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1	4	53.24	30	19.5	5	16.81	30	18.2	5	41.42	30	22.1	6	0.84	30	30.3	6	10.90	30	40.9
2		53.96		19.4		17.64		18.3		42.16		22.3		1.33		30.6		11.06		41.2
3		54.69		19.3		18.47		18.4		42.89		22.5		1.81		30.9		11.21		41.6
4		55.42		19.2		19.29		18.4		43.62		22.7		2.29		31.2		11.34		42.0
5		56.16		19.1		20.11		18.5		44.34		22.9		2.76		31.5		11.46		42.3
6		56.89		19.0		20.92		18.5		45.04		23.1		3.20		31.9		11.56		42.7
7		57.64		18.9		21.74		18.6		45.78		23.3		3.63		32.2		11.66		43.1
8		58.41		18.8		22.56		18.7		46.42		23.6		4.06		32.5		11.73		43.5
9		59.18		18.7		23.38		18.8		47.11		23.8		4.49		32.9		11.79		43.9
10		59.94		18.6		24.20		18.9		47.80		24.0		4.92		33.2		11.84		44.3
11	5	0.70		18.5		25.02		19.0		48.48		24.3		5.32		33.5		11.88		44.6
12		1.47		18.5		25.84		19.1		49.16		24.5		5.71		33.9		11.92		45.0
13		2.25		18.4		26.65		19.2		49.81		24.7		6.08		34.3		11.94		45.4
14		3.04		18.3		27.46		19.3		50.46		25.0		6.44		34.6		11.94		45.8
15		3.84		18.3		28.27		19.4		51.11		25.2		6.79		35.0		11.93		46.2
16		4.63		18.2		29.07		19.5		51.76		25.5		7.13		35.3		11.90		46.6
17		5.42		18.2		29.87		19.6		52.39		25.8		7.46		35.6		11.86		46.9
18		6.21		18.2		30.66		19.7		53.02		26.1		7.78		36.0		11.81		47.3
19		7.01		18.2		31.45		19.8		53.64		26.4		8.09		36.4		11.76		47.7
20		7.82		18.1		32.24		20.0		54.26		26.7		8.39		36.7		11.67		48.0
21		8.63		18.1		33.02		20.2		54.86		26.9		8.68		37.1		11.56		48.4
22		9.44		18.1		33.81		20.3		55.44		27.2		8.96		37.5		11.48		48.8
23		10.26		18.1		34.59		20.5		56.02		27.5		9.22		37.8		11.36		49.1
24		11.06		18.1		35.37		20.6		56.60		27.8		9.47		38.2		11.23		49.5
25		11.89		18.1		36.14		20.7		57.14		28.1		9.71		38.6		11.09		49.9
26		12.71		18.1		36.91		20.9		57.68		28.4		9.94		39.0		10.94		50.3
27		13.53		18.1		37.67		21.1		58.23		28.7		10.16		39.3		10.78		50.7
28		14.35		18.1		38.43		21.3		58.78		29.0		10.35		39.7		10.61		51.1
29		15.17		18.2		39.19		21.5		59.32		29.3		10.54		40.1		10.43		51.4
30		15.99		18.2		39.94		21.7		59.84		29.6		10.72		40.5		10.23		51.8
31		16.81		18.2		40.68		21.9	6	0.34		30.0		10.90		40.9		10.01		52.2
32						41.42		22.1		0.84		30.3						9.78		52.5

True Apparent Places of the Pole Star for every Day, and of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day, of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Day of the Month.	♂ Ursæ Minoris. 3		♂ Andromedæ. 1	
	♂ Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).		♂ Ursæ Minoris (Polaris).			Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.
	Right Asc.	Dec. North.	Right Asc.	Dec. North.		h. 18	° 86	h. 0	° 28
1850.	m. s.	' "	m. s.	' "	1850.	m. s.	' "	m. s.	' "
1	6 9.78	30 52.5	5 57.06	31 2.0	Jan. 1	20 25.31	35 55.7	0 37.99	15 48.5
2	9.54	52.9	56.46	2.3	11	25.55	52.4	37.85	47.4
3	9.29	53.2	55.85	2.6	21	26.48	49.0	37.71	46.1
4	9.03	53.5	55.23	2.9	31	28.10	46.0	37.58	44.7
5	8.75	53.9	54.60	3.2	Feb. 10	30.33	43.3	37.47	43.1
6	8.45	54.3	53.95	3.4	20	33.09	41.0	37.40	41.4
7	8.14	54.6	53.30	3.6	Mar. 2	36.24	39.3	37.35	39.7
8	7.82	55.0	52.64	3.9	12	39.70	38.1	37.34	38.1
9	7.48	55.3	51.96	4.1	22	43.29	37.6	37.38	36.6
10	7.13	55.6	51.27	4.3	Apr. 1	46.91	37.8	37.46	35.4
11	6.77	56.0	50.57	4.5	11	50.37	38.5	37.59	34.6
12	6.40	56.4	49.87	4.7	21	53.60	39.8	37.76	34.1
13	6.01	56.7	49.17	4.9	May 1	56.47	41.6	37.97	33.9
14	5.61	57.0	48.46	5.1	11	58.87	43.9	38.23	34.2
15	5.21	57.3	47.74	5.2	21	21 0.75	46.5	38.52	34.8
16	4.79	57.6	47.01	5.5	31	2.04	49.4	38.83	35.9
17	4.36	58.0	46.27	5.7	June 10	2.71	52.5	39.15	37.2
18	3.91	58.3	45.52	5.9	20	2.75	55.7	39.49	38.9
19	3.45	58.6	44.76	6.1	30	2.14	58.8	39.82	40.9
20	2.98	59.0	44.00	6.3	July 10	0.93	36 1.8	40.14	43.0
21	2.51	59.3	43.23	6.4	20	59.12	4.8	40.45	45.4
22	2.02	59.6	42.45	6.6	30	56.77	7.4	40.72	47.8
23	1.51	59.9	41.67	6.7	Aug. 9	53.94	9.7	40.97	50.3
24	0.99	31 0.1	40.88	6.8	19	50.67	11.8	41.18	52.7
25	0.46	0.4	40.08	6.9	29	47.05	13.4	41.35	55.1
26	5 59.92	0.7	39.28	7.1	Sept. 8	43.16	14.6	41.47	57.4
27	59.38	1.0	38.48	7.2	18	39.05	15.4	41.56	59.6
28	58.82	1.3	37.67	7.4	28	34.84	15.6	41.61	16 1.5
29	58.24	1.6	36.85	7.5	Oct. 8	30.60	15.4	41.62	3.3
30	57.65	1.8	36.03	7.6	18	26.44	14.6	41.60	4.8
31	57.06	2.0	35.20	7.7	28	22.47	13.4	41.54	6.0
32			34.36	7.8	Nov. 7	18.78	11.6	41.46	7.0
					17	15.45	9.5	41.36	7.6
					27	12.60	6.9	41.24	8.0
					Dec. 7	10.29	3.9	41.11	8.0
					17	8.65	0.8	40.97	7.7
					27	7.59	35 57.0	40.82	7.1
					37			40.67	6.8

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	β Ceti. 2.3				α Arietis. 3				α Ceti. 2.3				α Tauri (Aldebaran). 1				α Aurigæ (Capella). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1850.	0			18	1			22	2			3	4			16	5			45
Jan. 1	36	2.59	48	52.6	58	43.65	45	0.9	54	26.77	29	43.7	27	19.68	12	3.8	5	38.01	50	16.4
11		2.46		53.1		43.51		0.5		26.67		43.0		19.64		3.6		37.98		17.8
21		2.33		53.3		43.36	44	59.9		26.55		42.3		19.56		3.4		37.90		19.0
31		2.21		53.3		43.21		59.3		26.41		41.8		19.44		3.2		37.76		20.1
Feb. 10		2.11		53.0		43.06		58.5		26.25		41.3		19.29		2.9		37.56		20.9
20		2.02		52.4		42.89		57.6		26.09		40.9		19.12		2.7		37.33		21.4
Mar. 2		1.96		51.5		42.75		56.6		25.94		40.7		18.94		2.5		37.08		21.6
12		1.92		50.4		42.64		55.6		25.80		40.6		18.76		2.2		36.82		21.5
22		1.91		49.1		42.55		54.7		25.68		40.6		18.59		2.0		36.56		21.1
Apr. 1	♂	1.96		47.3		42.51		54.0		25.59		40.9		18.43		1.8		36.32		20.5
11		2.04		45.5		42.51		53.3		25.53		41.3		18.30		1.7		36.11		19.6
21		2.17		43.4		42.56		52.8		25.52		41.9		18.21		1.6		35.94		18.5
May 1		2.33		41.2	♂	42.66		52.6		25.55		42.8		18.16		1.7		35.82		17.3
11		2.54		39.0		42.81		52.7	♂	25.64		43.9		18.16		1.8		35.76		16.0
21		2.78		36.6		43.00		53.0		25.76		45.2		18.20		2.2		35.76		14.6
31		3.05		34.3		43.23		53.6		25.93		46.6	♂	18.30		2.7		35.83		13.3
June 10		3.34		32.0		43.50		54.5		26.14		48.2		18.44		3.3	♂	35.97		12.0
20		3.65		29.8		43.79		55.6		26.38		49.9		18.62		4.0		36.16		10.9
30		3.97		27.8		44.10		57.0		26.64		51.6		18.83		4.9		36.39		9.9
July 10		4.29		26.0		44.42		58.5		26.92		53.4		19.06		5.8		36.68		9.2
20		4.60		24.5		44.75	45	0.2		27.22		55.2		19.34		6.8		37.00		8.6
30		4.90		23.3		45.07		1.9		27.52		56.8		19.63		7.9		37.35		8.2
Aug. 9		5.16		22.4		45.37		3.7		27.81		58.4		19.92		8.9		37.73		8.0
19		5.40		21.8		45.66		5.5		28.10		59.7		20.22		9.9		38.12		8.1
29		5.61		21.7		45.93		7.3		28.37	30	0.9		20.53		10.8		38.52		8.3
Sept. 8		5.77		21.8		46.17		9.1		28.63		1.6		20.82		11.7		38.92		8.7
18		5.90		22.3		46.38		10.7		28.87		2.5		21.11		12.4		39.32		9.2
28		5.99		23.1		46.56		12.1		29.08		2.9		21.39		12.9		39.72		10.0
Oct. 8		6.04		24.1		46.70		13.5		29.26		3.1		21.65		13.3		40.10		10.8
18		6.05		25.3		46.81		14.6		29.42		3.0		21.90		13.6		40.47		11.9
28		6.08		26.6		46.89		15.6		29.54		2.7		22.12		13.7		40.81		13.0
Nov. 7		5.99		28.0		46.94		16.5		29.64		2.3		22.31		13.8		41.12		14.3
17		5.92		29.4		46.96		17.1		29.71		1.7		22.49		13.7		41.39		15.7
27		5.82		30.7		46.94		17.6		29.75		1.1		22.62		13.6		41.63		17.1
Dec. 7		5.72		31.9		46.90		17.9		29.76		0.3		22.73		13.4		41.81		18.6
17		5.60		32.9		46.83		18.0		29.73	29	59.6		22.79		13.3		41.94		20.2
27		5.47		33.7		46.73		17.9		29.67		58.8		22.81		13.0		42.01		21.7
37		5.34		34.3		41.61		17.6		29.59		58.1		22.80		12.8		42.02		23.1

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	β Orionis (Rigel). 1				β Tauri. 2				δ Orionis. 2				α Orionis. 1				α Canis Majoris (Sirius). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1850.	5	0			5	0	28		5	0	0		5	0	7		6	16		
Jan. 1	7	20.51	22	57.1	16	49.56	28	23.9	24	21.44	25	3.4	47	3.94	22	17.5	38	33.28	31	1.7
11		20.49		58.6		49.55		24.4		21.44		4.6		3.86		16.7		33.33		4.0
21		20.43		59.9		49.50		24.8		21.40		5.6		3.84		16.1		33.33		6.1
31		20.33	23	1.0		49.41		25.1		21.31		6.4		3.77		15.5		33.29		7.9
Feb. 10		20.19		1.8		49.37		25.4		21.19		7.1		3.67		15.1		33.20		9.4
20		20.03		2.4		49.10		25.6		21.04		7.6		3.53		14.8		33.07		10.7
Mar. 2		19.85		2.8		48.91		25.7		20.87		7.9		3.37		14.6		32.91		11.7
12		19.66		2.9		48.71		25.6		20.69		8.1		3.19		14.5		32.73		12.3
22		19.47		2.7		48.50		25.5		20.50		8.0		3.01		14.5		32.53		12.5
Apr. 1		19.30		2.3		48.31		25.2		20.33		7.8		2.83		14.6		32.33		12.6
11		19.15		1.6		48.14		24.8		20.17		7.4		2.66		14.8		32.14		12.3
21		19.02		0.7		48.01		24.4		20.04		6.8		2.52		15.2		31.96		11.6
May 1		18.93	22	59.6		47.91		24.0		19.95		6.0		2.42		15.6		31.81		10.7
11		18.83		58.2		47.86		23.5		19.89		5.1		2.35		16.2		31.69		9.4
21		18.87		56.7		47.86		23.1		19.87		4.0		2.32		16.9		31.60		8.0
31		18.91		55.0		47.91		22.8		19.90		2.7		2.33		17.6		31.55		6.3
June 10	6	18.99		52.9		48.01		22.5		19.97		1.3		2.38		18.5		31.53		4.4
20		19.12		51.0	6	48.16		22.3	6	20.09	24	59.7	6	2.49		19.6		31.56		2.4
30		19.28		49.0		48.35		22.3		20.24		58.1		2.63		20.7		31.63		0.3
July 10		19.47		47.0		48.57		22.4		20.43		56.6		2.80		21.8	6	31.74	30	58.0
20		19.69		45.1		48.83		22.5		20.64		55.0		3.00		22.9		31.89		55.9
30		19.93		43.3		49.11		22.8		20.87		53.6		3.22		23.9		32.05		53.9
Aug. 9		20.19		41.7		49.41		23.1		21.13		52.2		3.47		24.9		32.25		52.1
19		20.47		40.4		49.72		23.5		21.39		51.1		3.73		25.8		32.47		50.5
29		20.75		39.3		50.05		23.9		21.67		50.1		4.01		26.5		32.71		49.2
Sept. 8		21.03		38.6		50.37		24.4		21.95		49.5		4.29		27.0		32.97		48.2
18		21.31		38.3		50.70		24.8		22.23		49.1		4.57		27.3		33.25		47.7
28		21.58		38.3		51.02		25.3		22.51		49.0		4.86		27.4		33.53		47.6
Oct. 8		21.85		38.6		51.33		25.7		22.79		49.2		5.14		27.3		33.82		47.9
18		22.10		39.4		51.63		26.1		23.05		49.7		5.42		26.9		34.11		48.7
28		22.34		40.4		51.92		26.5		23.30		50.5		5.69		26.4		34.39		49.9
Nov. 7		22.55		41.7		52.18		26.9		23.53		51.5		5.94		25.7		34.66		51.5
17		22.74		43.2		52.41		27.3		23.73		52.6		6.17		24.8		34.92		53.4
27		22.90		44.8		52.62		27.7		23.91		53.9		6.37		23.9		35.15		55.5
Dec. 7		23.02		46.6		52.79		28.1		24.06		55.2		6.55		23.0		35.35		57.8
17		23.10		48.3		52.91		28.6		24.17		56.5		6.68		22.1		35.52	31	0.2
27		23.16		49.9		52.99		29.1		24.23		57.8		6.78		21.2		35.65		2.6
37		23.15		51.5		53.02		29.5		24.26		59.0		6.83		20.4		35.73		4.9

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Geminorum (Castor). 3				γ Canis Minoris (Procyon). 1.2				β Geminorum (Pollux). 2				α Hydræ. 2				α Leonis (Regulus). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m.	s.	"	h.	m.	s.	"	h.	m.	s.	"	h.	m.	s.	"	h.	m.	s.	"
1850.	7			32	7			5	7			28	9			8	10			12
Jan. 1	25	2.02	12	33.1	31	27.45	36	11.1	36	8.48	23	51.4	20	13.45	0	42.2	0	22.91	41	47.5
11		2.16		33.6		27.57		9.9		8.63		51.7		13.66		44.4		23.16		46.2
21		2.24		34.3		27.65		8.9		8.72		52.1		13.83		46.4		23.38		45.1
31		2.27		35.1		27.67		8.0		8.76		52.6		13.96		48.3		23.56		44.4
Feb. 10		2.24		35.9		27.64		7.4		8.74		53.2		14.03		49.9		23.68		43.9
20		2.15		36.8		27.67		6.9		8.67		54.0		14.05		51.4		23.75		43.6
Mar. 2		2.03		37.6		27.46		6.6		8.55		54.7		14.03		52.5		23.78		43.6
12		1.86		38.4		27.32		6.4		8.40		55.4		13.97		53.5		23.76		43.8
22		1.67		39.0		27.16		6.4		8.22		56.0		13.87		54.1		23.70		44.2
Apr. 1		1.47		39.5		26.99		6.5		8.03		56.5		13.75		54.5		23.61		44.7
11		1.27		39.9		26.81		6.8		7.84		56.9		13.61		54.7		23.50		45.3
21		1.07		40.1		26.64		7.1		7.65		57.2		13.46		54.7		23.37		45.9
May 1		0.90		40.1		26.49		7.5		7.48		57.4		13.31		54.4		23.24		46.6
11		0.75		40.0		26.37		8.0		7.34		57.4		13.17		54.0		23.10		47.3
21		0.64		39.7		26.27		8.6		7.23		57.3		13.04		53.4		22.97		47.9
31		0.57		39.3		26.20		9.3		7.15		57.1		12.92		52.6		22.85		48.5
June 10		0.54		38.8		26.17		10.1		7.11		56.8		12.82		51.6		22.75		49.0
20		0.56		38.3		26.17		10.9		7.12		56.5		12.74		50.6		22.66		49.5
30		0.61		37.7		26.21		11.7		7.16		56.1		12.69		49.4		22.59		49.9
July 10	♂	0.71		37.0	♂	26.28		12.6	♂	7.24		55.6		12.66		48.1		22.54		50.2
20		0.86		36.3		26.39		13.5		7.37		55.1		12.66		46.9		22.52		50.4
30		1.03		35.6		26.53		14.3		7.53		54.6		12.69		45.6		22.52		50.5
Aug. 9		1.24		34.9		26.69		15.0		7.71		54.0	♂	12.74		44.4		22.55		50.5
19		1.47		34.2		26.88		15.5		7.93		53.4	♂	12.83		43.2	♂	22.60		50.3
29		1.73		33.4		27.09		15.9		8.17		52.8		12.94		42.3	♂	22.69		49.9
Sept. 8		2.02		32.7		27.33		16.1		8.43		52.1		13.08		41.6		22.81		49.3
18		2.32		32.0		27.58		16.1		8.72		51.4		13.26		41.2		22.95		48.6
28		2.64		31.2		27.85		15.9		9.02		50.6		13.46		41.0		23.13		47.7
Oct. 8		2.98		30.5		28.13		15.4		9.34		49.9		13.69		41.3		23.33		46.5
18		3.32		29.8		28.42		14.6		9.67		49.1		13.96		41.8		23.57		45.2
28		3.67		29.2		28.71		13.7		10.01		48.3		14.22		42.7		23.84		43.7
Nov. 7		4.02		28.7		29.01		12.5		10.35		47.6		14.52		44.0		24.13		42.0
17		4.36		28.3		29.30		11.2		10.68		47.0		14.83		45.6		24.44		40.3
27		4.68		28.0		29.58		9.9		11.00		46.4		15.14		47.4		24.76		38.5
Dec. 7		4.98		27.9		29.83		8.4		11.30		46.1		15.45		49.4		25.09		36.7
17		5.26		27.9		30.06		7.0		11.56		45.8		15.74		51.5		25.41		35.0
27		5.47		28.2		30.25		5.7		11.79		45.8		16.01		53.7		25.72		33.4
37		5.65		28.6		30.40		4.4		11.97		45.9		16.26		55.9		26.00		32.0

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Ursæ Majoris. 1.2				β Leonis. 2.3				α Virginis (Spica). 1				α Bootis (Arcturus). 1				α Libræ. 3			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.	
	h.	m.	s.	"	h.	m.	s.	"	h.	m.	s.	"	h.	m.	s.	"	h.	m.	s.	"
1850.	10	54	25.31	62	11	41	23.90	15	13	17	17.04	22	14	8	47.99	57	14	43.07	15	43.5
Jan. 1																				
11			25.85	18.8			24.22	31.9			17.37	30.4			48.31	53.4		34.39		45.0
21			26.34	19.8			24.51	30.5			17.69	32.4			48.64	51.4		34.71		46.7
31			26.75	21.3			24.76	29.6			17.99	34.3			48.95	49.8		35.04		48.4
Feb. 10			27.07	23.2			24.98	28.9			18.26	36.1			49.26	48.7		35.35		50.0
20			27.31	25.5			25.15	28.6			18.50	37.8			49.54	48.0		35.64		51.5
Mar. 2			27.44	28.1			25.28	28.6			18.72	39.2			49.79	47.7		35.92		52.9
12			27.48	30.8			25.37	28.9			18.89	40.4			50.01	47.9		36.16		54.1
22			27.43	33.5			25.41	29.5			19.03	41.4			50.20	48.4		36.38		55.1
Apr. 1			27.30	36.1			25.42	30.2			19.14	42.2			50.35	49.3		36.57		56.0
11			27.10	38.5			25.39	31.1			19.21	42.7			50.47	50.5		36.73		56.7
21			26.84	40.6			25.34	32.1			19.25	43.1			50.56	51.9		36.86		57.2
May 1			26.54	42.5			25.25	33.1			19.27	43.2			50.60	53.4		36.97		57.5
11			26.20	43.9			25.16	34.1			19.25	43.2			50.62	55.0		37.04		57.8
21			25.86	44.8			25.05	35.0			19.22	43.1			50.62	56.6		37.08		57.9
31			25.51	45.3			24.94	35.9			19.17	42.9			50.58	58.2		37.10		57.9
June 10			25.19	45.3			24.83	36.7			19.10	42.5			50.52	59.6		37.09		57.8
20			24.86	44.8			24.72	37.4			19.01	42.1			50.44	58	0.9	37.06		57.6
3			24.58	43.8			24.61	37.9			18.91	41.6			50.34	2.0		36.99		57.4
July 10			24.33	42.4			24.51	38.2			18.80	41.0			50.22	2.9		36.90		57.1
20			24.13	40.6			24.42	38.4			18.69	40.4			50.09	3.5		36.79		56.7
30			23.97	38.5			24.34	38.4			18.57	39.7			49.95	3.9		36.66		56.3
Aug 9			23.87	36.0			24.27	38.3			18.45	39.0			49.80	4.0		36.52		55.9
19			23.83	33.2			24.23	37.9			18.33	38.4			49.65	3.8		36.38		55.3
29			23.84	30.3			24.21	37.3			18.23	37.8			49.50	3.3		36.23		54.8
Sept. 8	♂		23.93	26.8			24.22	36.5			18.15	37.3			49.37	2.5		36.09		54.3
18			24.09	23.6	♂		24.26	35.3			18.09	36.9			49.26	1.4		35.96		53.8
28			24.31	20.3			24.33	34.1			18.07	36.6			49.18	0.0		35.86		53.4
Oct. 8			24.60	17.1			24.45	32.6	♂		18.08	36.5			49.12	57	58.4	35.79		53.1
18			24.95	14.0			24.60	30.9			18.14	36.8			49.12	56.4		35.76		52.9
28			25.37	11.1			24.79	29.0			18.25	37.2	♂		49.16	54.0	♂	35.78		53.0
Nov. 7			25.85	8.4			25.08	26.9			18.40	37.9			49.25	51.6		35.85		53.3
17			26.38	6.0			25.29	24.8			18.60	39.0			49.39	49.0		35.98		53.8
27			26.95	4.1			25.59	22.6			18.84	40.3			49.57	46.3		36.15		54.5
Dec. 7			27.55	2.6			25.91	20.4			19.11	41.8			49.80	43.5		36.37		55.5
17			28.16	1.6			26.24	18.2			19.41	43.5			50.07	40.8		36.63		56.7
27			28.75	1.2			26.57	16.3			19.73	45.4			50.37	38.2		36.92		58.1
37			29.31	1.4			26.90	14.5			20.05	47.4			50.69	35.8		37.23		59.6

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Ursæ Minoris. 3				β Libræ. 2.3				α Coronæ Borealis. 2				α Serpentis. 2.3				β ¹ Scorpionis. 2			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.	
1850.	h. 14		m. 74		h. 15		m. 0		h. 15		m. 27		h. 15		m. 6		h. 15		m. 19	
Jan. 1	51	7.90	45	57.6	8	55.06	49	23.7	28	18.57	13	21.6	36	51.36	54	9.1	56	41.66	23	13.7
11		8.69		56.2		55.34		25.3		18.86		19.0		51.64		7.1		41.96		14.8
21		9.55		53.5		55.65		27.0		19.17		16.7		51.98		5.1		42.25		15.9
31		10.44		52.5		55.97		28.6		19.49		14.8		52.24		3.3		42.57		17.0
Feb. 10		11.36		52.1		56.28		30.1		19.82		13.4		52.54		1.9		42.89		18.2
20		12.23		52.4		56.57		31.4		20.14		12.5		52.84		0.7		43.21		19.4
Mar. 2		13.06		53.3		56.86		32.5		20.44		12.1		53.12	53	59.9		43.51		20.4
12		13.81		54.9		57.11		33.4		20.72		12.2		53.38		59.5		43.81		21.4
22		14.45		56.9		57.34		34.1		21.06		12.8		53.63		59.4		44.09		22.3
Apr. 1		14.98		59.4		57.55		34.6		21.21		13.8		53.88		59.7		44.34		23.0
11		15.36	46	2.3		57.78		34.8		21.41		15.3		54.05	54	0.2		44.57		23.6
21		15.61		5.4		57.86		34.9		21.57		17.1		54.22		1.0		44.78		24.0
May 1		15.71		8.5		58.00		34.8		21.70		19.1		54.36		2.0		44.96		24.4
11		15.67		11.6		58.10		34.6		21.80		21.2		54.48		3.2		45.10		24.7
21		15.49		14.6		58.17		34.3		21.87		23.4		54.57		4.5		45.23		24.9
31		15.19		17.4		58.21		33.9		21.90		25.6		54.62		5.8		45.32		25.0
June 10		14.77		19.9		58.22		33.5		21.89		27.7		54.64		7.1		45.37		25.1
20		14.25		22.0		58.20		33.0		21.86		29.7		54.64		8.3		45.40		25.1
30		13.64		23.7		58.16		32.5		21.78		31.6		54.60		9.5		45.38		25.1
July 10		12.96		24.9		58.08		32.0		21.68		33.0		54.54		10.6		45.34		25.0
20		12.23		25.6		57.96		31.5		21.56		34.2		54.45		11.4		45.26		24.9
30		11.46		25.7		57.86		31.1		21.40		35.1		54.33		12.2		45.15		24.8
Aug. 9		10.68		25.4		57.73		30.6		21.23		35.7		54.19		12.7		45.02		24.6
19		9.89		24.5		57.58		30.2		21.05		35.9		54.04		13.1		44.86		24.4
29		9.13		23.1		57.48		29.9		20.86		35.8		53.88		13.3		44.69		24.1
Sept. 8		8.40		21.2		57.28		29.6		20.67		35.3		53.72		13.3		44.52		23.7
18		7.74		18.9		57.14		29.4		20.49		34.4		53.57		13.0		44.36		23.4
28		7.18		16.1		57.02		29.3		20.33		33.2		53.43		12.5		44.21		23.0
Oct. 8		6.65		13.0		56.98		29.4		20.20		31.6		53.31		11.8		44.08		22.7
18		6.27		9.6		56.88		29.6		20.10		29.6		53.23		10.8		43.96		22.4
28		6.02		5.9		56.87		30.0		20.04		27.4		53.19		9.6		43.83		22.2
Nov. 7	♂	5.91		1.7	♂	56.91		30.6	♂	20.04		24.9	♂	53.19		8.1		43.92		22.1
17		5.96	45	57.9	♂	57.01		31.5	♂	20.09		21.8	♂	53.25		6.2	♂	43.97		22.2
27		6.17		54.1		57.15		32.6		20.19		18.9		53.36		4.3		44.08		22.5
Dec. 7		6.53		50.4		57.34		33.9		20.38		15.9		53.51		2.2		44.23		23.0
17		7.03		47.0		57.57		35.3		20.55		12.9		53.71		0.0		44.43		23.7
27		7.66		43.9		57.83		36.9		20.80		9.9		53.94	53	57.8		44.68		24.5
37		8.41		41.3		58.12		38.5		21.08		7.2		51.21		55.7		44.96		25.5

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch.—The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	♌ Scorpionis (Antares). 1				♐ Ophiuchi. 2				♉ Lyrae (Vega). 1				♈ Aquilæ. 3.4				♏ Aquilæ (Altair). 1.2			
	Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1850.	16			26	17			12	18			38	19			2	19			8
Jan. 1	20	11.24		5 25.9	27	56.47		40 29.5	31	49.48		38 55.0	17	54.11		49 16.4	43	25.97		38.8
11		11.53		26.5		56.66		27.2		49.60		51.8	♂	54.21		14.7	♂	26.03		37.1
21		11.84		27.2		56.88		25.1		49.76		48.7		54.34		13.3		26.14		35.2
31		12.16		28.0		57.13		23.2		49.96		45.8		54.50		12.0		26.27		33.7
Feb. 10		12.49		28.9		57.39		21.5		50.21		43.3		54.69		10.8		26.43		32.2
20		12.82		29.8		57.67		20.2		50.48		41.2		54.90		9.8		26.62		31.0
Mar. 2		13.15		30.7		57.96		19.2		50.78		39.6		55.14		9.1		26.84		30.1
12		13.46		31.6		58.26		18.7		51.10		38.6		55.39		8.7		27.08		29.6
22		13.76		32.5		58.53		18.6		51.43		38.1		55.66		8.6		27.33		29.3
Apr. 1		14.05		33.3		58.81		18.9		51.76		38.2		55.98		8.9		27.60		29.5
11		14.31		34.0		59.07		19.6		52.09		38.9		56.21		9.5		27.89		30.0
21		14.54		34.7		59.32		20.6		52.41		40.2		56.50		10.3		28.18		30.9
May 1		14.75		35.3		59.55		21.9		52.71		41.9		56.78		11.4		28.46		32.1
11		14.94		35.9		59.76		23.5		52.99		44.1		57.06		12.8		28.75		33.6
21		15.09		36.4		59.95		25.2		53.24		46.6		57.32		14.3		29.02		35.2
31		15.21		36.8	28	0.10		27.1		53.45		49.4		57.57		15.9		29.28		37.1
June 10		15.29		37.3		0.22		29.0		53.63		52.3		57.79		17.6		29.52		39.0
20		15.34		37.7		0.30		30.8		53.76		55.3		57.98		19.3		29.72		41.0
30		15.35		38.0		0.35		32.6		53.84		59.3		58.13		20.9		29.90		43.0
July 10		15.32		38.3		0.36		34.3		53.88	39	1.2		58.25		22.4		30.03		44.9
20		15.25		38.5		0.33		35.8		53.86		8.9		58.32		23.8		30.12		46.7
30		15.15		38.6		0.26		37.1		53.79		6.5		58.35		25.1		30.17		48.3
Aug. 9		15.01		38.7		0.16		38.2		53.68		8.7		58.33		26.2		30.18		49.8
19		14.85		38.6		0.02		39.1		53.52		10.6		58.28		27.1		30.14		51.1
29		14.68		38.4	27	59.86		39.7		53.32		12.2		58.19		27.8		30.06		52.1
Sept. 8		14.49		38.2		59.69		40.0		53.10		13.3		58.06		28.3		29.95		52.9
18		14.31		37.8		59.50		40.1		52.85		14.0		57.91		28.6		29.81		53.5
28		14.14		37.3		59.31		39.8		52.59		14.3		57.74		28.7		29.64		53.8
Oct. 8		13.99		36.9		59.13		39.3		52.33		14.1		57.57		28.6		29.47		53.8
18		13.87		36.4		58.97		38.5		52.08		13.5		57.39		28.3		29.29		53.6
28		13.79		35.9		58.84		37.4		51.84		12.4		57.23		27.8		29.12		53.2
Nov. 7		13.76		35.4		58.74		36.0		51.64		10.8		57.08		27.2		28.96		52.5
17		13.78		35.1		58.68		34.4		51.47		8.8		56.96		26.3		28.83		51.6
27	♂	13.87		34.9		58.67		32.5		51.35		6.4		56.88		25.2		28.73		50.5
Dec. 7		14.01		34.9	♂	58.71		30.5		51.27		3.7		56.83		24.0		28.66		49.2
17		14.20		35.0		58.80		28.0		51.25		0.8		56.82		22.7		28.62		47.7
27		14.43		35.4		58.93		25.7	♂	51.28	38	57.6		56.85		21.3		28.63		46.1
37		14.71		35.9		59.11		23.4	♂	51.38		54.1		56.92		19.8		28.67		44.4

True Apparent Places of Thirty-seven of the Principal Fixed Stars for every Tenth Day of the Year.

Epoch. — The Upper Culmination at Greenwich.

Day of the Month.	α Cygni. 1				α Cephei. 3				α Aquarii. 3				α Pisc. Australis (Fomalhaut). 2				α Pegasi (Markab). 1			
	Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. South.		Right Asc.		Dec. North.	
	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°	h.	m.	s.	°
1850.	20			44	21			61	21			1	22			30	22			14
Jan. 1	36	17.37	44	57.6	14	57.96	57	17.5	58	3.13	2	48.6	49	19.33	25	7.6	57	16.45	23	69.1
11		17.31		54.7		57.75		14.7		3.08		49.4		19.23		7.2		16.36		57.9
21		17.30		51.7		57.60		11.7		3.06		50.2		19.16		6.6		16.26		56.6
31	♂	17.36		48.3	♂	57.54		8.4		3.06		51.0		19.11		5.7		16.21		55.2
Feb. 10		17.45		45.4	♂	57.56		4.8		3.09		51.6		19.09		4.6		16.17		53.9
20		17.60		42.6		57.66		1.6	♂	3.16		52.1		19.11		3.2		16.17		52.7
Mar. 2		17.80		40.2		57.84	56	58.6		3.26		52.4	♂	19.16		1.6	♂	16.20		51.6
12		18.04		38.2		58.10		55.9		3.39		52.4		19.26	24	59.6		16.27		50.6
22		18.31		36.6		58.43		53.7		3.56		52.1		19.39		57.7		16.37		50.0
Apr. 1		18.62		35.6		58.82		52.0		3.74		51.6		19.56		55.6		16.51		49.7
11		18.96		35.2		59.26		50.8		3.96		50.8		19.76		53.5		16.69		49.7
21		19.31		35.4		59.74		50.2		4.21		49.8		20.00		51.3		16.90		50.1
May 1		19.68		36.2	15	0.24		50.3		4.48		48.5		20.28		49.1		17.15		50.8
11		20.04		37.5		0.76		51.0		4.77		47.0		20.58		46.9		17.42		51.9
21		20.39		39.3		1.26		52.2		5.07		45.3		20.90		44.8		17.71		53.2
31		20.73		41.5		1.75		54.0		5.37		43.5		21.24		42.9		18.02		54.9
June 10		21.04		44.1		2.20		56.3		5.67		41.7		21.59		41.2		18.33		56.8
20		21.31		47.0		2.60		59.0		5.96		39.8		21.94		39.8		18.64		58.8
30		21.54		50.1		2.95	57	2.0		6.24		38.0		22.27		38.6		18.94	24	1.0
July 10		21.72		53.3		3.23		5.3		6.48		36.2		22.59		37.8		19.22		3.2
20		21.85		56.6		3.43		8.8		6.70		34.6		22.88		37.3		19.47		5.5
30		21.92		59.8		3.56		12.3		6.87		33.1		23.13		37.1		19.69		7.7
Aug. 9		21.93	45	2.9		3.61		15.9		7.01		31.9		23.34		37.3		19.87		9.8
19		21.89		5.9		3.57		19.4		7.10		30.8		23.51		37.8		20.02		11.8
29		21.79		8.6		3.46		22.7		7.15		30.0		23.62		38.6		20.12		13.6
Sept. 8		21.65		11.0		3.28		25.8		7.15		29.4		23.69		39.6		20.18		15.1
18		21.46		13.1		3.03		28.7		7.12		29.0		23.71		40.8		20.20		16.5
28		21.24		14.8		2.72		31.2		7.05		28.8		23.68		42.2		20.18		17.6
Oct. 8		20.99		16.0		2.36		33.3		6.96		28.8		23.62		43.7		20.13		18.5
18		20.72		16.8		1.97		34.9		6.84		29.0		23.52		45.1		20.05		19.1
28		20.45		17.1		1.55		36.0		6.71		29.3		23.40		46.5		19.95		19.5
Nov. 7		20.18		16.9		1.12		36.6		6.57		29.7		23.25		47.8		19.63		19.6
17		19.93		16.2		0.69		36.6		6.43		30.3		23.10		48.9		19.70		19.5
27		19.69		15.1		0.27		36.1		6.30		31.0		22.94		49.8		19.57		19.1
Dec. 7		19.49		13.4	14	59.58		35.0		6.18		31.7		22.79		50.5		19.44		18.5
17		19.32		11.3		59.52		33.3		6.07		32.5		22.65		50.8		19.32		17.7
27		19.19		8.8		59.22		31.2		5.99		33.4		22.52		50.9		19.20		16.8
37		19.11		6.1		58.96		28.6		5.93		34.3		22.42		50.7		19.09		15.6

Dr. Young's Refractions, the Barometer being at 30 inches, and the internal Thermometer at 50, or the external at 47 degrees; with the Corrections for + one inch in the Barometer, and for — one degree in the Thermometer of Fahrenheit. From page 19 of Vol. I. of Pearson's Practical Astronomy.

App. Alt.	Ref. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1 B.	Diff. for — 1° Fah.
0 0	33 51	74	8.1
5	32 53	71	7.6
10	31 58	69	7.3
15	31 5	67	7.0
20	30 13	65	6.7
25	29 24	63	6.4
30	28 37	61	6.1
35	27 51	59	5.9
40	27 6	58	5.6
45	26 24	56	5.4
50	25 43	55	5.1
55	25 3	53	4.9
1 0	24 25	52	4.7
5	23 48	50	4.6
10	23 13	49	4.5
15	22 40	48	4.4
20	22 8	46	4.2
25	21 37	45	4.0
30	21 7	44	3.9
35	20 38	43	3.8
40	20 10	42	3.6
45	19 43	40	3.5
50	19 17	39	3.4
55	18 52	39	3.3
2 0	18 29	38	3.2
5	18 5	37	3.1
10	17 43	36	3.0
15	17 21	36	2.9
20	17 0	35	2.8
25	16 40	34	2.8
30	16 21	33	2.7
35	16 2	33	2.7
40	15 45	32	2.6
45	15 25	32	2.5
50	15 8	31	2.4
55	14 51	30	2.3
3 0	14 25	30	2.3
5	14 14	30	2.2
10	14 4	29	2.2
15	13 50	28	2.1
20	13 35	28	2.1
25	13 21	27	2.0
30	13 7	27	2.0
35	12 53	26	2.0
40	12 41	26	1.9
45	12 28	25	1.9
50	12 16	25	1.9
55	12 3	25	1.8
4 0	11 52	24.1	1.70
5	11 30	23.4	1.64
10	11 10	22.7	1.68
15	10 50	22.0	1.63
20	10 32	21.3	1.48
25	10 15	20.7	1.43
5 0	9 58	20.1	1.38
10	9 42	19.6	1.34
20	9 27	19.1	1.30
30	9 11	18.6	1.26
40	8 58	18.1	1.22
50	8 45	17.6	1.19
6 0	8 32	17.2	1.15
10	8 20	16.8	1.11
20	8 9	16.4	1.09
30	7 58	16.0	1.06
40	7 47	15.7	1.03
50	7 37	15.3	1.00
7 0	7 27	15.0	.98
10	7 17	14.6	.95
20	7 8	14.3	.93
30	6 59	14.1	.91
40	6 51	13.8	.89
50	6 43	13.5	.87
8 0	6 35	13.3	.85
10	6 28	13.1	.83
20	6 21	12.8	.82
30	6 14	12.6	.80
40	6 7	12.3	.79
50	6 0	12.1	.77
9 0	5 54	11.9	.76
10	5 47	11.7	.74
20	5 41	11.5	.73
30	5 36	11.3	.72
40	5 30	11.1	.71
50	5 25	11.0	.70
10 0	5 20	10.8	.69
10	5 15	10.6	.67
20	5 10	10.4	.65
30	5 5	10.2	.64
40	5 0	10.1	.63
50	4 56	9.9	.62
11 0	4 51	9.8	.60
10	4 47	9.6	.59
20	4 43	9.5	.58
30	4 39	9.4	.57
40	4 35	9.2	.56
50	4 31	9.1	.55
12 0	4 28.1	9.00	.556
10	4 24.4	8.86	.548
20	4 20.8	8.74	.541
30	4 17.3	8.63	.533
40	4 13.9	8.51	.524
50	4 10.7	8.41	.517
13 0	4 7.5	8.30	.509
10	4 4.4	8.20	.503
20	4 1.4	8.10	.496
30	3 58.4	8.00	.490
40	3 55.5	7.89	.482
50	3 52.6	7.79	.476
14 0	3 49.9	7.70	.469
10	3 47.1	7.61	.464
20	3 44.4	7.52	.458
30	3 41.8	7.43	.453
40	3 39.2	7.34	.448
50	3 36.7	7.26	.444
15 0	3 34.3	7.18	.439
30	3 27.3	6.95	.424
16 0	3 20.6	6.73	.411
30	3 14.4	6.51	.399
17 0	3 8.6	6.31	.386
30	3 2.9	6.12	.374
18 0	2 57.6	5.94	.362
19	2 47.7	5.61	.340
20	2 38.7	5.31	.322
21	2 30.5	5.04	.306
22	2 23.2	4.79	.290
23	2 16.5	4.57	.276
24	2 10.1	4.35	.264
25	2 4.2	4.16	.252
26	1 58.8	3.97	.241
27	1 53.8	3.81	.230
28	1 49.1	3.65	.219
29	1 44.7	3.50	.209
30	1 40.5	3.36	.201
31	1 36.6	3.23	.193
32	1 33.0	3.11	.186
33	1 29.5	2.99	.179
34	1 26.1	2.88	.173
35	1 23.0	2.78	.167
36	1 20.0	2.68	.161
37	1 17.1	2.58	.155
38	1 14.4	2.49	.149
39	1 11.8	2.40	.144
40	1 9.3	2.32	.139
41	1 6.9	2.24	.134

Table of Refractions, continued.

App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1	Diff. for - 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1	Diff. for - 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1	Diff. for - 1° Fah.	App. Alt.	Refr. B. 30, Th. 50°.	Diff. for + 1	Diff. for - 1° Fah.
°	' "	" "	" "	°	" "	" "	" "	°	" "	" "	" "	°	" "	" "	" "
43	1 4.6	2.16	.130	55	40.8	1.36	.082	67	24.7	.83	.060	79	11.2	.38	.028
43	1 2.4	2.09	.125	56	39.3	1.31	.079	68	23.5	.79	.047	80	10.2	.34	.021
44	1 0.3	2.02	.120	57	37.8	1.26	.076	69	22.4	.75	.045	81	9.2	.31	.018
45	56.1	1.95	.116	58	36.4	1.22	.073	70	21.2	.71	.043	82	8.2	.27	.016
46	56.1	1.88	.112	59	35.0	1.17	.070	71	19.9	.67	.040	83	7.1	.24	.014
47	54.2	1.81	.108	60	33.6	1.12	.067	72	18.8	.63	.038	84	6.1	.20	.012
48	52.3	1.75	.104	61	32.3	1.08	.065	73	17.7	.59	.036	85	5.1	.17	.010
49	50.5	1.69	.101	62	31.0	1.04	.062	74	16.6	.56	.033	86	4.1	.14	.008
50	48.8	1.63	.997	63	29.7	.99	.060	75	15.5	.52	.031	87	3.1	.10	.006
51	47.1	1.58	.094	64	28.4	.95	.057	76	14.4	.48	.029	88	2.0	.07	.004
52	45.4	1.52	.090	65	27.2	.91	.055	77	13.4	.45	.027	89	1.0	.03	.002
53	43.8	1.47	.088	66	25.9	.87	.052	78	12.3	.41	.025	90	0.0	.00	.000
54	42.2	1.41	.085												

The correction for an increase of altitude of one inch in the barometer, or for a depression of one degree in the thermometer, is to be *added* to the tabular refraction; but when the barometer is lower than 30 inches, or the thermometer higher than 47 degrees, the correction becomes *subtractive*.

When great accuracy is required, 0.003 inch should be deducted from the observed height of the barometer for each degree that the thermometer near it is above 50 degrees, and the same quantity added for an equal depression.

A Table of the Sun's Parallax in Altitude.

Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.					Sun's Altit.	Sun's Horizontal Parallax.				
	" 8.4	" 8.5	" 8.6	" 8.7	" 8.8		" 8.4	" 8.5	" 8.6	" 8.7	" 8.8
°						°					
0	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22
5	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	8.77	50	5.40	5.46	5.53	5.59	5.66
10	8.27	8.37	8.47	8.57	8.67	55	4.82	4.88	4.93	4.99	5.05
15	8.11	8.21	8.31	8.40	8.50	60	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.40
20	7.89	7.99	8.08	8.18	8.27	65	3.55	3.59	3.63	3.68	3.72
25	7.61	7.70	7.79	7.88	7.98	70	2.87	2.91	2.94	2.98	3.01
30	7.28	7.36	7.45	7.53	7.62	75	2.17	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.28
35	6.88	6.96	7.04	7.13	7.21	80	1.46	1.48	1.49	1.51	1.53
40	6.44	6.51	6.59	6.66	6.74	85	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77
45	5.94	6.01	6.08	6.15	6.22	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Logarithm for converting Sidereal into Mean Solar Time + 9.9988126.

" " " Mean Solar into Sidereal Time + 0.0011874.

A second of time at the Equator contains 1521 feet.

MELLONI'S RESEARCHES IN RADIANT HEAT.

By Professor Lovering, of Harvard University.

It is a fact which has not failed to attract notice, that heat, although the element with which man was early familiar, and by which so many of his wants were supplied, was the last to be studied as a science. Indeed, both optics and thermotics owe their origin, late as it was, to the necessities of astronomy and chemistry. It is not surprising, therefore, that each was studied most carefully under that point of view from which it stood in the closest relations with those interesting elder sciences at whose call it sprung into existence. The fundamental laws of optics, which express the physical and mechanical characters of the science, were developed simultaneously with the grand discoveries in modern astronomy. Optics had its Newton, as well as astronomy. Both sciences, the stronger no less than the weaker, derived benefit from this early alliance. Astronomy alone could furnish to Römer and Bradley spaces vast enough, and landmarks and instruments of sufficient stability, to compete with the exceeding great velocity of light, and elicit this element. Optics, in return, presented astronomy with the telescope, the microscope, and the sextant. As an equal stimulus was wanting to the study of the physico-chemical laws of light, the foundations of this branch of optics have been laid by the present generation.* In the development of thermotics, it has been otherwise. It is in chemistry that heat plays so many important parts, and assumes such Protean shapes. Accordingly, while the chemical relations of heat are coeval with chemistry itself, its mechanical laws have been left to be inferred from analogy, or to be settled whenever, in the progress of general science, they should be interesting in themselves, or promise to throw light on the theory of any of the other grand elements of nature.

Mr. Powell, in his Report on Radiant Heat, made to the British Association in 1832, comes to the conclusion, that, although some facts are known, few laws have been established in this science. At this very time, however, Melloni was entering upon a career of scientific investigation, which, extending over a period of seventeen years, and filling the transactions of academies and the journals of science throughout Europe with luminous results, justly entitles him to be considered the founder of the science. Professor James D. Forbes, honorably known by his writings on the causes of glacier motion, has redeemed the pledge which his appointment to the chair once filled by Leslie in the University of Edinburgh might seem to imply, and has been a valuable, though an independent, co-laborer with Melloni in the same field. Still, the researches of Melloni have been so careful, refined, and comprehensive, that the entire science might be constructed out of the materials which they will furnish.

His skill and perseverance might not have been so richly rewarded,

* See Discoveries of Niepce, Daguerre, Talbot, J. Herschel, Draper, and R. Hunt.

had it not been for his happy idea of measuring the degree of radiant heat by the thermo-electric current it is capable of exciting in one of Seebeck's thermo-electric batteries. The current itself is measured by a rheometer, composed of an extremely delicate system of astatic needles and Schweigger's multiplier. Despretz * attributes the invention of this instrument, as a thermoscope, to Nobili. Melloni states, on the contrary, that the first idea of measuring heat in this way belongs to Becquerel. The thermo-electric battery of this eminent physicist was constructed of infusible metals, — such as palladium and platinum, — and was only used by him as a pyrometer, to measure high degrees of temperature. Nobili next used it to indicate the heat of contact, for which purpose the places of junction of the metals are not blackened. Its most fruitful application is that made of it by Melloni to the measurement of radiant heat at a distance from its source. When Nobili presented his electrical thermometer to the French Academy, in 1831, he introduced the name of Melloni as deserving to be forever associated with his own in the history of this invention. Melloni's thermo-electric battery consists of thirty-six pairs of bismuth and antimony needles, very small, so as to prevent returning currents, and about three fourths of an inch in length. The whole is so compact as to fill less than a quarter of a cubic inch of space. The end exposed to the heat is smoked, to increase the absorption, and when it is desired to collect the heat from large surfaces, such as the walls of rooms, a Gourjon's conical reflector of metal is attached to this end, which condenses the rays seven or eight times. The apparatus is mounted in brass, to keep it from being heated, and is protected from all radiations, except those subjected to experiment, by double and triple screens of metal. The multiplier contains forty turns of copper wire, wound with silk, and otherwise insulated by ivory. When the temperature of the air is below 60° , the heat of the hand, if held in front of the conical reflector, is sufficient to deflect the needles 90° . There are provisions for altering the delicacy of the same instrument to suit the experiment. Although Melloni used a disk of copper between the needles, to diminish, by the reaction of the induced magneto-electric current, the number of the oscillations, several minutes are required every time the needles are disturbed before they come to rest. But Melloni has shown that a constant ratio exists, for the same instrument, between the first impulsive deviation and the final one; and that the former, which consumes only a few seconds, may be taken as the observation. In the course of his researches, he instituted a series of experiments to prove that rays of heat, whatever changes they have experienced, still excite in the thermo-electric circuit currents proportional to the dilatation which the same rays would produce in common thermometers. By arranging the distances so that, in every experiment, the same constant deviation of 30° is obtained, the necessity is avoided of calculating, in each case, the quantity of electricity and of heat; neither of

* *Traité de Physique.*

which is proportional simply to the deviation. At the present time, many physical cabinets in Europe and this country are adorned with an apparatus made after this model, which is known throughout the scientific world as Melloni's thermo-electric thermoscope. Ruhmkorff, of Paris, has acquired an extensive reputation for the manufacture of this apparatus, which, as it leaves his hands, is an elegant instrument, displaying beauty, compactness, and unity of plan, admirably arranged for the convenient repetition of the manifold experiments of Melloni on radiant heat, which we now propose to recapitulate. The apparatus consists of a wooden platform, with levelling screws. On two uprights is supported a graduated beam of massive metal, a metre in length. The movable parts, used in the various experiments, can be attached by binding screws to this beam, and the distances easily arranged. The instrument is furnished with four sources of heat,—the alcohol flame, the Locatelli lamp, a spiral of platinum made incandescent by a flame, and a cubical box of metal for boiling water. In the delicate experiments on polarization, Melloni inclosed the whole apparatus in a case with double walls. He dispenses with the microscope, used by Forbes to read the deviations of the needles.

As a luminous body emits rays of light in diverging lines, so does a hot body project rays of heat. It is not necessary to decide now whether these rays, mechanically considered, are to be represented by delicate projectiles, or by waves propagated through a disturbed ether. Radiation is easily distinguished from conduction and convection of heat. The former requires no other vehicle than the attenuated ether; the latter suppose some more substantial medium, which, in the case of convection, must be fluid. Radiation goes on, not only through bodies which are poor conductors of heat, but also in the most perfect vacuum that human ingenuity can produce, as the experiments of Davy, Dulong, and Petit attest. Moreover, radiant heat conforms to the general rule of radiant forces; namely, that the force exerted is proportional to the inverse square of the distance. In conduction, the heat diminishes in a geometrical ratio, while the distance increases by an arithmetical progression. The most intense heat that can be applied to one extremity of a bar of iron six feet in length, even if sufficient to melt it, will not be able sensibly to warm the other end. Again, the conduction of heat is slow, whereas its transmission by radiation is almost instantaneous. When Pictet had placed a heated body in the focus of one mirror, he observed that the effect was instantly perceived at the conjugate focus of another, sixty-nine feet distant. Wrede has remarked, that, if the velocities of solar light and heat are different, the amount of aberration will not be the same for the two elements; and the luminous and calorific images of the sun will not be superposed. He thinks he can detect a displacement of this kind, by which the temperature of the sun's eastern limb exceeds that of the western by a fraction of a degree. The amount of displacement indicates an excess of aberration of the heat above the light of twenty-five per cent., and consequently a velocity so much less. If the experiments hitherto made are insufficient to settle so nice a point as

this, they prove, in general, that the velocity of solar heat is of the same order as that of light, and that radiant heat cannot be confounded with the sluggish process of conduction. Conductors of heat allow it to spread in all directions through them, and are themselves heated. Radiation travels in straight lines from its source, and passes through media without raising their temperature. Still less can radiation be mistaken for convection, which is only upward.

When the rays of heat which have radiated from their primitive source fall upon a body, they are apportioned into three divisions;—1st, the absorbed rays; 2d, the reflected rays; 3d, the transmitted rays. The rays which are absorbed are again radiated, as from a new centre. The rays which are transmitted are refracted and dispersed. The rays which are reflected or transmitted are polarized. The whole subject of radiant heat may be very properly divided into five parts:—1. Absorption, including secondary radiation; 2. Reflection; 3. Transmission; 4. Refraction and Dispersion; 5. Polarization.

1. *Absorption.*—With regard to all those bodies which are incapable of transmitting heat, the absorbing power is the reciprocal of the reflecting power. It has been known since the experiments of Hooke and Franklin, that the absorption of the solar heat increases with the darkness of the color of the body; that is, with the absorption of light. The solar beam contains, we now know, both dark and luminous rays. Black bodies absorb both, and are much heated. White bodies absorb only the first, and are less heated. The luminous part of terrestrial rays is subject to the same law of absorption; but the dark rays, like the dark rays of the sun, are absorbed more or less, not according to the color, but the texture of the body on which they fall. What is known with respect to the connection between texture and absorption, we shall consider under the head of reflection. We will only remark here, that Melloni * found that paints ground to different degrees of fineness did not, if of the same color, alter the relative proportion of the absorbed and reflected rays. It also appeared that the proportion of heat absorbed was not the same when it was received directly from its source as when it was stopped by one body and then thrown by secondary radiation into another body.†

Bodies that absorb heat become hot, and form independent centres of radiation. As several bodies, if exposed to the same heat, become heated to different degrees, so these same bodies, if brought to the same temperature, will not radiate it out again with equal facility. Ritchie's ingenious experiment is familiar, by which he showed that bodies radiated heat with the same facility as that which governed the absorption; therefore, the best radiators are the poorest reflectors. Some kinds of surface radiate seven or eight times better than others. Rumford proved that radiation went on, not at the surface merely, but from underneath. He added from one to four layers of varnish to a body, and improved the radiation

* Compt. Rend., 1840, XI. 659–678; XII. 375.

† Ibid., 1838, VII. 298.

by each additional coat. Leslie persevered in this till he had shown there was a limit of thickness, beyond which the radiation did not increase. Melloni* undertakes to discover whether this limit is at the same thickness, whatever the material. He applies to a body 19 coats of varnish, and finds that each addition is an advantage up to 16, when he obtains the maximum radiation of 40.9, that of a single coat being 9.3. He finds that the thickness of the 16 coats equals .044 of a millimetre. Gold-leaf is then added to the varnish, and it appears that, with this substance, the parts that radiate from beneath are not so far below the surface as for varnish. Melloni considers this experiment as a refutation of the theory of Prevost, Fourier, and Poisson, all of whom supposed the failure to radiate arose from internal reflection. For why could not the heat leave the varnish and come into the gold? Melloni also refers to an experiment exhibited by him in presence of our own countrymen, Henry, Bache, and Locke.

2. *Reflection of Heat.*—It had been frequently demonstrated by various experiments, previous to the labors of Melloni, that the law of reflection of light held good for heat also. The trial had been made upon luminous and dark heat, with plane and parabolic mirrors, and also with the frustum of a cone. Something was determined also in regard to the comparative reflecting power of different materials. No one, however, previous to the publication of Melloni's Memoir in 1835,† had aimed to show the precise number of reflected rays of heat as compared with the incident beam. Melloni selected two plates of the same substance, and so nearly alike in thickness that one transmitted just as much heat as the other. The excess of matter was split from the thickest plate, and placed at a little distance behind it. Since this thin portion produced no sensible absorption upon heat which had escaped from the principal portion, the heats transmitted and reflected by the thin portion were complementary to each other. If each was measured, the proportion of the transmitted or reflected portion to the incident beam could be assigned. It appears that the amount of reflected heat is sensibly the same at a perpendicular incidence, and for 25° or 30° from it; and even at larger angles of incidence it is not much increased.

The reflecting power of bodies which will not allow heat to pass through them is found by comparing the heat which they reflect with that which is reflected by a body which does transmit it; the incident beam being the same in both experiments. Melloni ascertains from his experiments, that a lens of rock-salt will have a focus twice as hot as the best metallic mirror of the same aperture. Few bodies reflect much heat, except the metals. Nobili and Melloni both state that polish produces much less effect on the reflection of heat than has been supposed, and none except with metal reflectors. Even with the metals, as we learn from Melloni, the improved reflection is not a consequence of the roughness and smoothness as such, but of the increased hardness of surface which the polishing has effected. In elastic bodies, as marble, ivory, and amber, whose density

* Compt. Rend., 1845, XX. 575, 1796.

† Ann. Ch. Ph., LX. 402.

cannot be altered by attrition, smoothness does not improve the power of reflecting heat. Rough metal oxidates more easily than smooth metal, and the oxide absorbs better and reflects more poorly than the clean metal; hence the impression, that smooth metals reflect most perfectly. Melloni guarded his experiments by the use of gold and platinum, and roughened the surface by marking it with a diamond, that the substance used in polishing might not alter its metallic character. If the metal was hammered, the external density was diminished by scratching, and the surface did not reflect so well. But if the metal was cast, the scratching hardened the surface, and it reflected better when rough. This accounts for a fact noticed before by Dulong, that some new specula, furnished to the Polytechnic School, Paris, and of cast metal, did not work so well as the old ones, which, though smaller, were hammered.

3. *Transmission.* — Melloni's paper on the diathermancy of bodies, that is, their transparency to heat, was presented to the French Academy of Sciences in 1833. Before this investigation, the diathermancy of bodies to all kinds of heat was far from being satisfactorily established. The burning-glasses of the Greeks tell us how long ago the penetration of glass by the sun's rays was known; and yet this material is often used as a screen against the intense radiation of a hot fire. The contrast herein betrayed between the heat from different sources was distinctly noticed by Mariotte,* who observed that, when a metallic mirror was placed five or six feet in front of a fire, the heat at its focus was very painful; but if a plate of glass was interposed, the focus, though as bright as before, was not sensibly warm. Lambert represents the focus in a similar experiment as scarcely warm. Scheele,† a century later, repeated the experiment with a similar result. Pictet,‡ however, placed a candle or a vessel of boiling water in one of the foci of two conjugate mirrors, and changed the mercury of a thermometer in the other focus several degrees, though a very thin plate of glass was interposed. Sir Wm. Herschel§ describes a successful experiment which he made on the transmission of heat, unconcentrated by reflectors. It has been objected to this experiment, that heat was absorbed at the surface of incidence, and then, passing by conduction to the opposite side, was sent to the thermometer by secondary radiation. Prevost,|| of Geneva, contrived an experiment to elude this objection. He substituted for the plate of glass a layer of water, one fourth of a line thick, and spouted from a fountain through a jet of parallel plates. The heating and secondary radiation, above described, which require time, could not occur in this layer, constantly renewed. Yet Prevost found that a candle or heated ball on one side of the jet affected an air-thermometer on the other side.¶

* *Traité de la Nature des Couleurs*, Paris, 1636, Pt. 2, end of Intro.

† *Traité de l'Air et de Feu*, Paris, 1777, § 56.

‡ *Essai sur le Feu*, 1791.

§ *Phil. Trans.*, London, 1800.

|| *Du Cal. Ray.*, 1809.

¶ Ritchie made a similar experiment on liquid held by threads. *Phil. Trans.*, 1827.

De la Roche interposed between the heated body and the thermometer a plate of glass, and afterwards the same plate covered with Indian ink on the side towards the heat. The greatest effect is produced by the simple glass, though the absorption and secondary radiation must be then the least. Powell* confirms the result of De la Roche, but he does not consider it as proving the transmission of heat. Leslie, in 1804, had tried two plates of glass covered on one side with tinfoil; as the effect was different according as the plates were in contact or otherwise, and according as the coated surfaces faced one another or not, it was referred to absorption and secondary radiation. This was the explanation adopted by Brewster,† and received by Laplace, of all these ingenious experiments. Not much weight would be allowed, at the present day, to one of the arguments on which they confidently rested; namely, that a thick glass, though more transparent than a thin one, nevertheless intercepted the heat more effectually.

Thus perplexed had the subject of diathermancy grown, when Melloni applied himself to the study of it. He soon devised means for distinguishing the effect of conduction and secondary radiation from that of direct transmission. The heat absorbed, and then radiated, will vary in amount with every position which is given to the plate between the heated body and the thermoscope, and will be a minimum when it is midway between the two. The heat directly transmitted is independent of the position of the plate. When Melloni finds that the deviation of the rheometer remains constant in all positions of the plate, he concludes that the heat sent by absorption and secondary radiation is not sensible. He owes this exemption from an interference, so fatal to other experimenters, to the great delicacy of his thermoscope, which enables him to use large distances in all his experiments. For greater security, his rule is always to place the plate midway between the thermoscope and the source of heat. Still further, the effect of absorption and secondary radiation is slow to appear, and remains for a time after the original cause has gone. But in Melloni's experiments, the effect began and ended instantaneously, and could, therefore, be referred only to direct transmission.

Melloni's experiments were not confined to glass or water, but were made on every variety of substance, and with heat from the four sources elsewhere enumerated. The diathermancy of bodies is subject to the same variety, both in degree and kind, as their transparency. We must not infer from this that the most diaphanous substances are always the most diathermanous. Smoky quartz, which transmits heat as well as ordinary quartz, does not transmit light. Chloride of sulphur, which transmits 63 per cent. of the incident heat, intercepts most of the light, and appears of a deep red-brown color. Alum, on the contrary, which is very transparent, is highly adiathermanous. Spirit of turpentine transmits only 31 per cent. of heat; sulphuric ether, 21 per cent.; sulphuric acid, 17 per cent.; and water 11 per cent., though so much more diaphanous than the chloride of

* Phil. Trans., 1826.

† Phil. Trans., 1816.

sulphur. Alum, which is highly transparent, will not transmit heat enough to deflect the needles more than 6° , when a piece of smoky quartz, fifty times as thick, which we cannot see through at all, will transmit sufficient to produce a deviation of 19° . Gold-leaf so thin that a landscape can be seen through it obstructs the passage of heat. Metal, wood, and marble, which wholly stop the light, also intercept the heat. Bodies which are highly diathermanous transmit the most rays, and without being much heated. The radiation from a red-hot ball is felt at a considerable distance, though the temperature of the surrounding air is not raised. The heat of the sun, when concentrated by a lens on the delicate web of the spider, does not consume it. Melloni agitated fluid screens in various ways, and fiddled upon solid ones, without disturbing the transmission of heat through them. Biot and Dove made a similar observation on light.

It is interesting to know whether any distinction belongs to the rays proceeding from different sources of heat, or to the various rays from the same source analogous to the colors of light. There are four ways in which the colors of light are analyzed: — 1. By reflection; 2. By refraction; 3. By absorption; 4. By interference. If the rays of heat possess specific characters corresponding to the colored rays of light, it will be difficult to verify the fact, as we have no eye for heat, as for light, which can perceive at a glance the difference in question. Red waves of light differ from violet waves, not only in the sensation they awaken, but in length and quickness of succession; and this is a difference of which the eye takes no direct cognizance. Moreover, a special refrangibility distinguishes, if not the simple colors, at least such as are found in the solar spectrum. Now, the amount of refraction and the length of the wave admit of measurement, and with the same facility for the waves of heat as those of light. All the fundamental mechanical variety on which color depends is as easy of conception in a wave of heat as a wave of light, and, if it exist in nature, is as easy of demonstration. We shall first consider the specific qualities of the rays of heat, as indicated by absorption. Some bodies, as air, glass, water, absorb the same proportion of all the colors, so that, when looked through by sunlight, they appear white. Others absorb more of one color than another, so that the light which traverses them is discolored, and the bodies themselves appear of the color which they transmit most freely. Now, diathermanous bodies manifest the same elective absorption for heat as for light. A few, such as rock-salt and air, transmit all kinds of heat in the same proportion; in respect to heat, they are white. Some bodies, however, which are white in reference to light, are colored in relation to heat; and some bodies may have one color for light, and another for heat. Alum, which is white to light, is tinged with violet as to heat; that is, it transmits only the most refrangible rays of heat. The same is true, in a less degree, of white glass. Colored glasses, with the exception of green and black, are not colored for heat. They transmit the same kinds of heat, as Melloni shows by sending the rays of heat first through them, and then through a piece of alum. The alum, though possessing so decided an

elective absorption, transmits the same quantity of rays from whatever glass they have emerged. The alum, however, will not transmit the rays that have passed through the black or green glass, because these are the least refrangible, or the red rays. A plate of alum, with one of green or black glass, is as impervious to all kinds of heat as a blue and a green glass united are to light. Most bodies transmit the more refrangible rays of heat in greater abundance than the less refrangible rays, so as to have more or less of a calorific tinge of violet. Melloni prepared an artificial medium, smoked rock-salt, which stopped the more refrangible rays and allowed the others to pass. The calorific color of such a body is red. Forbes states that laminated mica, split by heat, possesses the same property. As rock-salt is the only known substance, except the air, which transmits heat without discoloring it, it is indispensable in calorific experiments analogous to those optical experiments in which we use white glass. It is the true glass for heat, as Melloni expresses it; and lenses and prisms should be made of it. Tepid water placed in the focus of a lens of rock-salt sends forth a beam of parallel rays of heat, which will affect a differential thermometer with small bulbs at a great distance. It becomes a Pharos of heat.

4. *Refraction.*—In his second memoir on transmission, which Melloni presented in 1834, the refraction of heat is also discussed. A prism of rock-salt is mounted so as to be traversed by a parallel beam of rays, and the battery placed so that the refracted heat will fall upon it. He ascertains that the rays from the most intense sources of heat have the greatest refrangibility; those from the sun being refracted nearly the same as the rays of light. All the rays which come from any one source have not the same refrangibility. The sunbeam may contain some rays like those of terrestrial origin; and artificial flames may emit a few kindred to those which proceed from the sun. The rays of different refrangibility for the experiments on transmission were obtained by using heat from sources of different intensity. In uncrystallized bodies, the diathermancy increases with the intensity of the heat, that is, with the refrangibility; but the same rule does not hold good for crystallized media.

The dispersion of solar heat, which has long perplexed physicists, was fully investigated by Melloni, and the results of his labors were published in 1844.* Since the time of Newton's experiments on the dispersion of light, it had been assumed that the heat of the different portions of the spectrum was proportional to their illuminating power. The experiments of Landriani, Rochon, and Sennebier, which placed the maximum calorific effect in the yellow, near the orange, seemed to confirm this view. About 1800, researches were made by Sir Wm. Herschel, which placed this maximum outside of the red. Malus and Berard performed some experiments in presence of Berthollet, which indicated that the heat extended sensibly beyond the red, though the maximum was in it. A host of physicists of

* Compt. Rend., XVIII. 39.

high reputation for delicate manipulation and intellectual gifts followed in the investigation, among whom we may enumerate the names of Leslie, Englefield, Wüch, Ritter, Ruhland, and Davy. As some disputed, while others defended, the conclusions of Herschel, the question still remained in as unsatisfactory a state as before. The difficulty seemed to clear up a little when Seebeck showed, in 1819, that prisms of water, sulphuric acid, alcohol, and crown and flint glass give the maximum in different positions. With the water prism, it is in the yellow; with the sulphuric acid and alcohol, in the orange; with crown glass and some kinds of flint, in the red; in other kinds of flint glass, outside of the red; and more in the English than in the Bohemian. The fidelity of the old experiments was thus vindicated, but not explained. After Melloni's experiments on the elective absorption of media, there can be no doubt as to the origin of this shifting maximum. The heat sent through rock-salt is the only true white heat; and the position of the maximum in a spectrum formed by such a prism is its true position. Melloni finds, that, in this case, it is as far on one side of the red as the yellow is on the other side. This is the normal spectrum of heat. Any other would be as imperfect as the luminous spectrum would have been had Newton performed his grand experiment of dispersion with colored glass. Melloni tests the accuracy of these views, by sending the calorific spectrum, derived from a prism of crown glass, through a layer of water; the maximum leaves the red, and marches towards the violet, because the water absorbs the less refrangible rays in larger proportion than the most refrangible. He displays the thermochroic influence of other limpid bodies, such as alcohol and crown and flint glass, by sending the normal spectrum through each. The maximum moves towards the violet, but more for the first than the last.

5. *Polarization*. — Melloni's Memoir on the Polarization of Heat appeared in 1836,* and the sequel in 1837. Berard, of Montpellier, announced,† as long ago as 1817, that heat, not only from the sun, but from terrestrial sources, luminous and non-luminous, was capable of double refraction and polarization. Berard employed Malus's contrivance of two mirrors, mounted in a tube, and detected, as he supposed, a difference in the intensity of the heat, depending on the relative azimuthal position of the planes of reflection. These experiments were not guarded by screens and otherwise. Still, as they were repeated in the presence of Berthollet and Dulong, the results were enrolled among the established truths of science, until doubts were cast upon their accuracy by the failure of Powell,‡ in 1829, to realize them. In Melloni's second Memoir on the Transmission of Heat, he refers to an experiment which he made to polarize heat by crystalline absorption. He assures the reader that no difference was perceived in the effect upon the thermoscope, whether the axes of the tourmalines were crossed or parallel, although, in the former case, the light

* Ann. Ch. Ph., LXI. and LXV.

† Edinb. Jour., VI. and X., 1829.

‡ Société d'Arcueil, III. 5.

was so much diminished, that the incandescent platinum was no longer visible. Nobili, though in possession of very delicate thermoscopes, failed to polarize heat by reflection. In 1834, Professor Forbes* read a paper before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the polarization of heat by tourmalines; also by reflection and refraction; and on depolarization and double refraction. He followed up the subject in a second and third series of experiments, accounts of which he read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1836 and 1839. In one of these he speaks of a successful exhibition of the circular polarization of heat. In his first paper, Mr. Forbes states that the amount of polarization which he discovered was .29 for the heat of an Argand flame; .24 for that of a Locatelli lamp; .36 for that of an alcohol flame; .40 for that of incandescent platinum; .22 for copper heated to 400° Fah.; .17 for the heat radiated from an iron vessel containing mercury at 280°; and only .06 for that of boiling water. The polarizing apparatus consisted of two bundles of mica plates, each of ten laminæ, which produced a polarization of all the colors of light equal to 90 per cent.

The great want of diathermaney in tourmalines is a serious obstacle in attempting to show the polarization of heat by them. To economize his heat, without making the distance between the various parts of the apparatus so small as to introduce secondary radiation, Melloni placed the source of heat in the focus of a metallic mirror, and sent it out in a parallel beam. He next received it upon a lens of rock-salt, two and a half inches in diameter; then it passed through the tourmalines, and afterwards upon another lens of rock-salt, fourteen lines in diameter. The transmitted rays of heat went to the battery nearly parallel. The second lens served to disperse the rays of secondary radiation, should there be any. With these precautions, sufficient heat was obtained from a Locatelli lamp, at the distance of a metre, to produce a deviation of 60° or 80° in the needles. Melloni repeats now his old experiment with tourmalines, and produces a polarization of heat, varying with the color of the tourmaline, from 3.71 to 21.89 per cent. Melloni found, that, with some specimens of tourmaline, the proportion of polarized heat increased with the elevation of temperature, while, in other specimens, it diminished. He next took that pair of crystals in which the polarization was most complete, and sent the heat through them after it had been sifted by passing through various diathermanous bodies. Heat which had passed through distilled water was polarized 66 per cent.; that from alum, 95.81. Colored glasses did not alter the proportion, except black and green. The first reduced the proportion from 21.89 to 1.51, the second to 2.76.

In the second part of this memoir, Melloni discusses the polarization of heat by refraction and reflection. Bundles of thin glass, which answer for the polarization of light, cannot be used with advantage for heat, on account of their want of diathermaney. Rock-salt, which is the best material for

* Edinb. Phil. Trans., XIII.

this purpose, cannot be procured in abundance, and of a pure quality. Melloni selects plates of mica, as Forbes had already done. Forbes effected the cleavage of the mica into very thin plates by heat. Melloni splits it with the lancet, and then unites the parts again by glue, in their original position, having placed a rectangular frame of paper between them. He eliminates the doubly refracting structure of the mica by so placing it that the plane of refraction coincides with one of the neutral sections of the crystal, when it will act like glass, or any other amorphous body. The number of laminæ in a bundle varied from three to twenty.

The results of Melloni differ widely from those of Forbes. The specific polarization of different kinds of heat by tourmalines is easily understood, as the specific diathermancy of the substance would have play. Indeed, there are certain rare specimens of tourmaline which polarize the colors of light unequally. Biot mentions one in his possession which did not absorb and polarize the red as it did the other colors. But Forbes's experiments show an equally remarkable difference in the polarization of various kinds of heat by refraction, which Melloni attributes to a defect in the experiment. Melloni thinks that the distance from the bundles of mica to the thermoscope (five and a half inches) was so small that the latter was influenced by secondary radiation. Moreover, when Forbes altered the distance from the thermoscope to the source of heat, to make the deviation of the needle independent of the intensity of the source of heat, he did not allow for the change in the amount of polarization which arose from that in the angle of incidence. The second series of experiments is less objectionable; the distance from the source to the bundles is three times as great as before, and is constant throughout the series. The improvement betrays itself in the results, which exhibit, not only a general increase, but a much closer approximation. The polarization of the Argand flame is 73 per cent., and of the boiling water, 44.

Melloni guards against the error that would be induced by a change in the angle of incidence, by placing the source of heat in the focus of a lens of rock-salt. Thus he can increase his distances, and still preserve an intense parallel beam of rays, sufficient to produce large deviations in the needles. The two bundles of mica are close together, and removed half a metre from the radiant centre, and two or three tenths of a metre from the battery. The deviation is rendered constantly about 35° , for the different intensities of the rays, by a mirror placed behind the heated body, and covered more or less with lampblack. Melloni's experiments conduct him to the following conclusions:—

1. The proportion of polarized heat increases with the angle of incidence, measured from the normal.

2. With a large number of laminæ, a maximum is reached when this angle has been increased to a certain value, and the polarization remains constant for all larger angles.

3. The angle at which this constant maximum begins is less as the number of laminæ is greater.

When the angle of incidence is 45° , the polarization is 22 per cent. The limit of polarization approximates very closely to 100 per cent. Melloni thinks that the small deficiency is due to a fault in the plane of refraction, which ought exactly to coincide with one of the neutral sections. Placing his eye where the battery stood, he saw that the optical polarization also was incomplete. The heat, which disappears when the planes of refraction are crossed, is not absorbed or destroyed, but reflected. Melloni proves this by shifting the thermoscope to a position where it can receive the reflected beam, and, while in this position, changing the planes of refraction from a parallel to a rectangular position. He sends the rays of heat through black and green glass, water, citric acid, or alum, before it comes to the bundles of mica. But the amount of polarization does not change, in this case, with the quality of the heat, as it did with the tourmalines. The heat from various sources was tried, and all, even that of boiling water, gave the same proportion of polarized rays. With the feeble sources of heat, Melloni used the second lens of rock-salt, as in the tourmaline experiment, and thereby doubled the effect. Melloni attributes the discrepancy between his results, and even the later ones of Forbes, to traces of secondary radiation which still deranged the experiments of the Scotch physicist. This secondary radiation would add a constant quantity of heat to the battery in both positions of the mica plates, and would tend, therefore, to mask that difference of transmission in the two positions from which the amount of polarization is deduced. The apparent polarization would be diminished, and most when the experiment was made on the lowest temperature. Melloni considers that Forbes's use of the conical reflector in this experiment is objectionable, as it serves to collect heat from surrounding objects.

So far, according to Melloni, polarization by refraction obeys the same laws in heat as in light. By the theory of undulations, the maximum intensity of the transmitted force occurs at the angle of maximum polarization by reflection. As the former angle is determined by experiment to be $56^\circ 30'$ for heat, it follows that this is the angle of maximum polarization by reflection for this ray. The same angle for light is $56^\circ 19'$, when mica is used. Melloni thinks that, in the present state of thermoscopic science, it is not possible to measure the several indices of polarization belonging to the coloration of heat. The difference for the extreme colors of light amounts to only about one per cent., and could not have been discovered without an organ capable of recognizing colors. Melloni interposes between the bundles of mica a single lamina of mica. In the proper positions of this mica, which can turn in its own plane, depolarization is produced on the polarized rays of heat as it is on polarized light. Sufficient heat penetrated the whole system to produce a deviation of 31° , and the depolarization was so complete that the amount of heat transmitted in the two positions of the mica bundles did not change by one five-hundredth of the whole quantity. Forbes had previously performed this experiment, but

not in a satisfactory manner. When the polarization amounted to 20 or 30 per cent., the deviation in his needles was somewhere between $0^{\circ}.26$ and $2^{\circ}.32$. A microscope even was needed to read off these small deviations with exactness. When the depolarizing plate was interposed, a change in the position of the mica bundles still made considerable difference compared with the whole amount of deviation. Melloni describes in this connection a curious method of exhibiting polarization by reflection. Malus's arrangement of mirrors to polarize and analyze is very inconvenient even for light. It is much easier and safer, however, to move the eye into the positions required by the change of the planes of reflection than the thermoscope. The reflectors in Melloni's experiment are kept in a fixed position, with their planes of reflection parallel to one another. The thermoscope is so placed as to receive the beam after it has left the last reflector. When a lamina of mica is interposed between the first and second reflector, if a motion of this lamina in its own plane is accompanied by an alteration in the position of the needles, it proves that the heat has been polarized by reflection. Melloni assures us that he has repeated all his experiments frequently, and in presence of other physicists, and that they are neither difficult nor uncertain in their indications.

Interference of Heat. — Melloni observes, in one of his papers on the polarization of heat, that he had sought in vain for any thing in the rays of heat equivalent to color, which might indicate that interference had taken place among the rays. By the interference of heat, we mean, that a ray of heat superimposed upon another ray of heat, under the appropriate conditions, should produce cold. It is stated by Babinet that this result, only surprising to those not familiar with the theory of undulations, has been obtained by Arago, in Paris. We learn from Professor Henry, of Washington, that he has found evidence of fringes of heat analogous to, though not exactly coincident with, the fringes of light. He used for this experiment a battery, in which the places of junction were arranged upon a fine line. The fringes of heat will be indicated, not by color, but by maxima and minima of calorific intensity.

We have now arrived at the conclusion of this analysis of the labors of Melloni upon radiant heat. We wait only to cast a momentary glance back with him on the ground which has been trodden, and to recall some of the general conclusions to which he was conducted by this review. It appears that light and heat, with sufficient contrasts to distinguish them, are related by numerous and wonderful analogies.* Some bodies are diaphanous and not diathermanous; others are diathermanous without being diaphanous. While air and rock-salt transmit both light and heat without discoloring them, others are colored for one agent and not for the other, or have a different color for one from what they have for the other. Specular reflection, where absorption has no influence, is the same for light and heat.

* Ann. Ch. Ph., LXV.

Diffused radiant reflection varies with the quality of the heat; white bodies, which reflect in equal proportions all the colors of light, reflect variously the different qualities of heat. Polarization by reflection and refraction is the same for light and heat. Polarization by tourmalines, where absorption intervenes, is not so. Many bodies, if exposed to radiant heat, become hot, and remain so till they have cooled down by secondary radiation. A few bodies, when exposed to light, will become luminous, and shine in the dark. Heat, when absorbed, seems to have lost its character. It spreads by conduction in every direction, and its transmission is disturbed when the medium is agitated. Light and heat, while free, obey the same mechanical laws; but when restrained at the surface, or in the interior of a body, heat differs as much from free heat as it does from light.

Before the researches of Melloni and Forbes, when the science of heat was chiefly in the hands of chemists, in whose favorite science it played the part of an atom, and when the contrasts between light and heat were better known than the resemblances, it is not surprising that the corpuscular view of heat was generally received. Within twenty years, the position of thermotics has essentially changed. The analogies between light and heat are now the rule, and the contrasts are the exceptions. It is hardly possible, at this day, to receive the undulatory theory of light, and reject the undulatory theory of heat. In the language of this theory, heat is a vibration, cold a stagnancy; heat is life and motion, cold is the repose of death. The difficulties under which the undulatory theory still labors appear whenever the free undulations of the ether are constrained by the molecular forces of the grosser matter with which this ether is intermingled. Thus conduction differs from radiation not in velocity merely. The parts first heated always remain hotter than the rest. This is not the case in waves of sound through the grossest kind of matter. Ampere has tried to account for this by an ingenious distinction between the vibrations among molecules and the atoms of a molecule. Heat, we have said, is motion; in friction, we see motion transformed into heat, that is, one kind of motion into another. When heat becomes latent, the motion is destroyed. If, however, the physical or chemical state of a body alters, the ether that permeates it must be disturbed, and the undulation thus excited in the ether is the latent heat when it reappears.

If we assume that heat, as well as light, is caused by undulations, we have still to settle whether they are diversified phases of the same wave, or the characteristics of different waves, varying from one another in length and quickness of succession, or excited each in its own ether, which interpenetrates the other throughout all space. The contrasts to which we have referred have hitherto led physicists, who received the undulatory view of heat, to suppose it to belong to its own independent undulations. Some have thought, that, while light was due to the transverse element of the vibrating motion, heat was a phenomenon proceeding from the longitudinal part of the motion. The polarization of heat is not compatible with

this view, as the idea can only be entertained of a transverse motion. Ampere* suggested that the longer and slower waves were calorific, while the luminous were the shorter and quicker. These long waves would be less refracted than the short ones, and appear at one end of the spectrum, in the red or outside of it.

In 1835, while Melloni was in the midst of his investigations, before his ideas upon the general subject had cleared up entirely, he was disposed to consider the waves of light as distinct from those of heat.† To prove it, he separates the calorific from the luminous spectrum, and makes one change independently of the other. 1. He obtains a solar spectrum with a prism of rock-salt, and then sends it through a layer of some transparent substance, such as glass or water. The calorific maximum moves, but the ordinates of luminous intensity remain fixed. 2. Then he sends the same spectrum through colored glasses, and observes that the ordinates of calorific intensity are not affected, but the maximum of light moves. In general, uncolored media change the heat and not the light; colored media change the light and not the heat. A compound plate, consisting of water and green glass (made so by oxide of copper), will sift from the rays of the sun or a fire all the heat, so that if, afterwards, they are collected in the focus of a lens, though it is very brilliant, it is not hot enough to affect the most delicate thermoscope.

In 1842, Melloni published a memoir‡ on the identity of the radiations of light, heat, and chemical action, containing new views, which are explained and illustrated still further in another memoir,§ which appeared in 1844. He now assumes but one ether and one system of undulations, the individual waves of which differ in length and quickness. On these characters depends the quality of the wave, while the intensity of the action is regulated by the depth of the wave, or what in a vibrating cord we should call the bulge. If there were a larger number of the waves of a particular length, on this account also they would have greater intensity. This intensity is truly measured only by the calorific effect. The property of heating is the most universal characteristic of undulations; the only equivalent and measure of the mechanical motion. Now the ordinates of heat begin in the solar spectrum, even in the chemical rays beyond the violet, and increase towards the red extremity. Hence it is inferred, that the least refrangible waves are deep as well as long, or else that the sun sets in motion more long waves than short ones. Whether undulations produce the chemical and luminous effects is accidental. It depends on their quality, and the harmony between this quality and that of the surface against which they strike. Bodies are chemically affected by light when

* Bib. Univ. Geneva, 1832; Ann. Ch. Ph.; or Phil. Mag.

† Ann. Ch. Ph., L. 418.

‡ Compt. Rend., XIV. 823, and XV. 454.

§ Compt. Rend., XVIII. 39.

its vibrations are of such a nature as to awaken responding vibrations in them of such intensity as to disturb the molecular arrangement. The precise character of the disturbance depends on the color of the light, and the preparation of the surface on which it falls. So is it also when the waves of ether strike upon the retina of the eye. The quality of the impression depends partly upon the light and partly upon the organ. Without the organ, there would be no impression of light, and with a defective organ, the impression of color is confused. The eyes of some insects are not adapted to give an image of an external body, but only a sensation of light.

The intensity of the calorific effect depends on the strength of the wave, as we have said. But the intensity of the luminous effect depends on the quality of the wave. This explains why, although the maximum of heat is in or beyond the red, the maximum of light is in the yellow. The retina of the eye is constituted like musical bodies, so as to have its own fundamental tone of vibration. It is a resonant surface, capable of vibrating variously, and yet responding most vigorously to those notes of light most in unison with its own harmonics. Experience shows that the undulations of yellow are most in tune with the natural mode of vibration of the retina, so that the yellow impressions, though not so powerful in themselves mechanically, are most brilliant. We can suppose light and heat to be different views of the same wave, and the maximum of one to be in a different place from that of the other; because light depends on the quality and heat on the quantity of motion in the wave. Although the retina responds imperfectly to other undulations beside the yellow, the extremes of the spectrum are beyond the limits of elasticity of most eyes. Brewster, however, has rendered visible the hot rays outside the red, and J. F. W. Herschel the chemical rays outside the violet, or the lavender. The length of the red wave is about twice as great as that of the violet wave; it is an octave lower.* The eye, therefore, is as much in tune with one extreme of the spectrum as the other. If the violet end of the spectrum appears fainter than the red end, it is because it is longer, and has been more diluted by its greater refrangibility. Mosotti has measured the gradations of brightness of the different colors in an experiment of interference, and ascertained that the violet, when no more dispersed, is as bright as the red.

The question now recurs, how to explain the independent march of the luminous and calorific spectra on which Melloni, at one time, laid such stress, as proving the independency of waves of heat and light. Melloni explains these experiments now by the want of care in perfectly separating the more refrangible from the less refrangible rays. When Newton and Fraunhofer operated on the sunbeam, they carefully separated the rays from one another. The same precautions have not been taken in the experiments on heat. The beam of heat has been too broad, and the waves of

* The violet and red of Newton are as 1 to 1.58. Melloni must refer to the extreme invisible rays.

different refrangibilities have been mixed. Moreover, generally the thermoscope has been too large to indicate heat on a single line of the spectrum, and it has had no reference to the size of the prism. Attending to these considerations, and repeating the experiments, Melloni found the maximum always in the red. Limpid substances affected light and heat equally. These purified tints of heat were reflected, diffused, and polarized in the same manner as light.

Melloni finally adduces some physiological facts to support his theory of the harmonic relation between the yellow undulations and the retina of the eye, and the inferior aptitude of the other waves to promote vibrations on the retina. Since the time of Newton, it has been understood that the color of a body was the color of the light which it reflected. The election of one set of colored waves, rather than the rest, grows out of a sympathetic correspondence between the vibrations of this color and the luminous note of the body which reflects them. Accordingly, the retina itself, if possessing the elective power already described, ought to be yellow. Melloni appeals for proof of this to the black spot on the retina, known as the "*Tache de Soemmering*." He asserts, however, that an Italian, Buzzi, anticipated Soemmering in a work published in 1782.* If the rest of the retina seems white when looked through, it is because it is so thin that the color does not appear. The thickness of the retina increases towards the optic nerve, where the color is of a deep yellow, almost black. The yellow color can be brought out from the thinnest parts by making them overlap several times. The dark spot is enlarged when we look through the retina obliquely. Buzzi examined the retina of two men, who died of jaundice. Before death, one of them saw every thing tinged with a yellow hue, and his retina had grown thicker than usual, and looked yellow throughout. The retina of the other, whose sight was not affected, only exhibited a yellow spot a little larger than usual. The luminous tone of the eye is impaired by age. If there were no compensation, white bodies would have a purple stain, because the retina would not respond with the usual energy to the yellow waves. It appears that another change accompanies this of the retina, and checks its influence. The crystalline lens grows yellow with age; in men of seventy or eighty, it is sometimes as yellow as amber. Old and young organs have been dissected. The old retina, if used with the young crystalline, left a deficiency of yellow, while the young retina with the old crystalline produced an excess of yellow. But when the parts were combined in their natural fitness, one exhibited the same color as the other. Were it not for this balance between different parts of the organ, what is white to the young would not be white to the old.

* *Opuscoli Scelti di Milano per l' Anno 1782.*

II. METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION.

I. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR BIDDEFORD, ME.*

Lat. 43° 31' N., Long. 70° 26' W. Barometer, 45.919 above high-water-mark.

By James G. Garland.

Months.	Monthly Means of Barometer.						Monthly Means of Attached Thermometer.				Monthly Means of External Thermometer.					
	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1848.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
July	30.00	30.08	30.02	30.333	30.30	29.57	61.08	79.96	74.26	71.766	61.74	75.45	69.42	68.870	93	49
Aug.	30.10	30.12	30.12	30.113	30.40	29.80	60.00	80.93	72.33	71.086	60.67	76.06	66.61	67.789	96	47
Sept.	29.93	29.95	29.95	29.943	30.28	29.50	51.05	67.09	60.61	59.583	50.46	60.45	56.70	55.870	78	28
Oct.	29.97	29.96	29.93	29.963	30.45	29.60	40.84	55.27	49.42	48.510	39.66	53.33	47.33	46.773	68	24
Nov.	29.98	29.99	29.94	29.970	30.36	29.45	29.04	41.66	38.38	36.326	29.63	40.43	35.57	35.210	60	9
Dec.	30.01	30.00	30.01	30.006	30.40	29.53	28.19	35.54	32.85	32.193	26.58	34.93	31.33	30.946	48	0
1849.																
Jan.	29.93	29.95	29.96	29.946	30.50	29.30	11.96	24.11	21.11	21.060	7.65	21.27	18.56	15.826	44	-20
Feb.	30.06	30.09	30.07	30.073	30.70	29.46	7.92	27.46	21.54	18.973	4.44	23.21	16.66	14.770	43	-22
Mar.	30.03	30.04	30.03	30.03	30.45	29.50	28.33	42.74	38.51	36.526	25.50	39.11	35.33	33.313	61	1
Apr.	29.93	29.97	29.94	29.94	30.45	29.46	33.12	51.87	44.95	43.313	30.30	47.97	39.23	39.166	65	16
May	30.03	30.09	30.05	30.056	30.41	29.49	43.96	62.22	54.92	53.700	40.06	60.53	49.33	49.973	90	30
June	30.04	30.07	30.02	30.043	30.40	29.78	57.54	77.50	72.19	69.076	55.88	77.18	67.27	66.776	101	40
M'n.	30.001	30.003	30.034				37.752	53.854	43.422	46.843	36.047	50.827	44.445	43.772		

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months.	Force of Wind, 0—6.				Quantity of Clouds, 0—10.				Direction of the Wind.				Depth of Rain in Inches.
	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Sunrise.	1½ P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.	Days North-wind.	Days East-wind.	Days South-wind.	Days West-wind.	
1848.													
July	.566	1.300	1.000	.955	4.90	5.50	6.07	5.49	5	7	12	7	4.854
Aug.	.812	1.390	.770	.997	3.00	3.83	4.22	3.68	5	5	12	9	2.940
Sept.	.964	1.140	.964	1.022	5.36	6.18	5.82	5.79	6	3	11	10	4.014
Oct.	1.043	1.235	1.078	1.135	5.32	6.18	5.86	5.79	8	3	11	9	5.672
Nov.	.852	1.333	1.038	1.077	5.68	3.78	3.65	4.44	1	9	2	18	2.261
Dec.	.956	1.316	1.178	1.150	6.65	6.93	6.59	6.72	11	5	4	11	5.342
1849.													
Jan.	.928	1.276	.964	1.056	3.14	3.75	4.14	3.67	6	1	3	21	2.408
Feb.	.777	.926	.777	.826	5.48	5.81	5.55	5.61	9	6	1	12	2.029
Mar.	1.400	1.533	1.200	1.377	6.30	5.80	5.60	5.86	4	11	4	12	5.391
Apr.	1.333	2.154	1.769	1.752	4.85	4.15	4.81	4.60	5	7	8	10	2.907
May	1.080	1.926	1.111	1.372	6.33	4.92	6.00	5.75	6	7	8	10	4.656
June	.615	1.846	.500	.987	3.88	3.20	3.27	3.21	4	7	8	11	2.192
M. n.	.944	1.452	1.029	1.142	5.074	4.944	5.140	5.051	70	71	84	140	44.666

For winds, 0 denotes a calm; 6, a gale.

For clouds, 0 denotes a clear sky; 10, rain or snow.

White frost, August 25, 1848. — Ice formed, October 11, 1848. — First snow, November 9, 1848. — Saco River closed by ice, December 22, 1848; opened, March 28, 1849.

* Biddeford is on the Saco River, directly opposite Saco.

II. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR MENDON, MASS.

*Lat. of Spire of Unitarian Church, 42° 06' 23" N., Long. 71° 33' 35" W. from Greenwich. By John Geo. Metcalf, M. D., Member of the American Statistical Association. For the Year 1848.**

Months. 1848.	Weather.						Thermometer.											
	Coldest day.	Warmest da.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.	Rainy days.	Snowy days.	Thunder.	Greatest cold.	Mean Temperature.									
									Date.	Great't heat.	Date.	Range.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	
January,	10	1	18	13	6	3		—	9	11	58	1	67	24.1	29.6	34.1	25.1	27.3
February,	11	21	22	7	1	7		—	4	12	42	23	46	18.0	24.5	29.4	22.1	23.5
March,	15	31	18	13	7	3		4	16	63	31	59	25.1	31.9	37.0	30.5	31.1	
April,	19	11	21	9	5	3		26	20	71	22	45	36.4	46.0	53.8	42.1	44.5	
May,	11	19	15	16	15		1	34	1	86	19	52	46.6	58.2	65.6	54.6	56.2	
June,	14	17	22	8	10		3	36	1	92	17	56	56.9	66.9	71.5	61.6	64.2	
July,	7	23	21	10	9		5	50	9	88	23	38	61.7	67.9	76.2	65.0	67.7	
August,	25	15	26	5	7			46	25	89	11	43	60.3	71.8	77.5	65.9	68.8	
September,	27	1	23	7	11		2	31	28	78	1	47	50.1	59.9	65.9	54.8	57.7	
October,	13	1	17	14	10			31	9	74	1	43	44.2	50.9	53.4	47.3	48.9	
November,	11	25	24	6	3	4		10	11	60	5	50	30.3	35.6	41.1	33.0	35.0	
December,	23	8	11	20	6	7	1	5	23	63	8	58	31.0	34.7	38.5	35.5	34.9	
Year,			238	128	90	27	12	—	9	92		101	40.4	48.0	53.6	44.8	46.6	

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months. 1848.	Monthly Means of the Force of Wind, 0—6, at the Hours					Monthly Means of Clouds, 0—10, at the Hours					Direction of the Wind.					
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	N. W.	North.	N. E.	East.	S. E.	South.
January, . . . . .	.8	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.6	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.5	12	1	3	2	3	4
February, . . . . .	.9	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.4	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	11		2			10
March, . . . . .	.7	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.5	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.4	8		5	1		10
April, . . . . .	.6	1.8	2.2	.7	1.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.3	9		3			12
May,	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.1	1.6	7.5	7.2	6.0	6.9	6.9	2		4	5	1	17
June, . . . . .	.8	1.9	2.1	.8	1.4	5.6	5.2	3.7	4.2	4.7	5		7	2		13
July, . . . . .	.8	1.6	2.3	.6	1.3	5.6	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.7	9		2	1	1	14
August, . . . . .	.4	1.7	1.8	.5	1.1	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.5	2		3	7		14
September, . . . . .	.9	2.0	2.3	.7	1.4	3.6	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.3	12		2			10
October,	1.0	1.5	1.5	.8	1.2	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.3	5.0	9		4	3	1	4
November, . . . . .	.8	1.4	1.6	.6	1.1	5.0	5.2	3.6	3.0	4.2	9		4		1	10
December,	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	5.9	6.8	6.3	5.3	6.0	5		13		3	2
Year, . . . . .	.8	1.7	2.0	.9	1.3	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.6	93	1	52	21	13	30

* The volume of the American Almanac for 1849 contains tables of the mean monthly temperature and of the weather at Mendon for fifteen years, — from 1833 to 1847, inclusive.

III. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR LOWELL, MASS.

Abstract of the Record of the Heights of the Thermometer, at the Lower Locks, Lowell, in 1848. By Mr. James R. Moor.

Months.	Temperature of the Air.				Temperature of the Water in the Canal.		
	Mean at starting of the Mills in the Morning.	Mean at 2 P. M.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January,	19.50	33.31	58	-10	32.	32	32
February,	17.16	34.24	46	-2	32.	32	32
March,	23.81	39.67	66	2	33.41	40	32
April,	36.00	55.67	76	24	48.29	54	41
May,	51.15	68.93	92	33	58.63	67	51
June,	57.00	74.96	95	41	66.69	74	59
July,	62.37	81.65	94	50	74.12	79	69
August,	60.92	82.44	93	49	74.41	80	68
September,	50.26	69.27	84	32	64.58	74	55
October,	41.00	56.19	72	28	51.11	57	46
November,	27.32	42.23	54	12	38.76	48	34
December,	28.67	36.81	60	0	35.12	37	32

The temperature of the water in the canal, which in the summer months receives the whole waters of the Merrimac River, was above 32° from March 23d to December 22d.

IV. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR WORCESTER, MASS.

Lat. 42° 16' 17" N.; elevation 483 feet. For the Year 1847 - 48.

1847 - 48.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
<i>Barometer.</i>	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	
Greatest height,	29.96	29.95	29.76	29.96	30.00	29.63	29.54	29.66	29.70	29.65	29.82	29.88	
Least height,	28.79	28.60	28.00	28.85	28.89	28.62	29.08	28.93	29.16	29.40	28.90	28.89	
Mean,	29.37	29.27	28.88	29.40	29.44	29.17	29.31	29.29	29.43	29.02	29.36	29.38	
<i>Thermometer.</i>	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Greatest height,	62	55	46	73	73	87	94	89	92	80	73	55	
Least height,	2	-10	-4	4	26	37	40	50	49	32	30	9	
Mean,	30	23	21	38	49	57	67	69	70	56	51	32	
Fair days,	10	11	18	7	12	5	10	14	18	11	14	13	143
Cloudy days,	10	9	4	8	4	14	9	6	2	2	5	2	75
Rain fell, days	5	4	1	4	3	10	8	9	6	6	9	4	69
Snow fell, days	6	3	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	24
Inches of rain,	4.93	3.08	1.61	3.89	1.52	6.82	1.31	3.13	3.19	2.36	5.75	1.94	39.53
Inches of snow,	10.50	4.50	15	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.75	48.75
<i>Days of</i>													
N. wind,	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	10
N.W. " "	7	14	19	16	17	10	14	10	11	16	11	14	159
W. " "	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
S.W. " "	4	3	1	7	0	8	6	8	6	2	1	4	50
S. " "	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	21
S.E. " "	1	3	1	1	7	7	0	3	3	1	1	1	29
E. " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N.E. " "	3	3	2	3	1	4	6	1	0	0	2	2	27

V. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Summary of Meteorological Observations made at Brown University. Lat. 41° 49' 22" N., Long. 71° 24' 48" W. from Greenwich. Barometer reduced to the Sea-level, and after April, 1847, corrected for Capillary Action and reduced to the Temperature of 32° Fahr. By A. Caswell.

Months.	Barometer. — Means of three daily Observations.					External Thermometer. — Means of three daily Observations, with Maximum and Minimum.					
	Sunrise* or 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M.	Range.	Monthly Means.	Sunrise or 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Means.	Maxim.	Minim.
1847.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°
January,	30.11	30.11	30.09	1.60	30.10	25.7	33.9	28.2	29.3	50	7
February,	30.00	30.01	30.01	1.14	30.01	23.9	34.7	27.9	28.8	51	6
March,	30.02	30.01	30.01	1.96	30.01	27.7	37.8	31.7	32.4	52	17
April,	30.02	29.99	30.02	0.98	30.01	36.6	51.6	40.8	43.0	82	15
May,	30.00	29.99	30.00	0.84	29.97	48.1	63.3	51.5	54.3	76	35
June,	29.95	29.92	29.94	0.87	29.94	60.4	74.1	62.9	65.8	90	49
July,	30.02	30.01	30.02	0.57	30.02	66.2	78.6	69.3	71.3	93	52
August,	30.03	30.00	30.06	0.73	30.04	61.8	77.3	66.8	68.6	86	53
September,	29.99	29.93	29.98	0.63	29.97	59.7	68.0	59.8	62.5	86	43
October,	30.12	30.02	30.09	1.40	30.08	44.1	58.1	47.7	49.9	71	22
November,	30.08	30.03	30.07	1.09	30.06	41.6	52.7	43.9	46.1	72	8
December,	30.06	30.06	30.07	1.13	30.06	33.7	43.2	36.0	37.6	65	9
Ann. Means,	30.03	30.01	30.03	1.08	30.02	44.1	56.1	47.2	49.1	93	6
1848.											
January,	30.12	30.05	30.11	1.48	30.09	28.7	36.9	31.4	32.3	55	—4
February,	29.88	29.82	29.88	1.39	29.86	22.7	33.2	26.2	27.4	47	2
March,	30.08	29.98	30.00	0.95	30.03	29.1	40.6	33.3	34.3	64	8
April,	30.06	30.02	30.06	1.05	30.05	40.7	56.3	43.2	46.7	69	28
May,	29.88	29.84	29.88	1.05	29.87	53.5	67.0	56.1	58.8	88	42
June,	29.85	29.84	29.86	0.72	29.85	59.9	75.1	63.4	66.1	91	44
July,	29.98	29.94	29.98	0.75	29.97	64.6	79.0	66.9	70.1	90	55
August,	30.03	29.99	30.09	0.62	30.04	74.8	82.8	71.0	76.5	87	62
September,	29.93	29.90	29.93	0.65	29.92	53.5	68.4	57.1	59.7	83	34
October,	30.09	30.03	30.05	0.98	30.06	46.0	58.6	49.2	51.3	75	33
November,	30.08	30.04	30.10	1.07	30.07	33.9	44.3	35.3	37.8	58	13
December,	30.09	30.03	30.05	1.05	30.06	34.0	41.8	36.1	37.3	62	11
Ann. Means,	30.01	29.96	30.00	0.96	29.98	45.1	57.0	47.5	49.9	91	—4
Mean, 1847-8,	30.02	29.98	30.01	1.02	30.00	44.6	56.5	47.3	49.5	93	—4

REMARKS. — 1847. The highest temperature in the year occurred on July 19th, being 93° in the shade; the lowest, on the morning of February 24th, being 6°. The coldest day, was January 22d, the mean temperature being 13.3°.

The barometer was highest at 1 P. M., October 28th, being, after reductions as above, 30.70 inches; the lowest, at from 9 to 10 A. M. on the morning of March 27th, being 28.63 inches. This is the lowest point which my barometer has reached in 18 years.

1848. The highest temperature occurred at 1 P. M. on the 16th of June, being 91° in the shade; the lowest, on the morning of January 11th, being 4 degrees below zero. The preceding day, the 10th, was much the coldest day in the year, the mean temperature being only 5.3°, with a piercing wind all day from the northwest.

The barometer was highest April 3d, being, when reduced, 30.68 inches. The lowest point occurred February 5th, from 9 to 11 P. M., being 28.93 inches.

* The hour of the morning observation is 6 A. M. from the 1st of March to the 1st of October; during the remainder of the year, at sunrise.

2. WINDS, CLOUDS, AND RAINS.

Months. 1847.	Number of Days in which the prevailing Winds come from any Point between N. & E., E. & S., S. & W., W. & N.				Quantity of Clouds, from 0—10.				No. of Days on which Rain or Snow fell.	Quantity of Rain and Snow in inches of water.
	N. to E.	E. to S.	S. to W.	W. to N.	6 A. M.	1 P. M.	10 P. M.	Monthly Means.		
January,	3	2	12	14	5.8	4.9	4.1	4.7	9	2.13
February,	7	5	0	16	6.5	7.1	6.9	6.8	10	2.71
March,	3	4	4	20	4.7	4.5	3.9	4.4	8	3.17
April,	3	0	14	13	4.4	5.5	4.8	4.9	4	1.72
May,	10	7	9	5	4.3	5.3	4.8	4.8	4	2.02
June,	5	1	11	13	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.7	14	6.98
July,	9	3	13	6	5.3	4.0	3.8	4.4	6	2.28
August,	2	2	9	10*	5.7	3.6	3.2	4.1	5	5.50
September,	13	1	6	10	6.4	5.9	5.1	5.5	6	7.45
October,	8	1	9	13	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.6	6	1.96
November,	3	2	13	12	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	3	4.10
December,	4	2	11	14	6.2	6.3	6.9	6.5	11	5.97
Annual Means, . .	5.8	2.5	9.3	12.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	5.0	7.2	3.83
Totals for the Year, .	70	30	111	146					86	46.99
1848.										
January,	7	1	10	13	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	7	4.82
February,	3	0	3	23	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.4	6	3.80
March,	6	1	9	15	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.8	7	2.40
April,	5	1	7	17	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.5	3	0.90
May,	8	8	8	5	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.1	6	5.00
June,	7	3	7	13	4.4	5.4	4.0	4.6	4	3.80
July,	3	6	12	10	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.0	4	1.85
August,	1	3	9	5*	4.7	4.0	3.3	4.0	5	3.73
September,	6	2	6	16	4.1	4.8	3.0	5.3	4	2.45
October,	7	2	8	14	5.2	5.7	4.2	5.0	9	4.05
November,	3	1	8	18	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	7	3.80
December,	9	5	5	12	6.6	6.8	5.7	6.4	13	3.83
Annual Means, . .	5.4	2.7	7.7	13.4	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.7	6.2	3.37
Totals for the Year, .	65	33	92	161					75	40.43
Month. Means, 1847-8,	5.6	2.6	9.5	12.7	5.1	5.0	4.3	4.8	6.7	3.60
Mean of Totals, 1847-8,	67.5	31.5	101.5	153.5					80.5	43.71

NOTE. The barometric observations prior to May, 1847, were made with a good common barometer, and are reduced to the sea-level, and corrected for index error, but *not* for capillary action or temperature. Since that period I have used a standard cistern barometer, made by J. H. Temple, Boston, and fitted with a screw for bringing the surface of the mercury in the cistern to a contact with an Ivory point, and a microscope for the adjustment of both the upper and lower surfaces, and for the "reading off." The interior diameter of the tube is nearly three tenths of an inch, and the readings are to hundredths of an inch, and are uniformly taken at the top of the convexity of the mercury. The correction for the sea-level was determined by experiment. Its approximate value is $\pm .13$ of an inch.

* Observations were omitted on several days in this month.

3. MEAN TEMPERATURE AND THE QUANTITY OF RAIN AND SNOW (REDUCED TO WATER) IN INCHES FOR EACH MONTH OF THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS. ALSO THE ANNUAL MEANS, AND THE MEANS FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD.

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.
1832,	28.0	2.81	27.6	4.25	35.0	3.16	41.0	3.33	52.7	4.47	62.2	0.33	66.0	1.82
1833,	31.8	1.77	24.4	1.55	31.0	1.97	48.4	3.17	59.2	2.00	62.8	4.11	70.1	1.11
1834,	23.8	1.67	33.0	1.13	36.1	1.43	46.7	3.13	52.8	5.61	63.6	5.00	73.1	7.50
1835,	25.9	2.67	23.5	1.20	30.9	4.56	42.5	4.01	54.5	1.50	64.9	1.95	71.1	2.84
1836,	25.4	5.63	19.6	3.45	30.0	5.00	43.1	2.30	54.8	2.41	59.9	3.25	69.5	1.53
1837,	21.3	1.40	22.3	2.65	30.4	3.17	43.7	4.65	52.9	7.28	64.1	2.82	67.9	1.38
1838,	32.5	2.70	17.9	2.33	35.1	2.70	40.8	2.70	53.5	2.88	63.2	3.30	75.0	0.63
1839,	26.3	0.76	28.0	1.50	34.9	1.50	46.7	3.63	56.0	3.77	62.2	2.31	71.7	5.26
1840,	18.7	3.20	32.9	2.05	36.0	3.50	47.5	3.45	57.3	3.35	67.7	2.89	72.2	3.38
1841,	30.5	6.45	25.0	1.50	35.0	2.86	42.2	7.78	54.1	2.18	68.6	0.98	70.0	5.23
1842,	30.8	1.30	34.4	4.05	39.7	2.07	46.3	2.10	53.4	3.40	64.2	9.65	72.0	1.48
1843,	34.2	0.60	22.4	5.27	35.7	5.58	45.3	4.34	54.4	3.50	64.3	2.12	69.9	1.73
1844,	20.2	4.32	29.2	1.95	36.3	4.75	50.7	0.67	59.5	1.95	64.6	1.15	68.4	4.42
1845,	30.7	3.20	28.5	2.70	41.3	3.53	44.6	2.34	54.2	2.75	64.8	2.32	69.0	3.10
1846,	27.4	1.82	21.7	2.08	39.4	2.86	46.3	1.75	53.2	4.58	60.7	1.30	67.5	1.44
1847,	29.3	2.13	29.7	2.71	32.3	3.17	43.0	1.72	54.3	2.02	65.6	6.98	71.3	2.28
1848,	32.3	4.82	27.4	3.80	34.3	2.40	46.8	0.95	58.8	5.00	66.2	3.80	70.2	2.85
Means.	28.8	2.78	26.3	2.60	34.5	3.19	45.0	3.06	55.6	3.45	65.0	3.19	70.3	1.76

Years.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		For the Year.	
	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.	Mean Temp.	Quantity of Rain.
1832,	68.2	3.97	60.5	3.50	51.5	2.00	42.1	3.56	31.0	5.63	47.2	38.83
1833,	66.7	2.15	61.6	1.53	50.7	5.98	37.5	4.50	31.3	4.67	47.9	34.51
1834,	69.3	1.15	62.8	3.61	48.1	4.64	37.7	3.80	27.5	2.97	47.8	41.84
1835,	69.0	2.25	57.4	0.85	54.5	3.26	37.7	1.72	22.1	3.25	46.2	30.06
1836,	65.2	0.72	60.9	1.03	44.6	2.35	34.0	5.25	28.2	4.85	44.6	37.77
1837,	66.0	2.00	58.5	0.48	48.3	1.29	39.2	1.95	28.2	2.55	45.2	31.62
1838,	71.0	3.55	61.4	6.76	47.3	4.61	35.3	3.15	25.8	1.08	46.6	36.38
1839,	67.9	5.00	61.0	1.73	51.5	3.75	37.3	2.30	30.6	5.12	47.8	36.63
1840,	70.9	3.20	58.5	2.95	51.3	5.17	39.2	5.35	27.7	3.10	48.3	41.59
1841,	69.3	5.12	63.2	2.35	45.8	3.20	37.3	4.35	32.7	5.86	47.8	47.86
1842,	69.3	3.35	59.3	1.40	50.9	1.16	38.7	3.82	30.2	3.93	49.1	37.71
1843,	69.9	6.23	61.3	2.20	49.3	6.45	37.6	1.35	30.9	3.03	47.4	42.40
1844,	67.8	1.11	59.6	2.83	49.9	5.80	39.2	3.30	32.2	2.75	48.0	35.00
1845,	68.2	5.63	57.5	1.63	50.7	3.40	43.5	9.08	24.9	3.48	48.0	43.56
1846,	71.3	2.73	66.0	1.33	50.2	1.85	44.7	4.62	29.8	3.15	48.2	29.51
1847,	68.7	5.50	62.3	7.45	49.8	1.95	45.8	5.72	37.6	5.97	49.9	47.60
1848,	70.4	3.73	59.7	2.45	51.3	4.05	37.8	3.80	37.3	3.83	50.0	40.48
Means,	68.8	3.38	60.6	2.60	49.8	3.58	39.1	3.98	29.9	3.84	47.7	38.41

REMARKS. From this table it appears that the annual quantity of rain is distributed with considerable uniformity through the several months of the year. The largest amount, on the average, falls in November; the least, in July. The monthly mean of the entire period is 3.20 inches. The quantity in the first six months falls short of the same in the last six by the amount of 0.93 inch.

VI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

For the Years 1847 and 1848. Lat. 43° 8' 17" N., Long. 77° 51' W. Elevation above Tide-water, 506 feet. By Leander Wetherell.

1847.*	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual Results.
<i>Barometer.</i>	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
Greatest height,	30.00	29.90	29.97	29.90	29.88	29.78	29.85	29.82	29.90	30.30	30.17	29.96	30.30
Least height,	28.90	28.78	29.15	29.09	29.17	29.04	29.40	29.30	29.10	29.10	29.40	29.45	28.78
Mean,	29.50	29.46	29.58	29.53	29.56	29.52	29.62	29.63	29.57	29.66	29.71	29.71	29.59
<i>Thermometer.</i>													
Monthly Mean,	24.63	25.31	28.44	41.42	58.27	61.94	71.76	67.31	58.48	47.36	41.05	32.23	46.64
Highest degree,	54	45	57	76	82	87	95	84	85	72	69	62	
Lowest degree,	4	0	11	13	37	42	50	54	40	25	8	10	
Range,	50	45	46	63	45	45	45	30	45	47	61	52	
Warmest day,	15	2	20	21	28	27	19†	15	8	18	2	10	
Coldest day,	21	23†	16	1	1	15	27	19	14	27	29	26	
Fair days,	8.5	4.5	15.5	15.5	19	15	22.5	22.5	17.5	14	6.5	5.5	166.5
Cloudy days,	22.5	23.5	15.5	14.5	12	15	8.5	8.5	12.5	17	23.5	25.5	198.5
Rain fell, days,	4	2	5	9	11	14	12	12	15	12	14	9	119
Snow fell, days,	10	14	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	14	56
Rain and snow,	7	6	2	7	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	33
Solar halos,	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	7
Lunar halos,	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	9
Aurora boreales,	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	7
Inches of rain, etc.	3.01	3.71	0.92	2.65	1.73	2.65	2.05	5.27	4.25	4.94	3.65	4.16	38.99
<i>Days of</i>													
N. wind,	0	1	2	1.5	1	1	2	0.5	2.5	1.5	0	1	14
N. E. " "	2	4	3	2	5	1	3	4.5	3	1	0	4	32.5
E. " "	0	1.5	1	0	2.5	0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	8
S. E. " "	4	7	1.5	1	5	1	4	4	5.5	3	1.5	1	38.5
S. " "	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.5	2.5	5.5	2	6	2.5	7	33.5
S. W. " "	2	1.5	4.5	7	2.5	7.5	7	11.5	2.5	7.5	10	4.5	68
W. " "	10	5.5	7	4.5	3	6	6.5	3	5.5	4.5	8	4.5	68
N. W. " "	11.5	7	10.5	12.5	11.5	11	5	1.5	8	7	8	9	102.5
1848.													
<i>Barometer.</i>	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
Greatest height,	29.97	29.72	29.75	30.02	29.68	29.61	29.70	29.77	29.72	29.79	29.82	29.85	30.02
Least height,	28.62	28.50	28.93	29.14	28.85	29.25	29.01	29.27	29.16	28.99	29.97	29.10	28.50
Mean,	29.51	29.33	29.44	29.51	29.37	29.40	29.48	29.56	29.44	29.45	29.49	29.51	29.46
<i>Thermometer.</i>													
Monthly Mean,	30.66	28.56	32.25	44.70	59.72	67.63	69.23	72.81	56.20	49.33	35.81	34.35	48.55
Highest degree,	61	49	76	76	87	94	92	94	84	72	52	61	
Lowest degree,	0	6	6	27	37	39	52	56	30	28	20	12	
Range,	61	43	70	49	50	55	40	38	50	44	32	49	
Warmest day,	1	20	31	10	5	17	21	16‡	4	16	4	19	
Coldest day,	10||	11	14	19	13	12	16	17	22	18	10	22	
Fair days,	8	16	10	22	18.5	21	21.5	22.5	17.5	15.5	7	9	188.5
Cloudy days,	23	13	21	8	12.5	9	9.5	8.5	12.5	15.5	23	22	177.5
Rain fell, days,	5	4	6	6	15	14	17	9	13	13	4	5	111
Snow fell, days,	9	12	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	57
Rain and snow,	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	23
Solar halos,	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	19
Lunar halos,	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	8
Aurora boreales,	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	17
Inches of rain, etc.	2.25	1.04	1.77	0.78	4.48	2.13	6.16	2.78	2.96	1.77	1.90	4.11	32.03
<i>Days of</i>													
N. wind,	0.5	3	2	3.5	1.5	1.5	0	1	2	1.5	0	1	17.5
N. E. " "	0.5	1.5	4	2.5	3.5	0	1	1	0.5	2.5	1	6.5	24.5
E. " "	0.5	0	2	1	0	0	0.5	4	0	1	2.5	0	11.5
S. E. " "	5	2.5	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	3	7.5	0.5	3	2.5	3.5	33
S. " "	5.5	1.5	1	1	-0.5	1.5	1.5	6.5	3	0	0.5	1	23.5
S. W. " "	9.5	8.5	2.5	2.5	4.5	2	6	3	7	6	4.5	6.5	62
W. " "	1.5	3.5	5	4.5	4	10.5	6.5	4.5	6.5	6	6.5	8	67
N. W. " "	8	8.5	10.5	14.5	16.5	14	12.5	3.5	10.5	11	12.5	4.5	126.5

* First frost in Autumn, September 16th. First fall of snow, October 11th.

† Warmest day.

‡ Coldest day.

§ Warmest day.

|| Coldest day.

VII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR NEW YORK, N. Y.

Summary of Meteorological Observations made at the New York Hospital, for the Year 1848. By John Darcey.

1848.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
<i>Barometer.</i>	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
Greatest height,	30.54	30.24	30.23	30.57	30.16	30.04	30.14	30.22	30.19	30.24	30.40	30.40	30.57
Least height,	29.26	29.07	29.41	29.60	29.27	29.75	29.47	29.76	29.55	29.54	29.50	29.63	29.07
Average,	30.01	29.66	29.95	29.98	29.82	29.86	29.95	30.03	29.83	29.93	30.02	29.99	
<i>Thermometer.</i>	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Highest range,	56	52	64	73	85	89	86	83	83	77	59	58	
Lowest range,	5	11	13	35	47	48	58	61	41	25	21	21	
Average,	34	32	38	50	61	70	74	72	62	54	40	40	
Warmest day,	2	21	31	10	20	16	26	17	5	15	5	18	
Coldest day,	10	11	15	19	1	1	17	23	23	11	11	23	
Clear days,	7	10	12	16	5	12	9	9	12	9	11	8	120
Cloudy days,	5	4	7	3	7	0	5	7	10	9	9	3	69
Foggy days,	6	5	1	3	4	1	3	7	0	3	2	5	40
Rain fell, days	9	2	8	6	15	17	13	8	8	9	7	9	111
Snow fell, days	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11
Rain and snow,	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11
Inches of rain,	2.64	1.45	1.73	1.15	6.13	5.78	4.01	2.22	2.45	6.16	2.25	6.37	42.34
Inches of snow,	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	24
<i>Days of</i>													
N. wind,	2	6	3	2	1	2	0	1	4	4	1	0	26
N. E. "	5	6	5	3	5	2	4	5	3	3	4	11	56
E. "	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	3	19
S. E. "	2	1	1	5	4	3	5	7	2	4	3	4	41
S. "	2	0	3	4	4	2	5	5	5	3	0	0	33
S. W. "	6	1	5	6	8	8	9	6	4	2	5	5	65
W. "	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	5	4	29
N. W. "	11	12	10	8	5	9	5	3	11	8	11	4	97

VIII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

Summary of the Meteorological Observations made at the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., North Lat. 38° 53' 39" 25", Long. West of Greenwich 77° 03' 30". From January 1st to December 31st, 1848. By Lieut. M. F. Maury.

Months.	Means of the Barometer.					Means of External Therm.			
	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Range.	Monthly Mean.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.
1848.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°
January, .	30.222	30.123	30.122	.100	30.155	35.5	43.5	33.5	37.5
February, .	29.974	29.902	29.977	.075	29.951	34.8	43.4	34.5	37.6
March, .	30.082	30.007	30.027	.075	30.039	39.5	47.3	38.1	41.6
April, .	30.104	30.049	30.069	.055	30.074	57.1	64.0	56.5	59.2
May, .	29.911	29.863	29.871	.048	29.882	68.0	76.0	65.5	69.8
June, .	29.983	29.933	29.943	.050	29.953	74.7	81.3	75.0	77.0
July, .	29.999	29.962	29.972	.037	29.978	76.3	81.6	74.0	77.3
August, .	30.072	30.039	30.044	.033	30.052	74.9	81.4	70.8	75.7
September, .	30.003	29.956	29.974	.047	29.978	65.4	73.4	60.8	66.5
October, .	30.039	29.965	29.994	.074	29.999	54.8	64.3	53.0	57.4
November, .	30.148	30.107	30.094	.084	30.116	39.3	46.6	37.5	41.1
December, .	30.104	30.047	30.074	.057	30.075	44.1	48.8	42.7	44.9
Annual Mean, .	30.054	29.996	30.013	.058	30.021	55.4	62.6	53.5	57.2

2. WINDS AND CLOUDS.

Months. 1848.	Force of the Wind.				Quantity of Clouds.				Depth of Rain in Inches.
	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	
January, . . .	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	1.87
February, . . .	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.3	6.4	6.4	4.3	5.7	1.04
March, . . .	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.7	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.3	1.64
April, . . .	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	6.2	5.8	3.8	5.3	0.89
May, . . .	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	6.9	8.0	5.4	6.8	2.64
June, . . .	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	4.3	5.0	4.0	4.4	2.53
July, . . .	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.26
August, . . .	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	6.0	6.0	3.5	5.2	1.44
September, . .	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	3.9	4.7	3.7	4.1	1.20
October, . . .	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	5.1	5.5	3.8	4.8	2.32
November, . . .	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	4.9	5.6	5.0	5.2	1.27
December, . . .	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	8.0	7.0	7.7	7.6	1.14
Annual Mean,	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	5.7	6.0	4.7	5.5	1.94

In the mode of notation used for the winds, 0 denotes a perfect calm, and 6 the greatest violence. For the clouds, 0 denotes a clear sky, and 10 a sky completely overcast.

IX. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.

Lat. 40° 23' N., Long 74° 56' W. By L. H. Parsons.

1. SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

Months.	Thermometer.						Barometer.					
	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of M'th.	Minimum.	Day of M'th.	Mean.			Maximum.	Day of M'th.
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.					7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		
1848.	°	°	°	°				inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
July, . . .	69.82	81.07	70.97	94	26	52	50	29.988	29.967	29.998	30.16	12
August, . . .	67.19	82.70	70.19	90	16	53	20	30.062	30.056	30.053	30.26	26
September, . .	54.84	73.89	59.39	90	5	33	27	29.969	29.942	29.961	30.26	13
October, . . .	46.57	61.88	52.26	69	30	32	23	30.008	29.962	29.967	30.36	9
November, . . .	32.68	46.12	35.58	57	4	16	11	30.067	30.048	30.067	30.46	11
December, . . .	35.74	45.63	41.27	69	8	18	23	30.008	30.005	30.005	30.54	26
1849.												
January, . . .	21.16	33.52	27.33	60	26	-5	11	30.194	30.135	30.156	30.82	19
February, . . .	18.79	32.41	26.37	41	23	-3	16	30.139	30.122	30.153	30.64	23
March, . . .	34.56	47.32	38.05	70	31	10	4	30.070	30.059	30.047	30.47	23
April, . . .	13.05	57.51	46.30	72	13	24	15	30.008	29.996	29.973	30.35	27
May, . . .	52.72	65.36	55.23	84	23	40	16	30.033	30.021	30.019	30.48	3
June, . . .	56.52	80.92	59.92	96	22	45	12	30.034	30.014	30.014	30.33	18
Year, . . .	45.30	59.03	49.65	96	22	-6	11	30.049	30.027	30.034	30.82	19

* June.

† January.

‡ January.

§ April.

2. WEATHER FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1849.

Months. 1848-9.	Clear.*	Cloudy.*	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.	Months. 1849.	Clear.*	Cloudy.*	Rain or Snow.	Water, in Inches.
July, 1848,	1	3	9	2.008	February,	1	6	9	1.995
August, . . .	3	2	6	.694	March, . . .	4	9	16	5.629
September, . .	5	2	6	2.374	April, . . .	4	6	6	2.098
October, . . .	5	6	12	4.625	May, . . .	1	8	12	4.386
November, . . .	3	3	6	2.972	June, . . .	2	2	7	2.820
December, . . .	2	3	14	4.913	Year,	33	60	108	35.202
January, '49,	2	5	5	.690					

* Perfectly clear, or entirely cloudy, during the whole day.

X. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT CHAPEL HILL.

Lat. 35° 54' 21" N. Long. 79° 17' 30" W.

By James Phillips, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Months.	Barometer.				Thermometer attached.			
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
1848.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	°	°	°	°
June, . . .	29.726	29.745	29.727	29.719	68.1	75.2	85.2	77.3
July, . . .	29.691	29.711	29.705	29.697	70.7	76.8	86.0	75.4
August, . . .	29.725	29.759	29.748	29.735	69.8	75.3	82.9	74.9
September, . . .	29.678	29.714	29.686	29.678	61.4	70.3	79.1	69.5
October, . . .	29.637	29.673	29.648	29.648	55.7	62.6	70.1	61.6
November, . . .	29.714	29.746	29.729	29.732	40.3	45.8	55.6	47.6
December, . . .	29.729	29.762	29.719	29.719	49.9	54.5	65.6	54.0
1849.								
January, . . .	29.820	29.864	29.828	29.830	37.2	41.6	50.1	42.4
February, . . .	29.702	29.738	29.710	29.729	35.2	40.7	48.4	40.9
March, . . .	29.664	29.698	29.658	29.659	47.0	53.7	62.6	53.6
April, . . .	29.673	29.720	29.685	29.677	52.2	61.1	71.2	60.6
May, . . .	29.630	29.666	29.638	29.639	60.5	66.9	76.4	66.5
Mean, . . .	29.699	29.733	29.707	29.705	54.0	60.5	69.4	60.4

Months.	Thermometer detached.					Clearness fr. 0 to 10.				Rainy Days.	Cloudy Days.	Clear Days.
	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Monthly Mean.	Sunrise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.			
1848.	°	°	°	°	°							
June, . . .	67.5	75.3	82.6	73.1	74.6250	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.8	7	29	1
July, . . .	69.6	77.1	83.7	74.3	76.1653	3.8	4.6	4.0	5.0	10	31	0
August, . . .	68.2	74.8	80.5	73.4	74.2379	3.1	3.3	3.5	6.0	7	31	0
September, . . .	58.4	69.4	77.6	67.3	63.1708	6.8	6.4	5.0	6.9	3	26	4
October, . . .	51.7	61.6	69.0	59.3	60.4070	4.8	4.9	5.7	6.5	7	27	4
November, . . .	38.2	43.4	52.2	42.9	46.5793	4.8	5.5	3.9	4.7	5	27	3
December, . . .	47.5	53.7	59.5	51.5	53.0887	2.6	2.7	4.0	4.7	9	30	1
1849.												
January, . . .	34.1	40.1	46.7	39.3	40.0484	4.2	3.6	3.6	4.2	5	28	3
February, . . .	31.6	38.2	44.9	37.5	38.0759	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.0	8	26	2
March, . . .	44.4	52.1	60.2	50.2	51.7459	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.9	11	28	3
April, . . .	49.4	58.9	67.9	57.2	58.3542	5.2	5.6	5.0	6.9	10	25	5
May, . . .	58.5	65.8	74.5	64.3	65.7500	3.3	3.5	3.4	5.0	15	31	0
Mean, . . .	51.6	59.2	66.6	57.5	58.9374	4.2	4.4	4.1	5.3	97	339	26

There were two snowy days in November, three in January, and one in February.

First frost, 21st October, 1848. Frogs singing, 23d January, 1849. *Houstonia cerulea* in flower 9th; *Prunus chioensis*, 10th; Peach, 13th; Prunes, 15th; and the first Martin appeared, 23d March. Whip-poor-will singing, 8th April.

Hottest day, 23d June:—

Barometer, sunrise, 29.75 in.; 9 A. M. 29.75; 3 P. M. 29.700; 9 P. M. 29.700. Mean, 29.725.

Attached therm. " 76° " 81. " 93. " 82.

Detached therm. " 76° " 82. " 92. " 83. " 83.25.

Coldest day, 26th December:—

Barometer, sunrise, 29.772 in.; 9 A. M. 29.924; 3 P. M. 29.924; 9 P. M. 29.976. Mean, 29.899.

Attached therm. " 24° " 28. " 37.5 " 24.5.

Detached therm. " 19° " 23. " 30. " 20. " 23.

XI. METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

For the Year ending May, 1849. By Dr. John F. Posey.

1. BAROMETER.

Barometer 43 feet above half-tide in the river.

Months.	Highest.				Lowest.				Monthly Mean.		
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
1848.		inch.	inch.	inch.		inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.	inch.
June,	15	30.09	30.11	30.10	5	29.87	29.84	29.85	30.02	30.00	30.00
July,	19	.12	.15	.10	16	.83	.78	.84	.00	29.99	29.99
August,	26	.11	.08	.10	20	.88	.78	.78	.00	.99	30.00
September,	11	.10	.11	.09	26	.70	.74	.78	29.96	.94	29.94
October,	3	.15	.16	.15	13	.60	.48†	.68	.96	.93	.95
November,	28	.29	.24	.26	24	.79	.73	.72	30.08	30.04	30.06
December,	5	.28	.26	.26	29	.87	.72	.70	.09	.06	.06
1849.											
January,	19	.57	.60*	.55	9	.71	.84	.98	.20	.17	.19
February,	19	.48	.50	.48	12	.50	.70	.66	.09	.06	.06
March,	23	.22	.25	.25	11	.78	.72	.74	.03	.00	.01
April,	7	.27	.25	.25	18	.72	.63	.74	.03	.01	.02
May,	3	.27	.25	.26	11	.64	.75	.85	29.95	29.95	29.94
Annual Mean,									30.03	30.01	30.02

* Highest.

† Lowest.

2. THERMOMETER.

Months.	Highest.				Lowest.				Monthly Mean.			Rain Gauge. Inches.	Rainy Days.
	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	Day.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.		
1848.													
June,	24	80	93	76	2	72	78	73	74.9	85.6	77.2	11.915	16
July,	30	77	96*	88	20	69	86	80	76.2	88.3	80.5	12.770	14
August,	31	76	94	85	22	63	87	81	74.6	88.6	81.5	4.510	9
September,	1	76	96	85	23	58	73	65	69.4	84.1	78.5	2.815	4
October,	1	71	85	77	21	47	68	60	60.8	75.3	67.5	6.330	9
November,	24	64	72	68	28	31	51	44	45.9	59.5	53.7	1.225	5
December,	17	66	79	70	3	38	59	53	56.6	68.2	62.2	2.355	6
1849.													
January,	31	60	78	66	12	24	46	40	46.0	59.6	52.7	1.135	2
February,	2	58	78	70	19	20†	41	36	43.9	58.5	51.7	3.510	4
March,	11	65	86	78	27	41	59	54	55.6	71.1	63.5	0.755	5
April,	9	65	90	73	16	34	60	52	58.5	75.7	66.4	1.305	2
May,	15	73	92	78	12	53	76	67	68.4	82.3	74.1	7.200	6
Annual Mean,									60.90	74.73	67.46	55.825	82

* Highest, July 30, 1848.

† Lowest, February 19, 1849.

Range,

96°

20

76°

XII. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR BLOOMINGTON,* Iowa.

For the Year 1848. By T. S. Parvin.

Months.	Thermometer.				Barometer.				Weather.						Winds.						
	Mean Temp.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean Height.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Clear days.	Cloudy days.	Variable days.	Rainy days.	Rain in inch.	Snowy days.	Snow in inch.	N. E.	S. E.	N. W.	S. W.	Light Wind.	High Wind.
1848.	28.0	50	0	50	29.41	29.8	28.8	1.0	18	11	2	4	1.1	1	1.0	4	4	8	15	23	8
January,	28.3	50	0	50	.36	.8	.8	1.0	14	9	6	3	1.6	2	.1	4	3	6	16	23	6
February,	35.1	70	0	70	.32	.8	.8	1.0	15	6	10	4	2.1	2	2.1	3	2	8	18	18	13
March,	45.0	80	22	58	.45	.8	29.0	.8	22	2	6	2	7			1	8	10	11	22	8
April,	62.0	84	35	49	.24	.4	28.6	.8	19	4	8	10	3.4			2	7	14	8	27	4
May,	64.3	88	33	55	.15	.4	29.0	.4	14	3	13	7	2.5			3	9	5	13	25	5
June,	63.9	86	48	37	.24	.4	28.9	.5	17	4	10	14	5.7			1	5	19	6	28	3
July,	66.6	86	48	38	.29	.5	29.0	.5	15	6	10	13	9.1			3	15	5	6	29	2
August,	56.3	84	43	51	.29	.6	28.7	.9	15	4	11	4	3.0			1	11	6	12	20	10
September,	43.9	72	27	45	.27	.7	.6	1.1	14	5	12	8	4.3			4	7	5	15	26	5
October,	30.8	50	5	45	.27	.6	.8	.8	10	11	9	1	1.5	6	3.5	3	5	5	17	20	10
November,	19.1	44	—	65	.32	.5	.7	.8	17	12	2	1	7	29.5		2	2	10	17	27	4
December,																					
Year,	47.78	89	—	64	29.345	29.8	28.6	1.2	190	77	99	71	36.0	18	36.2	31	78	101	156	288	78

Warmest day, 75° 3', August 12th. Coldest day, —2° 0', January 9th. Highest temperature, 86° 0', August 12th. Lowest, —8° 0', January 9th. Mean, 47° 78'. Range, 94°.

Mississippi opened, February 16th; closed, December 15th.

XIII. FLOWERING OF TREES, SHRUBS, &c., AT NATCHEZ, MISS., IN 1849.

Furnished the American Almanac by Wm. P. Mellen, Esq.

Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.	Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.	Day of the Month.	Name of Tree, &c.
Jan. 1	Sweet Violet.	Jan. 25	Luxemburg Rose.	Mar. 17	York and Lanc. Rose.
" 1	White Hyacinth.	Feb. 5	Yellow Jasmine.	" 19	Duchess of Modena.
" 1	Red Velvet Rose.	" 5	Yellow Tea Rose.	" 23	Geo. the Fourth Rose.
" 3	White Flag.	" 6	Almond-trees.	April 7	Indian Pink.
" 6	Peach-trees.	" 6	Cherokee Rose.	" 8	Eglantine Rose.
" 6	Periwinkle.	" 7	White Lady Banks.	" 10	White Jasmine.
" 6	White Tea Rose.	" 7	Strawberry.	" 19	White Lily.
" 6	Yellow Rose.	Mar. 1	Quince-trees.	" 24	Cape Jasmine.
" 20	Plum-trees.	" 3	Cherry-trees.	" 30	Magnolia Grandiflora.
" 20	Pink Tea Rose.	" 4	Apple-trees.	May 12	Althea.
" 20	Jonquille.	" 8	Mountain Laurel.	" 28	Crape Myrtle.
" 20	Purple Hyacinth.	" 9	Purple Magnolia.	" 30	Yellow do.
" 20	Yellow Lady Banks.	" 14	Flowering Almond.	June 6	Tube Rose.
" 23	Pink Cluster Rose.	" 15	Arabian Honeysuckle.	" 20	Indigo.
" 25	Glory of France	" 16	Yellow do.		

* Now Muscatine.

† No cold weather to this date; one or two very light frosts only during the entire season. But at this time (7 February) it became very cold, with snow and ice.

XIV. FLOWERING OF FRUIT-TREES IN 1849.

Places.	Peach.	Cherry.	Apple.
Biddleford, Me., . . .		May 22	May 7
Cambridge, Mass., . .	May 10	May 4	May 25
Montpelier, Vt., . . .		May 10	May 20
New Haven, Conn., . .	May 4	May 4	May 19
Lambertville, N. J., . .	April 11	April 21	April 29
Perth Amboy, N. J., . .	April 23	April 29	May 4
Philadelphia, Penn., . .	April 30	May 7	May 10
King George C. H., Va., *	April 7	April 11	April 19-22
Natchez, Miss., . . .	January 6	March 3	March 4
Little Rock, Ark., . .	March 1	March 1	April 1
Bloomington, Iowa, . .	May 5	May 20	May 3
Sandusky, Ohio, . . .	April 25	April 28	May 7
Madison, Wisc., . . .		May 12	May 16

* Frost, 15th and 16th April. Ice half an inch thick was made each morning. Fruits—apricots, peaches, cherries, apples, and early strawberries—were killed.

XV. FROSTS, SNOWS, &c., IN HIRAM, OXFORD COUNTY, ME., FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

Record of the First Frosts in each Fall; the First Snows, the Number of Snows, the Whole Depth, and the Greatest Depth at one Time, in each Winter, from 1817 to 1849. By Peleg Wadsworth.

Winters.	First Frost.	First Snow.	Number of Snows.	Whole Depth.	Greatest Depth at one Time.
				ft. in.	in.
1817-18,	Sept. 26	Nov. 2	30	7 0	12
1818-19,	" 24	" 19	26	7 6	30 Mar. 8 & 9
1819-20,	" 15	Oct. 15	30	6 8	15
1820-21,	" 21	" 25	27	7 10	15
1821-22,	" 18	Nov. 21	21	4 2	14
1822-23,	" 18	Oct. 23	26	6 2	9
1823-24,	" 22	" 23	25	6 10	16
1824-25,	" 25	Nov. 1	29	7 0	12
1825-26,	" 3	" 16	22	4 1	13
1826-27,	" 17	" 14	14	5 4	12
1827-28,	Aug. 29	" 7	18	6 0	13
1828-29,	Oct. 4	" 12	16	7 8	14
1829-30,	Sept. 13	" 8	18	5 6	14
1830-31,	" 2	" 26	21	6 8	14
1831-32,	" 18	" 22	23	9 8	12
1832-33,	" 14	" 7	25	9 5	19
1833-34,	" 3	Oct. 20	14	6 0	16
1834-35,	" 13	" 26	23	6 11	15
1835-36,	" 8	Nov. 11	26	9 5	24
1836-37,	" 7	Oct. 12	17	8 2	36
1837-38,	" 1	" 13	24	4 6	12
1838-39,	" 25	" 14	26	5 3	8
1839-40,	" 14	Nov. 3	16	6 11	18
1840-41,	" 14	Oct. 26	32	10 1	12
1841-42,	Oct. 2	Nov. 9	20	5 4	10
1842-43,	Sept. 21	" 8	28	13 9	17 April 6
1843-44,	" 11	" 8	28	8 3	10 1/2
1844-45,	" 23	Oct. 31	37	9 8	16
1845-46,	" 9	Nov. 30	21	6 4	12
1846-47,	" 10	Oct. 30	37	7 2	12
1847-48,	" 17	Nov. 14	30	6 11	13
1848-49,	" 13	" 9			

1826. March 18th, a very heavy thunder-storm commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening, and continued till 3 o'clock the next morning; thunder and lightning almost without intermission.

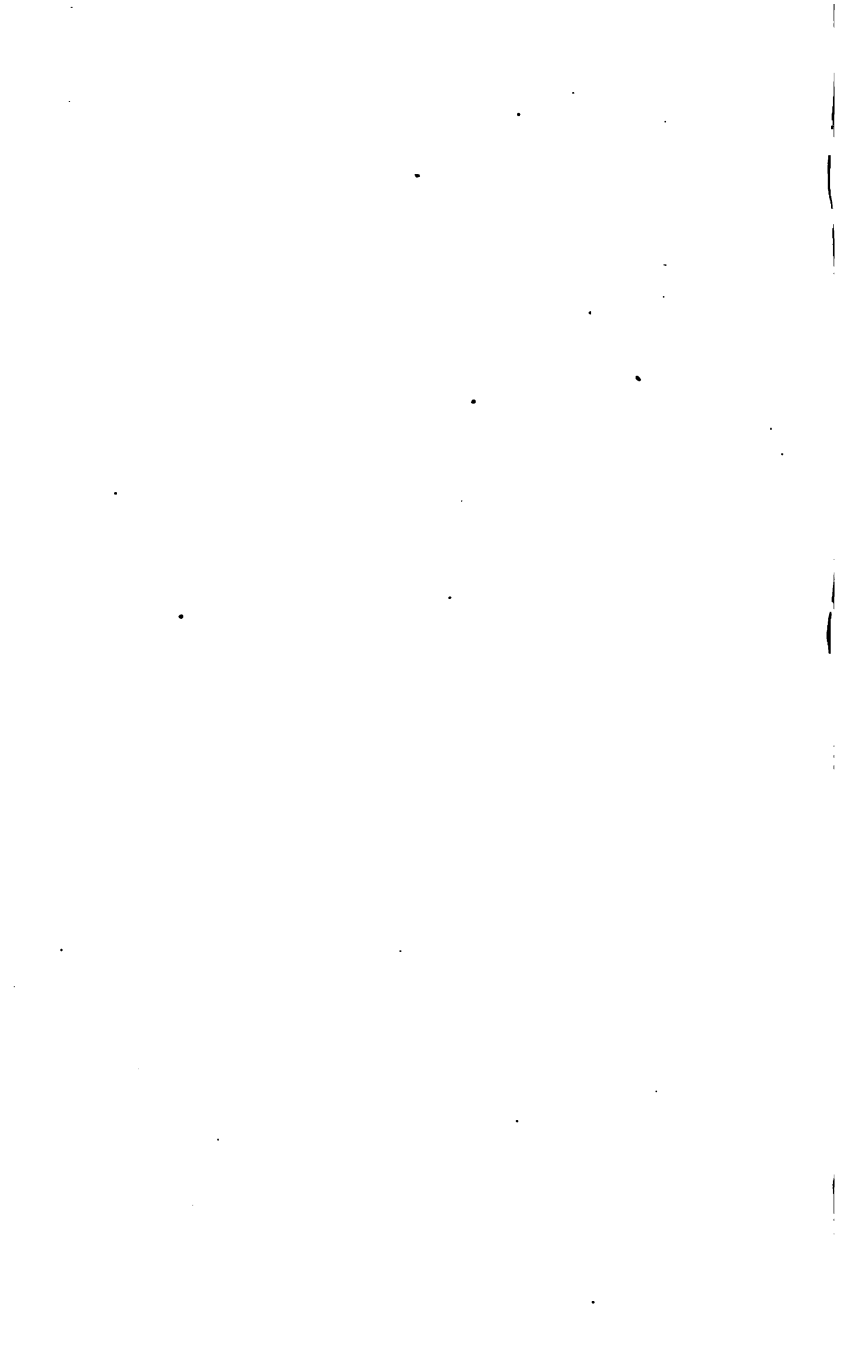
1835. Jan. 4th, at sunrise, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees below zero.

1836. Feb. 7th, 8th, and 9th, severe snow-storm and very windy.

1839. March 4th, snow four feet deep in the woods.

THE
AMERICAN ALMANAC,
FOR
1850.

PART II.



UNITED STATES.

I. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, For the Sixteenth Presidential Term, commencing March 4th, 1849.

STATES.	POPULAR VOTE.			ELECTORAL VOTE.				
	TAYLOR.	CASS.	VAN BUREN.	No. of Electors.	President.		Vice-Pres.	
					TAYLOR.	CASS.	FILLMORE.	BUTLER.
<i>N. England States.</i>								
Maine,	35,273	40,195	12,157	9		9		9
New Hampshire,	14,781	27,763	7,560	6		6		6
Vermont,	23,122	10,948	13,857	6	6		6	
Massachusetts,	61,072	35,284	38,133	12	12		12	
Rhode Island,	6,689	3,600	705	4	4		4	
Connecticut,	30,314	27,046	5,005	6	6		6	
<i>Middle States.</i>								
New York,	218,551	114,592	120,519	36	36		36	
New Jersey,	40,009	36,880	849	7	7		7	
Pennsylvania,	186,113	172,661	11,263	26	26		26	
Delaware,	6,440	5,910	80	3	3		3	
<i>Southern States.</i>								
Maryland,	37,702	34,528	125	8	8		8	
Virginia,	45,124	46,686	9	17		17		17
North Carolina,	43,519	34,869	85	11	11		11	
South Carolina,*				9		9		9
Georgia,	47,603	44,736		10	10		10	
Florida,	4,539	3,238		3	3		3	
Alabama,	30,482	31,363		9		9		9
Mississippi,	25,821	26,555		6		6		6
Louisiana,	18,273	15,380		6	6		6	
Texas,	3,770	8,765		4		4		4
Arkansas,	7,588	9,300		3		3		3
<i>Western States.</i>								
Tennessee,	64,705	58,419		13	13		13	
Kentucky,	67,141	49,720		12	12		12	
Ohio,	138,366	154,783	35,494	23		23		23
Michigan,	23,940	30,687	10,389	5		5		5
Indiana,	69,907	74,745	8,100	12		12		12
Illinois,	53,215	56,629	15,804	7		9		9
Missouri,	32,671	40,077		7		7		7
Iowa,	10,557	12,051	1,126	4		4		4
Wisconsin,	13,747	15,001	10,418	4		4		4
Aggregate,	1,362,024	1,222,419	291,678	290	163	127	163	127

The above table has been prepared from the official statements published in the newspapers, and must be nearly correct. Between five and seven thousand scattering votes were thrown; most of which were for the Hon. Gerrit Smith of New York.

* The Electors of South Carolina are chosen by the Legislature.

POPULAR VOTE IN 1832, 1836, 1840, AND 1844.

STATES.	1832.		1836.		1840.		1844.	
	JACKSON.	CLAY.	VAN BUREN.	OTHERS.	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.	POLK.	CLAY.
Maine, .	33,291	27,204	22,300	15,239	46,612	46,201	45,719	34,378
New Hampshire, .	25,486	19,010	18,722	6,228	26,434	32,670	27,150	17,866
Vermont, .	7,870	11,152	14,037	20,991	32,445	18,009	18,041	26,770
Massachusetts, .	14,545	33,003	33,501	41,093	72,874	51,948	52,985	66,872
Rhode Island, .	2,126	2,810	2,964	2,710	5,278	3,301	4,848	7,323
Connecticut, .	11,269	17,755	19,234	18,466	31,601	25,206	29,841	32,842
New York, .	168,497	154,896	166,815	138,543	225,812	212,519	237,588	232,473
New Jersey, .	23,856	23,393	26,347	26,892	33,262	31,034	37,495	38,318
Pennsylvania, .	90,983	66,716	91,475	87,111	144,019	143,676	167,535	161,203
Delaware, .	4,110	4,276	4,155	4,738	5,967	4,884	5,969	6,257
Maryland, .	19,156	19,160	22,167	25,852	33,528	28,752	33,676	35,984
Virginia, .	33,609	11,451	30,261	23,368	42,501	43,893	49,417	43,677
North Carolina, .	24,862	4,563	26,910	23,626	46,676	34,218	39,287	43,232
South Carolina,*								
Georgia, .	20,750	none.	22,126	24,930	40,264	31,933	44,155	42,106
Alabama, .	No opp. to Jackson.		19,068	15,637	28,471	33,991	36,223	24,850
Mississippi, .	5,919	none.	9,979	9,688	19,518	16,945	25,188	19,193
Louisiana, .	4,049	2,528	3,653	3,383	11,297	7,617	13,477	12,818
Tennessee, .	28,740	1,436	26,120	35,962	60,391	48,289	59,915	60,039
Kentucky, .	36,247	43,396	33,435	36,955	58,489	32,616	51,980	61,262
Ohio, .	81,946	76,539	96,948	105,405	148,157	124,782	149,061	155,113
Michigan, .			7,360	4,000	22,907	21,098	27,703	24,223
Indiana, .	31,552	15,472	32,480	41,281	65,308	51,695	70,181	67,867
Illinois, .	14,147	5,429	18,097	14,983	45,537	47,476	58,515	45,612
Missouri, .	5,192 m aj.		10,995	8,337	22,972	29,760	41,369	31,251
Arkansas, .			2,400	1,238	4,363	6,049	9,546	5,504
Total, . . .	687,502 550,189	550,189	762,149 736,736	736,736	1,274,783 1,128,702	1,128,702	1,335,834 1,297,033	1,297,033
Majority, . .	137,313		25,413		146,081		38,801	

* No vote by the people.

Total vote in 1848, . . .	2,882,121	Total vote in 1836, . . .	1,498,885
" " 1844, . . .	2,697,520	" " 1832, . . .	1,255,564
" " 1840, . . .	2,403,485	" " 1828, . . .	1,162,178

II. PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

		Term Began.	Term Ended.
1. George Washington,	Virginia,	April 30, 1789,	March 3, 1797.
2. John Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1797,	March 3, 1801.
3. Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	March 4, 1801,	March 3, 1809.
4. James Madison,	Virginia,	March 4, 1809,	March 3, 1817.
5. James Monroe,	Virginia,	March 4, 1817,	March 3, 1825.
6. John Quincy Adams,	Massachusetts,	March 4, 1825,	March 3, 1829.
7. Andrew Jackson,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1829,	March 3, 1837.
8. Martin Van Buren,	New York,	March 4, 1837,	March 3, 1841.
9. William Henry Harrison,*	Ohio,	March 4, 1841,	April 4, 1841.
10. John Tyler,	Virginia,	April 4, 1841,	March 3, 1845.
11. James Knox Polk,	Tennessee,	March 4, 1845,	March 3, 1849.
12. Zachary Taylor,	Louisiana,	March 4, 1849.	

III. EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

THE 16th Presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1849; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1853.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana,	<i>President,</i>	Salary. \$ 25,000
MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York,	<i>Vice-President,</i>	5,000

THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the *executive department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

			Salary.
JOHN M. CLAYTON,	Delaware,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 6,000
WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,	Pennsylvania,	<i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i>	6,000
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,	Georgia,	<i>Secretary of War,</i>	6,000
WM. BALLARD PRESTON,	Virginia,	<i>Secretary of the Navy,</i>	6,000
THOMAS EWING,	Ohio,	<i>Secretary of the Interior,</i>	6,000
JACOB COLLAMER,	Vermont,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	6,000
REVERDY JOHNSON,	Maryland,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	4,000

* Died in office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

John M. Clayton, *Secretary*.

	Salary.		Salary.
William S. Derrick, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	\$ 2,000	Alex. H. Derrick, <i>Clerk</i> ,	\$ 1,500
William Hunter, Jr., <i>Claims Clerk</i> ,	2,000	William L. J. Kiderlin, <i>do.</i>	1,400
Robert Greenhow, <i>Translator</i> ,	1,600	Henry La Reintrie, <i>do.</i>	800
Wm. C. Zantzinger, <i>Disburs. Agent</i> ,	1,450	<i>Consular Bureau.</i>	
Geo. Hill, <i>Keeper of Archives</i> ,	1,400	Robert S. Chew, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
George P. Fisher, <i>Commission Clerk</i> ,	1,400	Ch. Fenno Hoffman, <i>do.</i>	1,400
<i>Diplomatic Bureau.</i>		<i>Home Bureau.</i>	
Francis Markoe, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,600	William C. Reddall, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1,400
		Charles E. Weaver, <i>do.</i>	1,000
		Oliver K. Barrell, <i>do.</i>	900

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

William M. Meredith, *Secretary*.

M'Clintock Young, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000	<i>Commissioner of Customs.</i>	
<i>Assistant Secretary.</i>		Charles W. Rockwell,	3,000
Charles B. Penrose,	3,000	———, * <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
———, * <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Treasurer's Office.</i>	
<i>Comptrollers.</i>		William Seldon, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	3,000
Elisha Whittlesey, <i>1st Comp.</i> ,	3,500	W. B. Randolph, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
E. C. Seaman, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Assistant Treasurers.</i>	
Albion K. Parris, <i>2d Comp.</i> ,	3,000	Franklin Haven, <i>Boston</i> ,	2,500
J. M. Brodhead, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	John Young, <i>New York</i> ,	4,000
<i>Auditors.</i>		Jas. R. Snowden, <i>Philadelphia</i> ,	2,500
John C. Clark, <i>1st Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Wm. M. Martin, <i>Charleston</i> ,	2,500
Geo. H. Jones, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	M. M. Beale, <i>New Orleans</i> ,	2,500
Philip Clayton, <i>2d Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Louis A. Labeaume, <i>St. Louis</i> ,	2,500
William Mechlin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Register's Office.</i>	
Peter Hagner, <i>3d Auditor</i> ,	3,000	Allen A. Hall, <i>Register</i> ,	3,000
James Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Mich. Nourse, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
Aaron O. Dayton, <i>4th Auditor</i> ,	3,000	<i>Solicitor's Office.</i>	
Thos. H. Gillis, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Ransom H. Gillet, <i>Solicitor</i> ,	3,500
S. Pleasanton, <i>5th Auditor</i> ,	3,000	B. F. Pleasants, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700
Thomas Mastin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Coast Survey.</i>	
P. G. Washington, <i>6th Auditor</i> ,	3,000		
Thomas E. Brown, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Alex. D. Bache, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	6,000

* There had been no Chief Clerk appointed to the Assistant Secretary or to the Commissioner of Customs on the 27th August.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

George W. Crawford, *Secretary*.

Salary.		Salary.
Samuel J. Anderson, <i>Ch. Clerk</i> , \$2,000	<i>Medical Bureau.</i>	
<i>Adjutant-General's Office.</i>	Thomas Lawson, <i>Brev. Brig.-Gen., Surg.-Gen.</i>	
Roger Jones, <i>Brev. Maj.-Gen., Adj. tant-General.</i>	H. L. Heiskell, <i>Surg. & Assist. Surg.-Gen.</i>	
Lorenzo Thomas, <i>Brev. Lt.-Col., Assist. Adj.-Gen.</i>	R. Johnson, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , \$1,150	
John M. Hepburn, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , 1,200	<i>Engineer Bureau.</i>	
<i>Quartermaster-General's Bureau.</i>	J. G. Totten, <i>Brev. Brig.-Gen., Chief Engineer.</i>	
T. S. Jesup, <i>Brev. Maj.-Gen., Quartermaster-General.</i>	F. A. Smith, <i>Capt. & Assist. Chief Engineer.</i>	
Charles Thomas, <i>Brev. Lt.-Col., Quartermaster.</i>	F. N. Barbarin, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , 1,200	
Wm. A. Gordon, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , 1,600	<i>Topographical Bureau.</i>	
<i>Pay Bureau.</i>	John J. Abert, <i>Col., Chief Top. Engineer.</i>	
N. Towson, <i>Brev. Maj.-Gen., Paymaster-General.</i>	T. J. Lee, <i>Capt., Assist. Chief Top. Engineer.</i>	
Nathaniel Fry, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , 1,700	Geo. Thompson, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , 1,400	
<i>Subsistence Bureau.</i>	<i>Ordnance Bureau.</i>	
G. Gibson, <i>Brev. Maj.-Gen., Com.-Gen. of Subsistence.</i>	Geo. Talcott, <i>Brev. Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.</i>	
A. E. Shiras, <i>Capt. 4th Art., Acting Assist. Com.</i>	W. Maynadier, <i>Capt. & Assist.</i>	
Richard Gott, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , 1,000	Geo. Bender, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , 1,200	

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Wm. Ballard Preston, *Secretary*.

John Etheridge, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	2,000
Joseph Smith, <i>Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Navy Yards</i> ,	3,500
Lewis Warrington, <i>do. do. Ordnance and Hydrography</i> ,	3,500
Chas. W. Skinner, <i>do. do. Construct. Equip. & Repairs</i> ,	3,500
Wm. Sinclair, <i>do. do. Provisions and Clothing</i> ,	3,500
Thomas Harris, <i>do. do. Med. and Surg. Instruments</i> ,	2,590
Lieut. M. F. Maury, <i>Sup't of Observatory, Washington</i> ,	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Thomas Ewing, *Secretary*.

Daniel C. Goddard, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , 2,000	John Wilson, <i>Chief Clerk of Surveys</i> , 1,800
<i>General Land-Office.</i>	Nathan Sargent, <i>Recorder</i> , 2,000
Jus. Butterfield, <i>Commissioner</i> , 3,000	Thomas Ewing, Jr., <i>Secretary to President to sign Land Patents</i> , 1,500
John Robb, <i>Principal Clerk of Public Lands</i> , 1,800	
Jos. S. Wilson, <i>Chief Clerk of Private Land Claims</i> , 1,800	

	Salary.		Salary.
<i>Indian Office.</i>		Jona. H. Lane, <i>Assist. Exam.</i> ,	\$1,500
O. Brown, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	\$3,000	Samuel Cooper, <i>do.</i>	1,500
A. L. Loughery, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,700	Wm. B. Storms, <i>do.</i>	1,500
<i>Pension Office.</i>		Titian R. Peale, <i>do.</i>	1,500
Jas. L. Edwards, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	2,500	A. L. McIntire, <i>Draughtsman</i> ,	1,200
Jas. G. Berret, <i>Chief Clerk</i> ,	1,600	A. B. Stoughton, <i>Machinist</i> ,	1,250
<i>Patent Office.</i>		F. S. Skinner, <i>Agricul. Clerk</i> ,	1,600
		<i>Public Buildings.</i>	
Thos. Ewbank, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	3,000	Ignatius Mudd, <i>Commissioner</i> ,	2,000
De W. C. Lawrence, <i>Ch. Clerk</i> ,	1,700	<i>Penitentiary.</i>	
W. P. N. Fitzgerald, <i>Examiner</i> ,	2,500	Thomas Fitnam, <i>Warden</i> ,	1,500
Charles G. Page, <i>do.</i>	2,500	John S. Tower, <i>Inspector</i> ,	100
Henry B. Renwick, <i>do.</i>	2,500	Thomas Donoho, <i>do.</i>	100
Leonard D. Gale, <i>do.</i>	2,500	Wm. H. Edes, <i>do.</i>	100

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Jacob Collamer, *Postmaster-General.*

Selah R. Hobbie,	1st Assistant Postmaster-Gen.,	Contract Office,	2,500
Fitz-Henry Warren,	2d <i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i> , Appointment Office,	2,500
John Marron,	3d <i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i> ,	2,500
Wm. H. Dundas,	Chief Clerk, Post-Office Department,		2,000
Peter G. Washington,	Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office,		3,000
Thos. E. Brown,	Chief Clerk of the Auditor;		2,000

POSTMASTERS IN THE CHIEF TOWNS AND CITIES.*

[Corrected in the Post-Office Department, August 31, 1849.]

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Augusta, Me.	Joseph Burton.	Dover, N. H.	G. P. Wentworth.
Bangor, Me.	Joshua W. Carr.	Exeter, N. H.	J. Robinson.
Bath, Me.	Thomas Eaton.	Hanover, N. H.	Willis Kinsman.
Brunswick, Me.	J. T. Dunning.	Keene, N. H.	Seldon F. White.
Calais, Me.	J. C. Washburn.	Manchester, N. H.	James Hersey.
Castine, Me.	Charles Rogers.	Nashua, N. H.	A. P. Hughes.
Eastport, Me.	Winslow Bates.	Portsmouth, N. H.	T. L. Tullock.
Hallowell, Me.	Thomas Hovey.	Bennington, Vt.	Horace T. White.
*Portland, Me.	Joshua Dunn.	Brattleboro', Vt.	F. H. Fessenden.
Robbinston, Me.	Josiah H. Briggs.	Burlington, Vt.	George H. Paul.
Saco, Me.	Fred. T. Storer.	Middlebury, Vt.	Asa Chapman.
Thomaston, Me.	Asa C. Fuller.	Montpelier, Vt.	Charles Lyman.
Waterville, Me.	Samuel Appleton.	Rutland, Vt.	Charles Burt.
Charlestown, N. H.	S. L. Fletcher.	Windsor, Vt.	J. M. Thorndike.
Concord, N. H.	E. Hutchins.	Amherst, Mass.	Samuel C. Carter.

* The offices marked thus (*) are the distributing offices.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Andover, Mass.	Amos Abbot.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Julius M. Ackley.
*Boston, Mass.	William Hayden.	Lockport, N. Y.	Solo. Parmelee.
Cambridge, Mass.	Nathan Fiske.	Newburg, N. Y.	Samuel W. Eager.
Charlestown, Ms.	N. Merrill.	*New York, N. Y.	Wm. V. Brady.
Dedham, Mass.	Elisha Thayer.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Geo. Robinson.
Greenfield, Mass.	D. N. Carpenter.	Oswego, N. Y.	Cheny Ames.
Lawrence, Mass.	Nath'l Wilson.	Owego, N. Y.	Chas. R. Barstow.
Lowell, Mass.	Stephen S. Seavy.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Levi Platt.
Lynn, Mass.	Abner Austin.	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	Isaac Platt.
Nantucket, Mass.	James H. Briggs.	Rochester, N. Y.	Darius Perrin.
New Bedford, Ms.	Simeon Bailey.	Rome, N. Y.	R. G. Savary.
Newburyport, Ms.	Stephen Halsey.	Saratoga Sp., N. Y.	Thos. J. Marvin.
Northampton, Ms.	Amos H. Bullen.	Schenectady, N.Y.	Peter Banker.
Pittsfield, Mass.	Phineas Allen, Jr.	Sharon, N. Y.	Rob't W. Brown.
Plymouth, Mass.	Ephraim Spooner.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Wm. Jackson.
Salem, Mass.	George Russell.	Troy, N. Y.	Thomas Clowes.
Sandwich, Mass.	Z. R. Hinckly.	Utica, N. Y.	Jos. A. Sherman.
Springfield, Mass.	Wm. Stowe.	Watertown, N. Y.	Philo S. Johnson.
Taunton, Mass.	Wm. Brewster.	West Point, N. Y.	Mary Berard.
Ware, Mass.	Addison Sanford.	Whitehall, N. Y.	Wm. G. Wolcott.
Williamstown, Ms.	Isaac Latham.	Burlington, N. J.	James Watts.
Worcester, Mass.	Ed. W. Lincoln.	Newark, N. J.	Rodney Wilbur.
Newport, R. I.	T. Coggeshall.	N. Brunswick, N.J.	Samuel C. Cook.
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thos. Lefavour.	Paterson, N. J.	A. Goodwin.
*Providence, R. I.	Henry L. Bowen.	Princeton, N. J.	A. Stryker.
Bridgeport, Conn.	George Wade.	Trenton, N. J.	John S. M'Cally.
*Hartford, Conn.	Ezra S. Hamilton.	Carlisle, Pa.	Abram Hendell.
Litchfield, Conn.	L. W. Wessells.	Chambersburg, Pa.	Nicholas Pearse.
Middletown, Ct.	Wm. Woodward.	Easton, Pa.	Benj. F. Arndt.
New Haven, Ct.	J. B. Robertson.	*Erie, Pa.	Thos. H. Sill.
New London, Ct.	Stanly G. Trott.	Harrisburg, Pa.	J. Jones.
Norwich, Conn.	John Dunham.	Holidaysburg, Pa.	J. Baldrige.
*Albany, N. Y.	Lewis Benedict.	Kensington, Pa.	Samuel Ware.
Auburn, N. Y.	E. A. Warden.	Lancaster, Pa.	Mary Dickson.
Batavia, N. Y.	Chas. E. Ford.	Meadville, Pa.	A. F. Stewart.
Binghampton, N.Y.	Benj. T. Cook.	*Northumberland, Pa.	John W. Miles.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Gold S. Silliman.	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. J. P. White.
*Buffalo, N. Y.	I. R. Harrington.	*Pittsburg, Pa.	Sam'l Roseburgh.
Canandaigua, N.Y.	Geo. L. Whitney.	Pottsville, Pa.	A. Mortimer.
Catskill, N. Y.	David Ely.	Reading, Pa.	Henry Rhoads.
Cooperstown, N.Y.	Wm. Nichols.	Uniontown, Pa.	John F. Beazel.
Elmira, N. Y.	H. H. Matthews.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Steuben Butler.
Geneva, N. Y.	Barzillai Slosson.	Dover, Del.	J. A. Stephenson.
Hudson, N. Y.	Rob't H. Barnard.	Newcastle, Del.	J. G. Challenger.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
Wilmington, Del.	H. H. J. Naff.	Greensboro', Ala.	A. Stollenwerck.
Annapolis, Md.	Edwin Boyle.	*Huntsville, Ala.	Joseph J. Pitman.
*Baltimore, Md.	C. T. Maddox.	Mobile, Ala.	Oliver S. Beers.
Cumberland, Md.	Jas. C. Magraw.	*Montgomery, Ala.	Martin Bond.
Frederick, Md.	Jacob Faubel.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Wm. D. Marrast.
Hagerstown, Md.	Geo. Updegraff.	*Tuscumbia, Ala.	R. B. Alexander.
Georgetown, D. C.	H. W. Tilley.	Jackson, Miss.	John C. McAllister.
*Washington, D.C.	Wm. A. Bradley.	*Natchez, Miss.	Alonzo M. Griffin.
Abingdon, Va.	Geo. R. Barr.	Pass Christian, Mi.	Sarah A. Hiern.
Alexandria, Va.	Daniel Bryan.	Port Gibson, Miss.	J. C. Melchior.
Charlottesville, Va.	T. Wayt.	*Vicksburg, Miss.	John F. Bodley.
Clarksburg, Va.	Elias Bruen.	Baton Rouge, La.	George A. Pike.
Fredericksburg, Va.	R. T. Thom.	Donaldsonv'e, La.	Andrew Gingry.
*Kanawha C.H., Va.	James A. Lewis.	*Natchitoches, La.	Thos. H. Aisery.
Lynchburg, Va.	Robert Cawthon.	*New Orleans, La.	Michael Musson.
*Norfolk, Va.	Alexander Galt.	Austin, Tex.	Samuel G. Haynie.
*Petersburg, Va.	Wm. N. Friend.	Corpus Christi, Tex.	D. W. Brewster.
Richmond, Va.	Thos. B. Bigger.	*Galveston, Tex.	R. D. Johnson.
*Wheeling, Va.	James E. Wharton.	Houston, Tex.	M. K. Snell.
Winchester, Va.	Richard Milton.	Fort Gibson, Ark.	Wm. P. Denckla.
*Ashville, N. C.	James L. McKee.	Little Rock, Ark.	Wm. F. Pope.
Fayetteville, N. C.	John McRae.	Columbia, Tenn.	Jeremiah Cherry.
Greensboro', N. C.	Wm. Gott.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Jas. C. Luttrell.
Hillsboro', N. C.	Dennis Heartt.	*Memphis, Tenn.	F. S. Latham.
Newbern, N. C.	Wm. H. Harvey.	Murfreesboro', Ten.	G. T. Henderson.
*Raleigh, N. C.	Wm. White.	*Nashville, Tenn.	John Shelby.
Wilmington, N. C.	Daniel Dickson.	*Cumb'd Gap, Ky.	Wm. Dickinson.
Camden, S. C.	J. N. Gamewell.	Frankfort, Ky.	Ben. F. Johnson.
*Charleston, S. C.	Alfred Huger.	Lexington, Ky.	Joseph Ficklin.
Columbia, S. C.	James B. Glass.	*Louisville, Ky.	Fred. G. Edwards.
Georgetown, S. C.	Wm. McNulty.	*Maysville, Ky.	Ely D. Anderson.
*Yörkville, S. C.	Samuel Melton.	Chillicothe, Ohio,	J. R. Anderson.
Athens, Ga.	John Crawford.	Cincinnati, Ohio,	William Oliver.
*Augusta, Ga.	E. B. Glascock.	Cleveland, Ohio,	Daniel M. Haskell.
*Columbus, Ga.	Jos. A. L. Lee.	*Columbus, Ohio,	Aaron F. Perry.
Darien, Ga.	James F. S. Heald.	Dayton, Ohio,	Adam Speice.
Macon, Ga.	Zeph. T. Conner.	Marietta, Ohio,	A. L. Guitteaw.
Milledgeville, Ga.	E. Daggett.	Newark, Ohio,	Geo. P. Conrad.
*Savannah, Ga.	G. Schley.	Sandusky, Ohio,	David Powers.
Apalachicola, Fa.	John Lucas.	Steubenville, Oh.	F. A. Wells.
Key West, Fa.	R. L. Hicks.	*Toledo, Ohio,	Hez. D. Mason.
Pensacola, Fa.	H. Kelly.	Zanesville, Ohio,	Isaac Dillon.
Tallahassee, Fa.	Miles Nash.	Adrian, Mich.	W. M. Comstock.
Florence, Ala.	Geo. W. Sneed.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Caleb Clark.

Cities.	Postmasters.	Cities.	Postmasters.
*Detroit, Mich.	A. S. Williams.	Quincy, Ill.	Abraham Jonas.
Jackson, Mich.	James A. Dyer.	*Shawneet'n, Ill.	Jos. B. Barger.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Anthony Cooley.	Springfield, Ill.	Abner G. Ellis.
Pontiac, Mich.	John M. Smith.	Independence, Mo.	Jas Patton.
Evansville, Ind.	Wm. H. Chandler.	Jefferson Bar., Mo.	Geo. Stevenson.
*Indianapolis, Ind.	A. W. Russell.	Jefferson City, Mo.	Alfred Basye.
Lafayette, Ind.	Daniel Brawley.	*St. Louis, Mo.	John M. Wimer.
Madison, Ind.	C. P. J. Arion.	Bloomington, Io.	Nathan L. Stout.
New Albany, Ind.	Calvin W. Ruter.	Madison, Wisc.	James Morrison.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Jas. T. Moffat.	Milwaukie, Wisc.	Elisha Star.
*Vincennes, Ind.	Lewis L. Watson.	Monterey,	William G. Marcy.
Alton, Ill.	Timothy Souther.	San Francisco, Cal.	J. B. Moore.
*Chicago, Ill.	Richard L. Wilson.	Astoria, Oregon,	John M. Shively.
Galena, Ill.	Wm. P. Millard.	Oregon City, Or.	Wm. G. T. Vault.
Jacksonville, Ill.	Eben'r T. Miller.	Fort Kearney, Ne-	
Kaskaskia, Ill.	J. D. Spindle.	braska Ter.	L. B. Dougherty.
Peoria, Ill.	John King.	St. Pauls, Min.	Jacob W. Bass.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS IN THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

[Corrected in the Treasury Department, August 27, 1849.]

Ports.	Collectors.	Ports.	Collectors.
Bangor, Me.	Wm. C. Hammett.	New Bedford, Ms.	Wm. T. Russell.
Bath, Me.	Benj. Randall.	Newburyport, Ms.	H. W. Kinsman.
Belfast, Me.	M. C. Blake,	Plymouth, Ms.	Thomas Hedge,
Castine, Me.	B. W. Hinckley.	Salem, Ms.	Ephraim F. Miller.
Eastport, Me.	Daniel Kilby.	Bristol, R. I.	Jona. R. Bullock.
Ellsworth, Me.	Charles Peters.	Newport, R. I.	E. W. Lawton.
Kennebunk, Me.	Daniel Remick.	Providence, R. I.	Wm. R. Watson.
Machias, Me.	Wm. B. Smith.	Alburgh, Vt.	Albert L. Catlin.
Portland, Me.	Luther Jewett.	Fairfield, Ct.	Wm. H. Peet.
Saco, Me.	Joseph T. Nye.	Middletown, Ct.	Samuel Cooper.
Waldoboro', Me.	Bela B. Haskell.	New Haven, Ct.	James Donaghe.
Wiscasset, Me.	Jeremiah Bailey.	New London, Ct.	Thomas Mussey.
York, Me.	Nath. G. Marshall.	Stonington, Ct.	Oliver York.
Portsmouth, N.H.	Lory Odell.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Levi Allen.
Barnstable, Ms.	Ebenezer Bacon.	C. Vincent, N. Y.	G. S. Sackett.
Boston, Ms.	Philip Greely, Jr.	Lewiston, N. Y.	Franklin Spalding.
Edgartown, Ms.	Leavitt Thaxter.	New York, N. Y.	Hugh Maxwell.
Fall River, Ms.	Sam'l L. Thaxter.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	James C. Barter.
Gloucester, Ms.	John L. Rogers.	Oswego, N. Y.	Jacob Richardson.
Marblehead, Ms.	James Gregory.	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Ezra Smith.
Nantucket, Ms.	Wm. R. Easton.	Rochester, N. Y.	Elias Pond.

Ports.	Collectors.	Ports.	Collectors.
Sacket's H'r, N. Y.	Daniel M' Culloch.	Beaufort, S. C.	B. R. Bythewood.
Sag Harbour, N. Y.	Edwin Rose.	Charleston, S. C.	Wm. J. Grayson.
Bargaintown, N. J.	Rich'd C. Holmes.	Georgetown, S. C.	Thomas L. Shaw.
Bridgetown, N. J.	Ephraim Buck.	Darien, Geo.	Armand Lefils.
Lamberton, N. J.	John Larlazere.	Savannah, Geo.	Hiram Roberts.
Newark, N. J.	Fred. S. Thomas.	St. Mary's, Geo.	John H. Dilworth.
Perth Amboy, N. J.	C. M. K. Smith.	Apalachicola, Fa.	Benj. S. Hawley.
Tuckerton, N. J.	J. D. Thompson.	Jacksonville, Fa.	Isaiah D. Hart.
Erie, Pa.	W. M. Gallagher.	Key West, Fa.	S. F. Douglass.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. D. Lewis.	Pensacola, Fa.	Rob't Mitchell.
Wilmington, Del.	Wm. P. Brobson.	St. Marks, Fa.	Rob't W. Allston.
Annapolis, Md.	Thomas Ireland.	St. Augustine, Fa.	James R. Sanchez.
Baltimore, Md.	George P. Kane.	Mobile, Ala.	John J. Walker.
Oxford, Md.	John H. Allen.	Natchez, Miss.	D. C. Hutchinson.
Vienna, Md.	H. C. Hicks.	Shieldsboro', Miss.	Willis D. Arnold.
Georgetown, D. C.	Henry Addison.	Deputy, Miss.	<i>Vacant.</i>
Alexandria, Va.	Joseph Eaches.	Vicksburg, Miss.	James Gwinn.
Cherry Stone, Va.	P. S. Bowdoin.	Franklin, La.	R. N. M'Millan.
Norfolk, Va.	Wm. Garnett.	New Orleans, La.	Sam'l S. Peters.
Petersburg, Va.	Wm. F. Bowden.	Galveston, Texas,	Hiram J. Runnels.
Richmond, Va.	L. H. Trigg.	Sabine, Texas,	H. W. Augustin.
Tappahann'k, Va.	Jefferson Minor.	Saluria, Texas,	Alex. Somerville.
Yorktown, Va.	Wm. S. Mallicote.	Brazos Santiago, T.	John S. Rhea.
Beaufort, N. C.	J. E. Gible.	Cleveland, Ohio,	C. L. Russell.
Edenton, N. C.	Jas. E. Norfleet.	Maumee, Ohio,	J. H. Forsyth.
Eliza'h City, N. C.	Geo. W. Charles.	Sandusky, Ohio,	John Young.
Newbern, N. C.	John D. Whitford.	Chicago, Ill.	Jacob Russell.
Ocracoke, N. C.	Joshua Taylor.	Detroit, Mich.	Oliver M. Hyde.
Plymouth, N. C.	Joseph Ramsay.	Michil'ck, Mich.	Charles E. Avery.
Washington, N. C.	R. H. I. Blount.	Oregon, O. T.	D. B. St. John.
Wilmington, N. C.	Rob't G. Rankin.	San Francisco, Cal.	James Collier.

NAVAL OFFICERS in Office August 27, 1849.

Names.	Districts.	Names.	Districts.
John McClintock,	Portsmouth, N. H.	Peter C. Ellmaker,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas J. Clark,	Newburyport, Ms.	Thomas K. Carroll,	Baltimore, Md.
William Brown,	Salem, Ms.	Thomas Gatewood,	Norfolk, Va.
Charles Hudson,	Boston, Ms.	James T. Miller,	Wilmington, N. C.
Adam S. Coe,	Newport, R. I.	Henry M. Howard,	Charleston, S. C.
Moses Richardson,	Providence, R. I.	Bryan Morell,	Savannah, Ga.
Philip Hone,	New York, N. Y.	Manuel J. Garcia,	New Orleans, La.

**REGISTERS, RECEIVERS, SURVEYORS, AND GEOLOGISTS CONNECTED WITH
THE LAND-OFFICE.**

Names of Registers and Receivers in Office August 10th, 1849.

State.	Place.	Registers.	Receivers.
ALABAMA,	St. Stephens,	James Magoffin,	Elijah H. Gordy.
"	Cahawba,	Alanson Saltmarsh,	Wm. W. Fambro.
"	Huntsville,	John J. Coleman,	Samuel Cruse.
"	Tuscaloosa,	Monroe Donoho,	Edward F. Comegys.
"	Sparta,	Wade H. Greening,	Armstead D. Carey.
"	Demopolis,	Lewis B. McCarty,	David E. Moore.
"	Montgomery,	Duncan B. Graham,	Nimrod E. Benson.
"	Lebanon,	Sampson Clayton,	Peter I. Walker.
ARKANSAS,	Batesville,	James H. Patterson,	William S. Hynson.
"	Little Rock,	William W. Adams,	Cyrus W. Wilson.
"	Washington,	William H. Etter,	B. F. Hempstead.
"	Fayetteville,	James H. Stirman,	Rich'd M. Thruston.
"	Helena,	Henry F. Mooney,	William H. Ringo.
"	Clarksville,	John E. Manly,	William Goodrich.
"	Champagnolle,	William E. Powell,	Ezra Hill.
FLORIDA,	Tallahassee,	H. R. W. Andrews,	John W. Argyle.
"	St. Augustine,	William H. Simmons,	Thomas T. Russell.
"	Newnansville,	Samuel Russell,	George H. Smith.
ILLINOIS,	Shawneetown,	Andrew McCallen,	John W. Norton.
"	Kaskaskia,	Jacob Feaman,	John A. Langlois.
"	Edwardsville,	Matthew Gillespie,	John G. Cameron.
"	Vandalia,	James M. Davis,	James T. B. Stapp.
"	Palestine,	John M. McLean,	Jesse K. Dubois.
"	Springfield,	Turner R. King,	Walter Davis.
"	Danville,	David Clapp,	Lunsford R. Noel.
"	Quincy,	Henry Asbury,	Henry V. Sullivan.
"	Dixon,	Silas Noble,	Cyrus Aldrich.
"	Chicago,	Alfred Cowles,	John H. Kinzie.
INDIANA,	Jeffersonville,	James Scott,	Sam'l Merriwether.
"	Vincennes,	John C. Clarke,	Robert N. Carnan.
"	Indianapolis,	Nathaniel Bolton,	John H. Thompson.
"	Crawfordsville,	John Ewing,	John Baird.
"	Fort Wayne,	Samuel Brenton,	Smallwood Noel.
"	Winamac,	Daniel Sigler,	Rufus Hewett.
IOWA,	Du Buque,	Thomas McKnight,	Mordecai Mobley.
"	Fairfield,	George Wilson,	Wm. H. Wallace.
"	Iowa City,	Jesse Bowen,	Easton Morris.
LOUISIANA,	New Orleans,	Thomas B. Thorp,	Henry W. Palfrey.
"	Opelousas,	Evariste de Baillon,	Robert Benguerel.
"	Ouachita,	Henry O. McCrery,	John Dinkgrave.
"	Greensburg,	Thomas Webb,	John Corkern.
"	Natchitoches,	Hugh Y. Waddell,	John Laplace.
MICHIGAN,	Detroit,	Lansing B. Mizner,	Jonathan Kearsley.
"	Kalamazoo,	Isaac Moffatt,	Horace Mower.
"	Genesee,	Cornelius Rosevelt,	George M. Dewey.
"	Ionia,	Lewis S. Lovell,	Stephen F. Page.
"	Sault Ste. Marie,	Henry Acker,	Daniel Hicks.
MISSISSIPPI,	Washington,	Thom. W. Newman,	Wm. N. Whitehurst.
"	Augusta,	John S. Howze,	Wyatt I. Dranglen.
"	Jackson,	Austin Morgan,	Gideon Fitz.
"	Grenada,	William Hunley,	Septimas Caldwell.

State.	Place.	Registers.	Receivers.
MISSISSIPPI,	Columbus,	William Dowsing.	George R. Clayton.
"	Pontotoc,	John T. Brooks.	James W. Drake.
MISSOURI,	St. Louis,	Thomas Watson.	Richard B. Dallam.
"	Fayette,	William McNair.	Alfred W. Morrison.
"	Palmyra,	James F. Mahan.	Robert H. Griffith.
"	Jackson,	Franklin Cannon.	Aaron Snider.
"	Clinton,	Andrew M. Tutt.	Thomas Allen.
"	Springfield,	John Dade.	Robert Smith.
"	Plattsburg,	Thomas E. Birch.	John P. Hughes.
"	Milan,	Jacamiah Seaman.	Abner Gilstrap.
OHIO,	Chillicothe,	Thomas J. Winship.	Seneca W. Ely.
"	Defiance,	Abner Root.	William Sheffield.
WISCONSIN,	Mineral Point,	George H. Slaughter.	Chas. L. Stevenson.
"	Green Bay,	Harry F. Brown.	Edgar Conklin.
"	Milwaukie,	Paraclete Potter.	Chas. H. Williams.
"	Willow River,	Francis P. Catlin.	Moses S. Gibson.
MINNESOTA,	Stillwater,	Abra'm Van Vorhes.	Nath'l Green Wilcox.

Surveyors-General of the Public Lands.

Districts.	Names of Surveyors.	Residence.
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan,	Lucius Lyon,	Detroit, Mich.
Illinois and Missouri,	Meriwether L. Clark,	St. Louis, Mo.
Alabama,	James H. Weakley,	Florence.
Mississippi,	Charles A. Bradford,	Jackson.
Louisiana,	Robert W. Boyd,	Donaldsonville.
Arkansas,	Lorenzo Gibson,	Rockport.
Wisconsin and Iowa,	Caleb H. Booth,	Du Buque, Iowa.
Florida,	Benjamin A. Putman,	St. Augustine.

Recorder of Land Titles.

Adolphe Renard, St. Louis, Mo.

Geologists.

Wisconsin and Iowa, D. D. Owen.
Michigan, J. W. Foster and J. D. Whitney.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

[Corrected in Department of the Interior, August 10th, 1849.]

Superintendents of Indian Affairs.

Name.	Residence.
David D. Mitchell,	St. Louis, Mo.
John Drenner, (<i>Acting Superintendent and Choctaw Agent</i>),	Fort Gibson.
Chas P. Babcock, (<i>Do. do. and Mackinac Agent</i>),	Detroit, Mich.
Joseph Lane, <i>ex officio</i> ,	Oregon.

Indian Agents.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Luke Lea,	Fort Leavenworth.	Thos. Fitzpatrick,	Upper Platte.
Jas. S. Calhoun,	Santa Fé.	William Butler,	Cherokee Agency.
John Wilson,	Salt Lake, Califor.	Philip Raiford,	Creek " "
Chas. N. Handy,	Osage River.	A. M. M. Upshaw,	Chickasaw " "
Jona. E. Fletcher,	Winnebago.		

Indian Sub-Agents.

Sub-Agency.		Sub-Agency.	
Andrew J. Dorn,	Neosho.	Alfred J. Vaughan,	Great Nemaha.
Wm. H. Bruce,	Green Bay.	Marcellus Duval,	Seminole.
Adam Johnston,	{ Sacramento and San Joaquin.	James Ord,	Sault Ste. Marie.
John C. Hays,	Rio Gila.	Geo. C. Preston,	{ Located at differ- ent places in Or- egon.
Sam'l C. Spencer,	Seminole, Fl.	Robert Newell,	
Wm. Hatten,	Upper Missouri.	J. Q. Thornton,	
John E. Barrow,	Council Bluffs.	John S. Livermore,	La Pointe, Wisc.
Thos. Mosely, Jr.,	Wyandott.	John H. Rollins,	{ Special Agent for Texas.
Stephen P. Mead,	New York.	Jos. W. McKean,	Issuing Com'sary.
Wm. H. Bell,	Osage.	William Wilson,	" "
Rich. G. Murphy,	St. Peters.	Henry A. Powers,	" "

ARMY PENSION-AGENTS in Office August 10, 1849.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Wm. E. Woodruff,	Little Rock, Ark.	Israel W. Kelley,	Concord, N. H.
Wm. H. Moore,	Huntsville, Ala.	Benj. S. Hart,	New York, N. Y.
Jas. H. Dearing,	Tuscaloosa, "	Thos. W. Olcott,	Albany, N. Y.
James Perrine,	Mobile, "	James Huske,	Fayetteville, N. C.
Hor Goodwin, 2d,	Hartford, Ct.	Phil. Dickinson,	Trenton, N. J.
Jacob Aldrichs,	Wilmington, Del.	James Hall,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Arthur M. Reed,	Jacksonville, Fl.	Jas. R. Snowden,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis H. Flagg,	Tallahassee, "	Wm. J. Howard,	Pittsburg, Pa.
James S. Morel,	Savannah, Ga.	Paris Hill,	Providence, R. I.
J. F. D. Lanier,	Madison, Indiana.	John C. Cochran,	Charleston, S. C.
Thos. Danforth,	New Albany, "	C. C. Abernathy,	Pulaski, Tenn.
Wm. S. Wallace,	Springfield, Ill.	J. W. Campbell,	Jackson, "
George W. Jones,	Iowa.	Wm. K. Blair,	Jonesboro', "
Wm. R. Vance,	Louisville, Ky.	John Cocke, Jr.,	Knoxville, "
Greenb'ry Dorsey,	New Orleans, La.	Joel M. Smith,	Nashville, "
Wm. Woodbury,	Portland, Me.	Thomas Reed,	Montpelier, Vt.
Wm. C. Anderson,	St. Louis, Mo.	John H. Peck,	Burlington, "
E. P. Hastings,	Detroit, Mich.	A. Robinson, Sen.,	Richmond, Va.
Franklin Haven,	Boston, Mass.	G. S. Thompson,	Wheeling, "
James Swan,	Baltimore, Md.	Paraclete Potter,	Milwaukie, Wisc.
D. N. Burrows,	Jackson, Miss.	John W. Maury,	Washington, D. C.
John Kelley,	Portsmouth, N. H.		

NAVY PENSION AGENTS in Office August 10, 1849.

Name.	Place.	Name.	Place.
Wm. Woodbury,	Portland, Me.	Joseph White,	Baltimore, Md.
Samuel Cushman,	Portsmouth, N.H.	George Loyall,	Norfolk, Va.
Isaac P. Davis,	Boston, Mass.	B. D. Heriot,	Charleston, S. C.
Paris Hill,	Providence, R. I.	Octavius Cohen,	Savannah, Ga.
H. Goodwin, 2d,	Hartford, Ct.	Walker Anderson,	Pensacola, Fl.
P. M. Wetmore,	N. York, N. Y.	G. Dorsey,	N. Orleans, La.
P. Dickinson,	Trenton, N. J.	Wm. R. Vance,	Louisville, Ky.
S. D. Patterson,	Philadelphia, Pa.	James Hall,	Cincinnati, Oh.
Wm. J. Howard,	Pittsburg, Pa.	W. C. Anderson,	St. Louis, Mo.
Jacob Aldrichs,	Wilmington, Del.	John W. Maury,	Washington, D.C.

IV. ARMY LIST.

1. WINFIELD SCOTT, *Major-General*, (commissioned June 25, 1841,) *General-in-Chief*. Head-quarters at New York.

*John E. Wool,	<i>Brigadier-General</i> ,	Commissioned June 25, 1841.
*David E. Twiggs,	"	June 30, 1846.
*Roger Jones,	<i>Adjutant-General</i> .	
†Col. S. Churchill,	<i>Inspector-General of the Army</i> .	
*Thomas S. Jesup,	<i>Quartermaster-General</i> .	
*George Gibson,	<i>Commissary-General</i> .	
†Thomas Lawson,	<i>Surgeon-General</i> .	
*Nathan Towson,	<i>Paymaster-General</i> .	
†Cpl. Joseph G. Totten,	<i>Chief Engineer</i> .	
Col. J. J. Abert,	<i>Chief Topographical Engineer</i> .	
†Col. George Talcott,	<i>Chief of Ordnance</i> .	
Brevet-Major J. F. Lee,	<i>Judge Advocate</i> .	

2. OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, AND ORDNANCE, AND FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS.

<i>Engineers.</i>	<i>Topographical Engineers.</i>
†Col. Joseph G. Totten,	Col. John J. Abert,
†Lieut.-Col. Sylvanus Thayer,	Lieut.-Col. James Kearney,
" R. E. De Russey,	§Major Stephen H. Long,
†Major John L. Smith,	" Hartman Bache,
" William H. Chase,	" James D. Graham,
" Richard Delafield,	‡ " William Turnbull.
" C. A. Ogden.	

* Maj.-Gen. by brevet. † Brig.-Gen. by brevet. ‡ Col. by brevet. § Lieut.-Col. by brevet.

Ordnance Department.

†Col. George Talcott,
 Lieut.-Col. Henry K. Craig,
 §Major Rufus L. Baker,
 § " James W. Ripley,
 " John Symington,
 " William H. Bell.

First Dragoons.

†Col. Richard B. Mason,
 †Lieut.-Col. E. V. Sumner,
 §Major Nathan Boone,
 " Benjamin L. Beall.

Second Dragoons.

†Col. William S. Harney,
 Lieut.-Col. T. T. Fauntleroy,
 §Major Philip St. G. Cooke,
 " Marshall S. Howe.

Mounted Riflemen.

*Col. Persifer F. Smith,
 †Lieut.-Col. W. W. Loring,
 Major W. F. Sanderson,
 " G. B. Crittenden.

First Artillery.

Col. I. B. Crane,
 Lieut.-Col. B. K. Pierce,
 Major L. Whiting,
 † " Thomas Childs.

Second Artillery.

†Col. James Bankhead,
 Lieut.-Col. John Erving,
 †Major John Munroe,
 § " P. H. Galt.

Third Artillery.

Col. William Gates,
 †Lieut.-Col. F. S. Belton,
 §Major John M. Washington,
 " Charles S. Merchant.

Fourth Artillery.

†Col. J. B. Walbach,
 †Lieut.-Col. M. M. Payne,
 †Major John L. Gardner,
 " Giles Porter.

First Infantry.

Col. W. Davenport,
 †Lieut.-Col. H. Wilson,
 Major Edgar S. Hawkins,
 § " Thompson Morris.

Second Infantry.

*Col. Hugh Brady,
 †Lieut.-Col. B. Riley,
 §Major Washington Seawell,
 " Albert S. Miller.

Third Infantry.

Col. J. B. Many,
 †Lieut.-Col. E. A. Hitchcock,
 Major William R. Jouett,
 § " G. A. McCall.

Fourth Infantry.

Col. William Whistler,
 †Lieut.-Col. B. L. E. Bonneville,
 †Major Francis Lee,
 † " George Wright.

Fifth Infantry.

*Col. G. M. Brooke,
 †Lieut.-Col. W. G. Belknap,
 §Major Dixon S. Miles,
 § " J. J. Abercrombie.

Sixth Infantry.

†Col. Newman S. Clarke,
 Lieut.-Col. G. Loomis,
 Major Thomas P. Gwynne,
 " J. J. B. Kingsbury.

Seventh Infantry.

†Col. M. Arbuckle,
 †Lieut.-Col. Joseph Plympton,
 §Major Henry Bainbridge,
 § " George Andrews.

Eighth Infantry.

†Col. John Garland,
 †Lieut.-Col. Thomas Staniford,
 †Major Carlos A. Waite,
 § " P. Morrison.

3. MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

The *Eastern Division*, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Military Departments, comprises the following States:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; and the portion of Florida and Wisconsin east of a line drawn from Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, to Cape Sable, Florida.

The *Western Division*, composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Military Departments, is situated within the following limits:—

The country west of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable (except Oregon and California), embracing the part of Wisconsin west of said line; the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas; the part of Florida west of said line; the Indian country west of the Mississippi River; and the Territory of New Mexico.

The *Pacific Division*, composed of the 10th and 11th Military Departments, comprises the Territories of California and Oregon.

The Head-quarters of the Eastern Division are in the city of New York.

The Head-quarters of the Western Division are at Baton Rouge, La.

The Head-quarters of the Pacific Division are at ———.

4. MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

No. 2. Michigan, Wisconsin (east of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable), Ohio, and Indiana. Head-quarters at Detroit.

No. 3. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

The Head-quarters of Departments No. 1 and 3 are at Troy, New York.

No. 4. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and that part of Florida lying within the Eastern Division. Head-quarters at Fort Monroe.

No. 5. The portion of Florida within the Western Division, the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Head-quarters at New Orleans.

No. 6. Wisconsin (west of the line from Fond du Lac to Cape Sable), Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, above the 37th degree of north latitude. Head-quarters at St. Louis.

No. 7. The country west of the Mississippi, south of the 37th degree of north latitude, north of Louisiana and Texas, and east of Department No. 9. Head-quarters at Fort Smith.

No. 8. That part of Texas lying south and east of a line drawn from a point on the Rio Grande, south of El Paso, at the 32d degree of north lati-

tude, to the junction of the *Ensenada Choctaw* (Choctaw Creek) with the Colorado or Red River, and down said river to Arkansas.

No. 9. New Mexico, and the territory north and west of the aforesaid line from the Rio Grande to and down the Colorado or Red River, formerly claimed as a part of New Mexico.

The Head-quarters of Departments No. 8 and 9 are at ———.

No. 10. The Territory of California.

No. 11. The Territory of Oregon.

5. ARSENALS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
Kennebec, Watertown, Champlain, Watervliet, Rome, Alleghany, Frankford, Pikesville, Washington, Bellona, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon, Detroit,	Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, " " Pennsylvania, " " Maryland, Dist. of Columbia, Virginia, Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, Michigan,	Augusta, Watertown. Vergennes. Watervliet, Rome. Pittsburg, Frankford, Pikesville, Washington, Bellona. St. Louis, Baton Rouge, Mount Vernon, Dearbonville,	1 Lt. R. A. Wainright, Major R. L. Baker, Capt. E. Harding, Bvt. M. G. D. Ramsay, Capt. L. A. B. Walbach, Capt. A. Mordecai, Capt. W. H. Bell, Capt. R. H. K. Whiteley, 1 Lt. A. H. Dearborn, Bvt. Capt. F. D. Callender, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford,	Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance. Ordnance.
North Carolina, Apalachicola, Little Rock,	North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas,	Fayetteville, Chattahoochee, Little Rock.		

6. MILITARY POSTS.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
EASTERN DIVISION.				
<i>Department No. 1.</i>				
Fort Sullivan,	Maine,	Eastport,	Bvt. Lt. Col. M. Burke,	3d artillery.
Fort Preble,	" "	Portland,	Maj. D. Van Ness,	3d artillery.
Fort Constitution,	N. Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	Bt. Maj. R. D. A. Wade,	3d artillery.
Fort Independence,	Massachusetts,	Boston,	Garrison temporarily	withdrawn.
Fort Warren,	" "	" "	" "	" "
Fort Adams, }	Rhode Island,	Newport,	Col. W. Gates,	3d artillery.
Fort Wolcott, }				
Fort Trumbull,	Connecticut,	New London,	Col. F. S. Belton,	3d artillery.
<i>Department No. 2.</i>				
Fort Brady,	Michigan,	Sault Ste. Marie,	Garrison temporarily	withdrawn.
Fort Mackinac,	" "	Mackinac,	Capt. C. H. Larnard,	4th infantry.
Fort Gratiot,	" "	Fort Gratiot,	Bvt. Maj. B. Alvord,	4th infantry.
Detroit Barracks,	" "	Detroit,	Col. W. Whistler,	4th infantry.
<i>Department No. 3.</i>				
Fort Niagara,	New York,	Youngstown,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. R. C. Buchanan,	4th infantry.
Fort Ontario,	" "	Oswego,	Bvt. Col. G. Wright,	4th infantry.
Madison Barracks,	" "	Sacket's Harbour,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. F. Lee,	4th infantry.
Plattsburg Barracks,	" "	Plattsburg,	Capt. G. Morris,	4th infantry.
West Point,	" "	West Point,	Capt. H. Brewerton,	Engineers.
Fort Columbus, }	New York har-	{ New York,	Col. J. B. Crane,	1st artillery.
Fort Hamilton, }				
Fort Lafayette,	bour, N. Y.	{ Fort Hamilton,	Maj. L. Whiting,	1st artillery.
		{ " "	Bvt. Lt.-Col. J. Dimick,	1st artillery.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Regiment and Corps.
Fort Mifflin,	Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. L. B. Webster,	1st artillery.
Carlisle Barracks,	"	Carlisle,	Bvt. Lt.-Col. C. A. May,	Cavalry Depot.
Fort McHenry,	Maryland,	Baltimore,	Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. Childs,	1st artillery.
Fort Washington,	"	Fort Washington,	Bvt. Maj. G. Nauman,	1st artillery.
Department No. 4.				
Fort Monroe,	Virginia,	Old Point Comfort,	Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Bankhead,	2d artillery.
Fort Johnson, }	North Carolina,	Smithville,	Capt. C. S. Merchant,	2d artillery.
Fort Caswell, }	"	Beaufort,	Capt. H. Swartwout,	2d artillery.
Fort Macon, }	Charleston har-	Charleston,	Lt.-Col. J. Erving,	2d artillery.
Fort Moultrie, }	bour, S. C.	Augusta,	Bvt. Maj. A. Lowd,	2d artillery.
Castle Pinckney, }	Georgia,	Savannah,	Capt. J. F. Roland,	2d artillery.
Augusta Arsenal,	"	St. Augustine,	Bvt. Col. J. Munroe,	2d artillery.
Oglethorpe Barracks,	Florida,			
Fort Marion,				
WESTERN DIVISION.				
Department No. 5.				
Key West,	Florida,	Key West,	Garrison temporarily	withdrawn.
Fort Brooke,	"	Tampa Bay,	Bt. Maj. W. W. Morris,	4th artillery.
Fort Pickens, }	"	Pensacola,	Bvt. Col. J. L. Gardiner,	4th artillery.
Fort McRea, }	Alabama,	Mobile,	Garrison temporarily	withdrawn.
Fort Morgan,	Louisiana,	Fort Pike,	Capt. W. F. Bainbridge,	4th artillery.
Fort Pike,	"	New Orleans,	Bvt. Maj. J. H. Miller,	4th artillery.
Fort Wood,	"	"	Not garrisoned.	
Fort Jackson,	"	"	Capt. S. C. Ridgely,	4th artillery.
New Orleans Barracks,	"	"	Bvt. Maj. R. C. Gatlin,	7th infantry.
Baton Rouge Barracks,	Kentucky,	Baton Rouge,	Capt. N. C. Macrae,	Rec'g Depot.
Newport Barracks,		Newport,		
Department No. 6.				
Fort Scott,	Missouri,	Fort Scott,	Bvt. Maj. A. Cady,	1st drag. 6th in.
Fort Leavenworth,	"	Fort Leavenworth,	Bvt. Col. E. V. Sumner,	1st drag., rifles.
				6th infantry.
Fort Kearny,	"		Capt. C. F. Ruff,	Mount'd rifles.
Jefferson Barracks,	"	Jefferson Barracks,	Bvt. Col. J. Plympton,	7th infantry.
Fort Atkinson,	Iowa,	Prairie du Chien,	Bt. Mj. T. L. Alexander,	6th infantry.
Fort Crawford,	Wisconsin,	"	Col. N. S. Clarke,	6th infantry.
Fort Snelling,	Iowa,	Fort Snelling,	Capt. S. Woods,	6th infantry.
Fort Gaines,	"	"	Not yet occupied.	6th infantry.
Department No. 7.				
Fort Towson,	Arkansas Ter.	Fort Towson,	Capt. R. B. Marcy,	5th infantry.
Fort Washita,	"	"	Bvt. Maj. D. Ruggles,	5th infantry.
Fort Smith,	"	Fort Smith,	Capt. C. C. Sibley,	5th infantry.
Fort Gibson,	"	Fort Gibson,	Bvt. Col. D. S. Miles,	5th infantry.
Department No. 8.*				
Fort Polk,	Texas,	Point Isabel,	Capt. F. C. Hunt,	4th artillery.
Fort Brown,	"	"	Bvt. Col. H. Wilson,	1st infantry.
Fort —, Davis's Land'g.	"	"	Bt. Maj. J. H. Lamotte,	4th art., 1st in.
Department No. 9.*				
Fort Marcy,	New Mexico,	Santa Fé,	Bt. Lt.-Col. J. M. Wash- ington,	2d drag. 3d art.
			Not yet occupied.	3d infantry.
Fort —, El Paso,	"	—		
Fort —, Head of the Gila,	"	—	"	2d drag., 3d in
THIRD, OR PACIFIC DIVISION.				
Department No. 10.				
San Francisco,	Upper Califor'a	—		1st dragoons.
Monterey,	"	—	Capt. H. S. Burton,	3d art., 2d in.
Department No. 11.†				1st art., rifles.

* The other posts to be established in this Department are not yet known.

† The posts are not yet established in this Department.

7. TABLE OF PAY, SUBSISTENCE, FORAGE, ETC., OF ARMY OFFICERS.

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.	PAY.	SUBSISTENCE.		FORAGE.		SERVANTS.		Total Monthly Pay.
		20 cents for each Ration.		8 p. mo. for each Horse.		Pay, &c. of a Private.		
	Per Month.	No. of Rations.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	No. of Horses.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	No. of Servants.	Monthly Commu- tation Value.	
Major-General,	\$200.00	15	\$90	3	\$24	4	\$62.00	\$376.00
Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	24.00	1	6	1	8			38.00
Brigadier-General,	104.00	12	72	3	24	3	46.50	246.50
Aid-de-camp, besides pay of Lieutenant,	20.00			1	8			28.50
Adjutant-General, — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Assistant Adj.-General, — Lieut.-Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
“ “ Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
“ “ Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Inspector-General, — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Quartermaster-General, — Brig.-Gen.,	104.00	12	72	3	24	3	46.50	246.50
Assistant Quarterm.-Gen., — Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Deputy Quarterm.-Gen., — Lieut.-Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Quartermaster, — Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Assistant Quartermaster, — Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Commissary-Gen. of Subsistence, — Col.,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Assist. Commissary-Gen., — Lieut.-Col.,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Commissary of Subsistence, — Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
“ “ Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Assistant Comm'y, besides pay of Lieut.,	20.00							20.00
Paymaster-General, \$2,500 per annum,								208.33
Deputy Paymaster-General,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Paymaster,	60.00	4	24	1	8	2	33.00	125.00
Surgeon-General, \$2,500 per annum,								208.33
Surgeons of 10 years' service,	60.00	8	48	1	8	2	33.00	149.00
Surgeons of less than 10 years' service,	60.00	4	24	1	8	2	33.00	125.00
Assistant Surgeons of 10 years' service,	50.00	8	48	1	8	1	16.50	122.50
“ “ of 5 years' service,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
Assist. Surg. of less than 5 years' serv.,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
ENGINEERS, — TOPOG. ENGINEERS, — ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.								
Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Captain,	50.00	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	98.50
First Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
Second Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	1	8	1	16.50	81.83
MOUNTED DRAGOONS AND RIFLEMEN.								
Colonel,	90.00	6	36	3	24	2	33.00	183.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	75.00	5	30	3	24	2	33.00	162.00
Major,	60.00	4	24	3	24	2	33.00	141.00
Captain,	50.00	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	106.50
First Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	89.83
Second Lieutenant,	33.33	4	24	2	16	1	16.50	89.83
Adjutant, besides pay of Lieutenant,	10.00							10.00
ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.								
Colonel,	75.00	6	36	3	24	2	31.00	166.00
Lieutenant-Colonel,	60.00	5	30	3	24	2	31.00	145.00
Major,	50.00	4	24	3	24	2	31.00	129.00
Captain,	40.00	4	24			1	15.50	79.50
First Lieutenant,	30.00	4	24			1	15.50	69.50
Second Lieutenant,	25.00	4	24			1	15.50	64.50
Adj. and Reg. Q'r'm'r, besides pay of Lieut.,	10.00			1	8			18.00

8. MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the United States Militia, from the Army Register for 1849.

States and Territories.	For what year.	General Officers.	General Staff Officers.	Field Officers, &c.	Company Officers.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Privates, &c.	Aggregate.
Maine,	1845	26	95	540	1,659	2,320	42,345	44,665
N. Hampshire,	1848	12	53	318	1,191	1,574	25,218	26,792
Massachusetts,	1848	9	37	69	350	464	102,200	102,664
Vermont,	1843	12	51	224	801	1,038	22,827	23,915
Rhode Island,	1847	6	21	42	9	78	14,068	14,146
Connecticut,	1846	11	38	292	983	1,324	56,395	57,719
New York,	1848	127	361	1,723	3,972	6,183	172,391	178,574
New Jersey,	1829	19	58	435	1,476	1,988	37,183	39,171
Pennsylvania,	1847	55	164	1,245	6,054	7,518	268,552	276,070
Delaware,	1827	4	8	71	364	447	8,782	9,229
Maryland,	1838	22	68	544	1,763	2,397	41,467	46,864
Virginia,	1848	28	62	1,365	5,217	6,672	116,234	122,906
N. Carolina,	1845	28	133	657	3,449	4,267	75,181	79,448
S. Carolina,	1846	19	101	452	2,026	2,598	52,107	54,705
Georgia,	1839	36	98	746	2,212	3,092	54,220	57,312
Alabama,	1847	31	187	564	1,382	2,164	42,168	44,332
Louisiana,	1847	10	55	159	1,168	1,392	42,431	43,823
Mississippi,	1838	15	70	392	348	825	35,259	36,084
Tennessee,	1840	25	79	859	2,644	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky,	1848	43	155	1,136	3,505	4,839	89,456	94,325
Ohio,	1845	91	217	462	1,281	2,051	174,404	176,455
Indiana,	1832	31	110	566	2,154	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois,	1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,234
Missouri,	1844	45	94	790	2,990	3,919	57,081	61,000
Arkansas,	1843	8	29	310	762	1,109	16,023	17,137
Michigan,	1847	26	121	336	2,110	2,593	57,413	60,006
Florida,	1845	3	14	95	508	620	11,502	12,122
Texas,	1847	15	45	248	940	1,248	18,518	19,766
Iowa,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin T.,	1840	1	6	36	126	169	5,054	5,223
D. of Columbia,	1832	1	3	24	68	96	1,153	1,249
Total,		759	2,533	14,699	51,512	69,503	1,761,364	1,914,101

The whole number of commissioned officers in the regular army is 882; that of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, is 9,438. Total, 10,320.

V. NAVY LIST.

1. COMMANDERS OF SQUADRONS.

Foxhall A. Parker,	Commodore,	Home Squadron.
George W. Storer,	"	Coast of Brazil.
T. Ap C. Jones,	"	Pacific Ocean.
C. W. Morgan,	"	Mediterranean.
Francis H. Gregory,	"	Coast of Africa.
P. F. Voorhees,	"	East Indies.

2. COMMANDERS OF NAVY YARDS.

Daniel Turner,	Portsmouth.	Chas. S. McCauley,	Washington.
John Downes,	Boston.	John D. Sloat,	Norfolk.
Isaac McKeever,	New York.	John Thos. Newton,	Pensacola.
Charles Stewart,	Philadelphia.	William F. Shields,	Memphis.

3. NAVAL ASYLUM.

Jacob Jones,	Governor,	Philadelphia,
--------------	-----------	---------------

4. NAVAL SCHOOL.

George P. Upshur,	Superintendent,	Annapolis, Md.
-------------------	-----------------	----------------

5. OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Captains. — 68.

James Barron.	Daniel Turner.	Charles S. McCauley.	John Gwinn.
Charles Stewart.	David Connor.	T. M. Newell.	Thomas W. Wyman.
Jacob Jones.	John D. Sloat.	E. A. F. Lavellette.	Andrew Fitzhugh.
Charles Morris.	Matthew C. Perry.	T. T. Webb.	W. K. Latimer.
L. Warrington.	C. W. Skinner.	John Percival.	Hiram Paulding.
John Downes.	John T. Newton.	John H. Aulick.	Uriah P. Levy.
Stephen Cassin.	Joseph Smith.	W. V. Taylor.	Charles Boardman.
A. S. Wadsworth.	L. Rousseau.	Bladen Dulany.	French Forrest.
George C. Read.	George W. Storer.	S. H. Stringham.	William Jamesson.
H. E. Ballard.	F. H. Gregory.	Isaac Mayo.	Charles Gauntt.
Jesse Wilkinson.	Philip F. Voorhees.	William Mervine.	William Ramsey.
T. Ap C. Jones.	Benjamin Cooper.	Thomas Crabbe.	Henry Henry.
W. B. Shubrick.	David Geisinger.	Thomas Paine.	Samuel W. Downing.
Charles W. Morgan.	R. F. Stockton.	James Armstrong.	Henry W. Ogden.
L. Kearny.	Isaac McKeever.	Joseph Smoot.	Thomas A. Conover.
Foxhall A. Parker.	J. P. Zantlinger.	Samuel L. Breese.	John C. Long.
E. R. McCall.	William D. Salter.	Benjamin Page.	John H. Graham.

Commanders. — 97.

James M. McIntosh.	James B. Cooper.	Robert Ritchie.	Thomas J. Manning.
Josiah Tattnall.	Ed. W. Carpenter.	William W. McKean.	William Pearson.
Hugh N. Page.	John L. Saunders.	Franklin Buchanan.	William L. Howard.
William Inman.	Joseph B. Hull.	Samuel Mercer.	Thomas J. Leib.
Stephen Champlin.	John Stone Paine.	Charles Lowndes.	Thomas O. Selfridge.
Joel Abbot.	Joseph Moorhead.	L. M. Goldsborough.	Henry Eagle.
Lewis E. Simonds.	Thomas Petigru.	George N. Hollins.	Andrew K. Long.
John M. Dale.	John S. Chauncey.	Duncan N. Ingraham.	G. J. Van Brunt.
Harrison H. Cocke.	John Kelly.	John Marston.	William M. Glendy.
William J. McCluney.	Edmund Byrne.	Henry Bruce.	George P. Upshur.
John B. Montgomery.	William H. Gardner.	Henry A. Adams.	George S. Blake.
Horace B. Sawyer.	David G. Farragut.	James D. Knight.	Z. F. Johnston.
Cornelius K. Stribling.	Richard S. Pinckney.	Joseph Mattison.	William Green.
Joshua R. Sands.	Stephen B. Wilson.	William S. Walker.	Samuel Barron.
John J. Young.	Edward C. Rutledge.	George F. Pearson.	Timothy G. Benham.
Charles H. Bell.	T. Aloysius Dornin.	James T. Gerry.	Alex. G. Gordon.
Abraham Bigelow.	Rob. B. Cunningham.	John S. Nicholas.	A. G. Slaughter.
Frederick Varnum.	James Glynn.	Samuel F. Du Pont.	Oscar Bullus.
Joseph R. Jarvis.	Joseph Myers.	William L. Hudson.	Charles H. Jackson.
Sam'l W. Le Compt.	Thomas K. Gedney.	George A. Magruder.	Andrew A. Harwood.
Charles T. Platt.	John Bubler.	John Pope.	Theodorus Bailey.
Wm. M. Armstrong.	Victor M. Randolph.	Levin M. Powell.	Hugh G. Purviance.
William F. Shields.	Frederic Engle.	Charles Wilkes.	George Adams.
G. J. Fendergrast.	John Rudd.	Elisha Peck.	Cadwalader Ringgold.
William C. Nicholson.			

6. PAY OF THE NAVY, *per annum*.

	Pay.		Pay.
CAPTAINS, 68 senior, in service,	\$ 4,500	SURGEONS, 20 years and upwards,	
“ “ on leave,	3,500	“ at navy yards, &c.,	\$ 2,250
Captains of Squadrons,	4,000	“ in sea service,	2,400
Other Captains on duty,	3,500	“ of the fleet,	2,700
“ on leave,	2,500	PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 37.	
COMMANDERS, 97, in sea service,	2,500	ASSISTANT SURGEONS, 43, waiting	
“ at navy yards, or on		orders,	650
other duty,	2,100	“ after passing, &c.,	850
“ on leave, &c.,	1,800	“ at sea,	950
LIEUTENANTS, 327, commanding,	1,800	“ “ after passing,	1,200
“ on other duty,	1,500	“ at navy yards,	950
“ waiting orders,	1,200	“ “ after passing,	1,150
SURGEONS, 69, 1st 5 years in com.,	1,000	PURSEERS, 64, from	\$1,500 to 3,500
“ in navy yards, &c.,	1,250	CHAPLAINS, 24, in sea service,	1,200
“ in sea service,	1,333	“ on leave, &c.,	800
“ of the fleet,	1,500	PROFESSORS of Mathematics, 12,	1,200
“ 2d 5 years, on leave,	1,200	PASSED MIDSHIPMEN, 255, on duty,	750
“ at navy yards, &c.,	1,500	“ “ waiting orders,	600
“ in sea service,	1,600	MIDSHIPMEN, 183, in sea service,	400
“ of the fleet,	1,800	“ on other duty,	350
“ 3d 5 years, on leave,	1,400	“ on leave, &c.,	300
“ at navy yards, &c.,	1,750	MASTERS, 21, of ship of the line at sea,	1,100
“ in sea service,	1,866	“ on other duty,	1,000
“ of the fleet,	2,100	“ on leave, &c.,	750
“ 4th 5 years, on leave,	1,600	TEACHERS, 2,	480
“ at navy yards, &c.,	2,000	BOATSWAINS, 39	} of a ship of the line, } 800 and at certain yards, } on other duty, } 700 on leave, 1st 10 years, } 500 “ 2d 10 years, } 600
“ in sea service,	2,133	GUNNERS, 45	
“ of the fleet,	2,400	CARPENTERS, 43	
“ 20 years and upwards,		SAILMAKERS, 35	
“ on leave,	1,800		

NOTE. One ration per day only is allowed to each officer when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of the 3d of March, 1835, regulating the pay of the navy. *Teachers* receive two rations per day, at 20 cents each. For the pay of Engineers, &c., see *post*, p. 140, Law No. 34.

7. VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. — *August, 1849.*

[The names of officers marked thus (*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (!), *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.]

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Ships of the Line.</i> 11.			
Guns.			
Pennsylvania, 120	Philadelphia, 1837	*Hugh N. Page,	Rec'g ship, Norfolk.
Franklin, 74	“ 1815	*Joel Abbot,	“ Boston.
Columbus, 74	Washington, 1819	“	Norfolk.
Ohio, 74	New York, 1820	C. K. Stribling,	Pacific Ocean.
North Carolina, 74	Philadelphia, 1820	*Joshua R. Sands,	Rec'g ship, N. York.
Delaware, 74	Georgetown, Va., 1820	“	Norfolk.
Alabama, 74	“	“	On stocks, Ports'th.
Vermont, 74	Boston, 1848	“	Boston.
Virginia, 74	“	“	On stocks, Boston.
New York, 74	“	“	“ Norfolk.
New Orleans, 74	“	“	“ Sac. Har.
Independence, <i>Razee</i> , 54	Boston, 1814	Thomas A. Conover,	Mediterranean,

Name and Rate.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
<i>Frigates, 1st Class.</i> 12.			
United States, (guns) 44	Philadelphia, 1797	.	Norfolk.
Constitution, 44	Boston, 1797	John Gwin, .	Mediterranean.
Potomac, 44	Washington, 1821	.	Norfolk.
Brandywine, 44	" 1825	Charles Boarman, .	Coast of Brazil.
Columbia, 44	" 1836	.	Norfolk.
Congress, 44	Portsmouth, 1841	.	"
Cumberland, 44	Boston, 1842	W. K. Latimer, .	Mediterranean.
Savannah, 44	New York, 1842	.	Pacific Ocean.
Raritan, 44	Philadelphia, 1843	Benjamin Page, .	Home Squadron.
Santee, 44	" .	.	On stocks, Ports'th.
Sabine, 44	" .	.	" N. York.
St. Lawrence, 44	Norfolk, 1847	Hiram Paulding, .	Baltic Sea.
<i>Frigates, 2d Class.</i> 2.			
Constellation, 36	Baltimore, 1797	.	Norfolk.
Macedonian, 36	Capt'd 1812, reb't 1836	.	New York.
<i>Sloops of War.</i> 22.			
Saratoga, 20	Portsmouth, 1842	*W. C. Nicholson, .	Home Squadron.
John Adams, 20	Charleston, S.C., § 1799	*L. M. Powell, .	Coast of Africa.
Vincennes, 20	New York, 1826	.	New York.
Warren, 20	Boston, 1826	*A. K. Long, .	Pacific Ocean.
Falmouth, 20	" 1827	Thomas Petigru, .	"
Fairfield, 20	New York, 1828	.	Norfolk.
Vandalia, 20	Philadelphia, 1828	*Wm. H. Gardner, .	Pacific Ocean.
St. Louis, 20	Washington, 1828	*H. H. Cocke, .	Coast of Brazil.
Cyane, 20	Boston, 1837	.	Norfolk.
Levant, 20	New York, 1837	.	"
Portsmouth, 20	Portsmouth, 1843	*Elisha Peck, .	Coast of Africa.
Plymouth, 20	Boston, 1843	*Thomas R. Gedney, .	East Indies.
St. Mary's, 20	Washington, 1844	*Zach. F. Johnston, .	Pacific Ocean.
Jamestown, 20	Norfolk, 1844	*S. Mercer, .	Mediterranean.
Albany, 20	New York, 1846	*Victor M. Randolph, .	Home Squadron.
Germantown, 20	Philadelphia, 1846	*Charles Lowndes, .	.
Ontario, 18	Baltimore, 1813	*William M. Gledy, .	Rec'g ship, Baltimore.
Decatur, 16	New York, 1839	*Edmund Byrne, .	Coast of Africa, order'd
Preble, 16	Portsmouth, 1839	*James Glynn, .	East Indies. (home.)
Yorktown, 16	Norfolk, 1839	*John Marston, .	Coast of Africa.
Marion, 16	Boston, 1839	.	Boston.
Dale, 16	Philadelphia, 1839	.	New York.
<i>Brigs.</i> 4.			
Dolphin, 10	New York, 1836	†Wm. S. Ogden, .	East Indies.
Porpoise, 10	Boston, 1836	*A. G. Gordon, .	Coast of Africa.
Bainbridge, 10	" 1842	*A. G. Slaughter, .	.
Perry, 10	Norfolk, 1843	.	Norfolk.
<i>Schooners.</i> 5.			
Flirt, 2	Transf'd from W. D.	†Ebenezer Farrand, .	Home Squadron.
Wave, 1	" "	.	Coast Survey.
Phenix, 2	" "	.	"
Petrel, 1	Purchased, 1846	.	"
Taney, 1	Transf'd from T. D.	†Charles G. Hunter, .	Mediterranean.
<i>Steamers.</i> 14.			
Mississippi, 110	Philadelphia, 1841	John C. Long, .	Mediterranean.
Susquehannah, .	" .	.	On stocks, Philadel'a.
Powhatan, .	" .	.	" Norfolk.
Saranac, .	Portsmouth, 1848	.	Portsmouth.
San Jacinto, .	" .	.	On stocks, New York.
Fulton, 4	New York, 1837	.	New York.
Union, 4	Norfolk, 1842	.	Washington.
Princeton, 9	Philadelphia, 1843	.	Boston.
Michigan, 1	Erie, Pa., 1844	*James M. M'Intosh, .	Lakes.
Alleghany, 2	Pittsburg, Pa., 1846	†W. W. Hunter, .	Mediterranean.
Vixen, 3	Purchased, 1846	†James H. Ward, .	Home Squadron.
General Taylor, .	Transf'd from W. D.	.	Pensacola.
Water Witch, 1	Washington, 1846	†G. M. Totten, .	Home Squadron.
Engineer, .	Purchased, 1846	.	Norfolk.
<i>Store Ships & Brigs.</i> 6.			
Relief, 6	Philadelphia, 1836	.	Norfolk.
Erie, 4	Baltimore, 1813	†William D. Porter, .	Mediterranean.
Lexington, 6	New York, 1825	.	Norfolk.
Southampton, 4	Norfolk, 1845	†E. L. Handy, .	Pacific Ocean.
Supply, 4	Purchased, 1846	.	Norfolk.
Fredonia, 4	" 1846	†F. A. Neville, .	Pacific Ocean.

† Paixhan.

§ Rebuilt in 1820.

FORCE OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH NAVIES.

From the Navy List and Journal de Marine.

The English have *in commission* 12 line-of-battle ships, with 1072 guns; 9 frigates, with 282 guns; 13 corvettes, with 293 guns; and 27 brigs, with 300 guns, — in all, 61 vessels and 2,047 guns. Their *steam navy* consists of 26 ships of above 220 horse-power; 43 from 200 horse-power downwards; 29 screw steamers, — in all, 78 steam-vessels of 16,626 horse-power. Their *reserved force* is composed of 25 line-of-battle ships, of which 5 are ready for commission; of 11 frigates and sloops in an advanced state, and 10 screw vessels and 33 paddle vessels either ready or nearly so, of 12,678 horse-power.

The French have *in commission* 10 line-of-battle ships of 1,006 guns; 7 frigates, of 338; 17 corvettes, of 436; and 21 brigs, of 318, — in all, 65 vessels of 2,100 guns. Their *steam navy* consists of 22 steamers of above 220 horse-power; of 36 from 200 horse-power downwards, and of 3 screw steamers of 540, — in all, 64 vessels of 12,870 horse-power. Their *reserved force* is composed of 25 line-of-battle ships and small vessels; of 10 steam-frigates now ready, and of 6 corvettes and 6 small vessels nearly ready, — of which the horse-power is not stated.

VI. THE MARINE CORPS.

THE marine corps has the organization of a brigade. The pay and allowances of the officers of the marine corps are the same as those of officers of the same grades in the infantry of the army, except the adjutant and inspector, who have the same pay and allowances as the paymaster of the marines. The marine corps is subject to the laws and regulations of the navy, except when detached for service with the army by the order of the President of the United States. The head-quarters of the corps are at Washington.*

Staff of the Marine Corps.

†Col. Archibald Henderson.
Lieut.-Col. Samuel Miller.
Major John Harris.
Major Thomas A. Linton.
Major James Edelin.

Major William Dulany.
‡Parke G. Howle, *Adj. and Ins.*
‡G. W. Walker, *Paymaster.*
‡A. A. Nicholson, *Quartermaster.*
§G.F. Lindsay, *Assist. Quartermaster.*

VII. THE JUDICIARY.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

MAINE, *Portland*, 23d April and 23d September.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, . *Portsmouth*, 8th May; — *Exeter*, 8th October.
VERMONT, *Windsor*, 21st May; — *Rutland*, 3d October.
MASSACHUSETTS, . *Boston*, 15th May and 15th October.
RHODE ISLAND, . *Newport*, 15th June; — *Providence*, 15th November.
CONNECTICUT, . . *New Haven*, 4th Tuesday in April; — *Hartford*, 3d Tuesday in September.
N. YORK, S. Dist., . *New York*, last Monday in February, 1st Monday in April, and 3d Monday in October.

* Those officers who were dropped from the roster of the corps on the 18th of August, 1848, under the act of March, 2d, 1847, have been restored to their former rank and pay by the act of March 3d, 1849.

† Brigadier-General by brevet. ‡ With the rank of Major. § With the rank of Captain.

N. YORK, N. Dist.,	<i>Albany</i> , 3d Tuesday in October and 3d Tuesday in May;— <i>Canandaigua</i> , Tuesday next after 3d Monday in June.
NEW JERSEY, . .	<i>Trenton</i> , 4th Tuesday in March and September.
PENN., E. Dist., .	<i>Philadelphia</i> , 11th April and 11th October.
PENN., W. Dist., .	<i>Pittsburg</i> , 3d Monday in May and November;— <i>Williamsport</i> , 3d Monday in June and September.
DELAWARE, . . .	<i>Newcastle</i> , Tuesday following 4th Monday in May;— <i>Dover</i> , Tuesday following 3d Monday in October.
MARYLAND, . . .	<i>Baltimore</i> , 1st Monday in April and November.
VIRGINIA, E. Dist.,	<i>Richmond</i> , 1st Monday in May and 4th Monday in November.
VIRGINIA, W. Dis.,	<i>Lewisburg</i> , 1st Monday in August.
NORTH CAROLINA, .	<i>Raleigh</i> , 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November.
SOUTH CAROLINA, .	<i>Charleston</i> , Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in March;— <i>Columbia</i> , 4th Monday in November.
GEORGIA, N. Dist.,	<i>Marietta</i> ,* 2d Monday in March and September.
GEORGIA, S. Dist., .	<i>Savannah</i> , 2d Monday in April;— <i>Milledgeville</i> , Thursday after 1st Monday in November.
ALABAMA, . . .	<i>Mobile</i> , 2d Monday in April, and 4th Monday in December.
MISSISSIPPI, . . .	<i>Jackson</i> , 1st Monday in May and November.
LOUISIANA, . . .	<i>New Orleans</i> , 4th Monday in April and 3d Monday in December.
TEXAS, . . .	<i>Galveston</i> , 1st Monday in February.
TENNESSEE, . . .	<i>Nashville</i> , 1st Monday in March and September;— <i>Knoxville</i> , 3d Monday in April and October;— <i>Jackson</i> , 2d Monday in October and April.
KENTUCKY, . . .	<i>Frankfort</i> , 3d Monday in May and October.
OHIO, . . .	<i>Columbus</i> , 3d Monday in July and 2d Monday in November.
MICHIGAN, . . .	<i>Detroit</i> , 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in October.
INDIANA, . . .	<i>Indianapolis</i> , 3d Monday in May and 1st Monday in December.
ILLINOIS, . . .	<i>Springfield</i> , 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November;— <i>Chicago</i> , 1st Monday in July.
MISSOURI, . . .	<i>St. Louis</i> , 1st Monday in April.
ARKANSAS, . . .	<i>Little Rock</i> , 2d Monday in April.
DIST. COLUMBIA, .	<i>Washington</i> , 4th Monday in March and 3d Monday in October.

* This court is held by the District Judge, with special authority to exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a Judge of the Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.		Appointed.	Salary.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1836,	\$ 5,000
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1829,	4,500
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.,	"	1835,	4,500
John Catron,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	1837,	4,500
John McKinley,	Louisville, Ky.,	"	1837,	4,500
Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond, Va.,	"	1841,	4,500
Samuel Nelson,	Cooperstown, N. Y.,	"	1845,	4,500
Levi Woodbury,	Portsmouth, N. H.,	"	1845,	4,500
Robert C. Grier,	Pittsburg, Pa.,	"	1846,	4,500
Nathan Clifford,	Washington, D. C.,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1846,	4,000
Benj. C. Howard,	Baltimore, Md.,	<i>Reporter,</i>	1843,	1,300
William T. Carroll,	Washington, D. C.,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees, &c.

The Supreme Court is held in the city of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the 1st Monday of December.

* DISTRICT COURTS:—JUDGES, ATTORNEYS,

Districts.	Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
1 Maine,	Ashur Ware,	Portland,	Thomas A. Deblois,	Portland,
2 N. Hampshire,	Matthew Harvey,	Hopkinton,	Wm. W. Stickney,	Exeter,
3 Vermont,	Samuel Prentiss,	Montpelier,	Abel Underwood,	Newbury,
4 Massachusetts,	Peleg Sprague,	Boston,	George Lunt,	Boston,
5 Rhode Island,	John Pitman,	Providence,	James M. Clarke,	Providence,
6 Connecticut,	Andrew T. Judson,	Canterbury,	Thomas C. Perkins,	Hartford,
7 N. Y. { N. Dist.	Alfred Conkling,	Auburn,	James R. Lawrence,	Syracuse,
8 { S. Dist.	Samuel R. Betts,	New York,	J. Prescott Hall,	New York,
9 New Jersey,	Philemon Dickerson,	Paterson,	William Halsted,	Trenton,
10 Pa. { E. Dist.	John K. Kane,	Philadelphia,	John W. Ashmead,	Philadelphia,
11 { W. Dist.	Thomas Irwin,	Pittsburg,	J. B. Sweitzer,	Pittsburg,
12 Delaware,	Willard Hall,	Wilmington,	P. S. Johnson,	Wilmington,
13 Maryland,	Upton S. Heath,	Baltimore,	Wm. L. Marshall,	Baltimore,
14 Va. { E. Dist.	Jas. D. Hallyburton,	N. Kent C.H.	Robert C. Nicholas,	Richmond,
15 { W. Dist.	J. W. Brockenbrough,	Lexington,	Benj. H. Smith,	Lewisburg,
16 North Carolina,	Henry Potter,	Raleigh,	Hiram W. Husted,	Raleigh,
17 South Carolina,	Robert B. Gilchrist,	Charleston,	Edward McCrady,	Charleston,
18 Geo. { N. Dist.	{ John C. Nicoll,	Savannah,	Henry Williams,	Savannah,
19 { S. Dist.				
20 Fa. { N. Dist.	Isaac H. Bronson,	St. August'e,	Geo. W. Call, Jr.,	Madison,
21 { S. Dist.	William H. Marvin,	Key West,	Wm. R. Hackley,	Key West,
22 { N. Dist.	{ John Gayle,	Mobile,	{ Jeff. F. Jackson,	Montgomery,
23 Ala. { M. Dist.			{ Peter Hamilton,	Mobile,
24 { S. Dist.			{ W. L. Ligon,	Aberdeen,
25 Miss. { N. Dist.	Samuel J. Gholson,	Athens,	{ Rich. M. Gains,	Natchez,
26 { S. Dist.			{ Logan Hunton,	New Orleans,
27 La. { E. Dist.	Theo. H. McCaleb,	N. Orleans,	Lawrence P. Crane,	Shreveport,
28 { W. Dist.	Henry Boyce,	Alexandria,	Robert Hughes,	Galveston,
29 Texas,	John C. Watrous,	Galveston,	Charles N. Gibbs,	Jackson,
30 { W. Dist.			{ Thomas D. Mosely,	Nashville,
31 Tenn. { M. Dist.	{ M. W. Brown,	Nashville,	{ Samuel R. Rogers,	Knoxville,
32 { E. Dist.			{ P. S. Loughborough,	Louisville,
33 Kentucky,	Thomas B. Monroe,	Frankfort,	Samson Mason,	Springfield,
34 Ohio,	H. H. Leavitt,	Steubenville,	Lucien Barbour,	Indianapolis,
35 Indiana,	E. M. Huntington,	Cannelton,	Archibald Williams,	Quincy,
36 Illinois,	Nathaniel Pope,	Kaskaskia,	John D. Cooke,	Frederictown,
37 Missouri,	Robert W. Wells,	Jeff'son City,	John Norvell,	Detroit,
38 Michigan,	Ross Wilkins,	Detroit,	Absalom Fowler,	Little Rock,
39 Arkansas,	Benjamin Johnson,	Little Rock,		
40 { N. Dist.				
41 Iowa { M. Dist.	{ John S. Dyer,	Dubuque,	Stephen Whicher,	Muscatine,
42 { S. Dist.				
43 Wisconsin,	Andrew G. Miller,	Milwaukee,	George W. Lakin,	Platteville,

* Corrected at the Department of the Interior, August 10, 1849.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the following nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State within the Circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the Circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court sits.

Presiding Judge.

1st Circuit,	Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass., and R. I.,	Mr. Justice Woodbury.
2d "	Vermont, Connecticut, and New York,	Mr. Justice Nelson.
3d "	New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Mr. Justice Grier.
4th "	Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia,	Mr. Ch. Justice Taney.
5th "	Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky,	Mr. Justice McKinley.
6th "	N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia,	Mr. Justice Wayne.
7th "	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan,	Mr. Justice McLean.
8th "	Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri,	Mr. Justice Catron.
9th "	Mississippi and Arkansas,	Mr. Justice Daniel.

The States of Florida, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin have not yet been attached to any Circuit, but the District Courts have the power of Circuit Courts. There is a local Circuit Court held in the District of Columbia, by three judges specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

	Marshals.	Residence.	Pay.	Clerks.	Residence.	Pay.
1	William Paine,	Bangor,	\$200†	George F. Emery,	Portland,	Fees.
2	Samuel Garfield,	Langdon,	200†	Albert R. Hatch,	Portsmouth,	"
3	John Pettes,	Windsor,	200†	Edw. H. Prentiss,	Montpelier,	"
4	Charles Devens, Jr.,	Boston,	1	Seth E. Sprague,	Boston,	"
5	George W. Jackson,	Providence,	200†	John T. Pitman,	Providence,	"
6	Alison A. Pettengill,	Bridgeport,	200†	John J. Cleveland,	New Haven,	"
7	Palmer V. Kellogg,	Utica,	200†	Aurelian Conkling,	Auburn,	"
8	Henry F. Talmadge,	New York,	1	James W. Metcalf,	New York,	"
9	Robert S. Kennedy,	Stewartsville,	200†	Edw. N. Dickerson,	Paterson,	"
10	Anthony E. Roberts,	Lancaster,	1	Thomas L. Kane,	Philadelphia,	"
11	Alexander Irvine,	Clearfield,	200†	R. Biddle Roberts,	Pittsburg,	"
12	Samuel Barr,	Wilmington,	200†	W. A. Mendenhall,	Wilmington,	"
13	Thomas H. Kent,	Baltimore,	1	Thomas Spicer,	Baltimore,	"
14	Thomas S. Hall,	Warrenton,	200†	A. A. Cowdery,	Norfolk,	"
15	James Points,	Staunton,	200†	Erasmus Stribling,	Staunton,	"
16	George Little,	Raleigh,	200†	John M. Jones,	Edenton,	"
17	Thomas D. Condy,	Charleston,	1	W. Y. Gray,	Charleston,	"
18	{ William M. Brown,	Buena Vista,	1	George Glenn,	Savannah,	"
19				W. H. Hunt,	Marietta,	"
				R. B. Hilton,	Tallahassee,	"
				C. N. Jordan,	Pensacola,	"
20	John T. Myrick,	Mariana,	200†	Joseph S. May,	Apalachicola,	"
				R. B. Smith,	Tallahassee,	"
21	Walter C. Maloney,	Key West,	200†	T. A. Pinkney,	Key West,	"
22	Benjamin Patteson,	Huntsville,	200†	A. A. Gooch,	Tuscaloosa,	"
23						
24	Charles Bingham,	Mobile,	200†	John Pitts,	Mobile,	"
25	William McQuiston,	Aberdeen,	200†	G. M. Ragsdale,	Pontotoc,	"
26	Thomas Fletcher,	Jackson,	200†	W. H. Brown,	Jackson,	"
27	William S. Scott,	New Orleans,	200†	N. R. Jennings,	New Orleans,	"
28	Frederic G. Smith,	St. Josephs,	200†			
29	Joseph Bates,	Galveston,	200†	Thomas Bates,	Galveston,	"
30	Andrew Guthrie,	Jackson,	200†	James L. Talbott,	Jackson,	"
31	Jesse B. Clements,	Fayetteville,	200†	Jacob McGavock,	Nashville,	"
32	Daniel M'Callum,	Knoxville,	200†	Jas. W. Campbell,	Knoxville,	"
33	John Lane,	Shelbyville,	200†	John H. Hanna,	Frankfort,	"
34	Goshom A. Jones,	Mt. Vernon,	200†	William Miner,	Columbus,	"
35	Solomon Meredith,	Cambridge City,	200†	Horace Bassett,	Indianapolis,	"
36	Benjamin Bond,	Carlyle,	200†	William Pope,	Springfield,	"
37	John W. Twichell,	St. Louis,	200†	Jason Harrison,	Jefferson City,	"
38	Charles H. Knox,	Detroit,	200†	John Winder,	Detroit,	"
39	Luther Chase,	Little Rock,	200†	William Field,	Little Rock,	"
40						
41	{ Stephen B. Shelladay,	Oscaloesa,	200†	T. S. Parvin,	Muscatine,	"
42						
43	Champ. J. Hutchinson,	Southport,	200†	George S. West,	Milwaukee,	"

† And Fees.

1 Fees, &c.

PLACES AND TIMES OF HOLDING THE DISTRICT COURTS.

- MAINE**, *Wiscasset*, 1st Tuesday in September; — *Portland*, 1st Tuesday in February and December; — *Bangor*, 4th Tuesday in June.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**, . *Portsmouth*, 3d Tuesday in March and September; — *Exeter*, 3d Tuesday in June and December.
- VERMONT**, *Rutland*, 6th of October; — *Windsor*, 24th of May.
- MASSACHUSETTS**, . *Boston*, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December.
- RHODE ISLAND**, . . *Newport*, 2d Tuesday in May and 3d in October; — *Providence*, 1st Tuesday in August and February.
- CONNECTICUT**, . . *New Haven*, 4th Tuesday in February and August; — *Hartford*, 4th Tuesday in May and November.
- NEW YORK, S. Dist.**, *New York*, 1st Tuesday in each month.
- NEW YORK, N. Dist.**, *Albany*, 3d Tuesday in January; — *Utica*, 2d Tuesday in July; — *Rochester*, 3d Tuesday in May; — *Auburn*, 3d Tuesday in August; — *Buffalo*, 2d Tuesday in November; — one term annually in the county of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, at such time and place as the Judge may direct.
- NEW JERSEY**, . . *Trenton*, 3d Tuesday in January, April, June, and September.
- PENNSYLVANIA, E. Dist.**, *Philadelphia*, 3d Monday in February, May, August, and November.
- PENNSYLVANIA, W. Dist.**, *Pittsburg*, 1st Monday in May and October; — *Williamsport*, 1st Monday in October.
- DELAWARE**, . . . *Newcastle*, 3d Tuesday in June and 2d Tuesday in December; — *Dover*, Tuesday next following the 3d Monday of March, and the Tuesday next following the 4th Monday of September.
- MARYLAND**, . . . *Baltimore*, 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and November.
- DIST. OF COLUMBIA**, *Washington*, 1st Monday in June and December.
- VIRGINIA, E. Dist.**, *Richmond*, 12th of May and 12th of November; — *Norfolk*, 30th of May and 1st of November.
- VIRGINIA, W. Dist.**, *Staunton*, 1st of May and 1st of October; — *Wytheville*, Wednesday after 3d Monday in April and September; — *Charleston*, Wednesday after 2d Monday in April and September; — *Clarksburg*, last Monday in March and August; — *Wheeling*, Wednesday after 1st Monday in April and September.
- NORTH CAROLINA**, . *Edenton*, 3d Monday in April and October; — *Newbern*, 4th Monday in April and October; — *Wilmington*, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in April and October.

- SOUTH CAROLINA, .** *Charleston*, 3d Monday in March and September, 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in December; — *Lawrens Court-House*, the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.
- GEORGIA, N. Dist.,** *Marietta*, 2d Monday in March and September.
- GEORGIA, S. Dist.,** *Savannah*, 2d Tuesday in February, May, August, and November.
- FLORIDA, N. Dist., .** *Tallahassee*, 1st Monday in January; — *Apalachicola*, 1st Monday in February; — *Pensacola*, 1st Monday in March; — *St. Augustine*, 1st Monday in April.
- FLORIDA, S. Dist., .** *Key West*, 1st Monday in May and November.
- ALABAMA, N. Dist.,** *Huntsville*, 3d Monday in May and 4th Monday in November.
- ALABAMA, Mid. Dist.,** *Montgomery*, 4th Monday in May and 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in November.
- ALABAMA, S. Dist.,** *Mobile*, 1st Monday in May and 2d Monday in December.
- MISSISSIPPI, N. Dist.,** *Pontotoc*, 1st Monday in June and December.
- MISSISSIPPI, S. Dist.,** *Jackson*, 4th Monday in January and June.
- LOUISIANA, E. Dist.,** *New Orleans*, 2d Monday in December and 1st Monday in January.
- LOUISIANA, W. Dist.,** *Opelousas*, 1st Monday in August; — *Alexandria*, 1st Monday in September; — *Shreveport*, 1st Monday in October; — *Monroe*, 1st Monday in November.
- TEXAS,** *Galveston*, 1st Monday in February.
- TENNESSEE, E. Dist.,** *Knoxville*, 3d Monday in April and October.
- TENNESSEE, W. Dist.,** *Nashville*, 4th Monday in May and November; — *Jackson*, 2d Monday in October and April.
- KENTUCKY, . . .** *Frankfort*, 3d Monday in May and October.
- OHIO,** *Columbus*, 3d Monday in July and 2d Monday in November.
- MICHIGAN, . . .** *Detroit*, 3d Monday in June and 2d Monday in October.
- INDIANA,** *Indianapolis*, 3d Monday in May and 1st Monday in December.
- ILLINOIS,** *Springfield*, 1st Monday in June and last Monday in November; — *Chicago*, 1st Monday in July.
- MISSOURI,** *Jefferson City*, 1st Monday in March and September.
- ARKANSAS, . . .** *Little Rock*, 1st Monday in April and November.
- IOWA, N. Dist., . .** *Dubuque*, 1st Monday in January.
- IOWA, Mid. Dist., .** *Iowa City*, 1st Monday in October.
- IOWA, S. Dist., . .** *Burlington*, 1st Monday in June.
- WISCONSIN,** *Milwaukee*, 1st Monday in January; *Madison*, 1st Monday in July.

VIII. INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—

AUGUST 13TH, 1849.

THE pay of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, as salary, besides \$9,000 for outfit. The pay of *Chargés d'Affaires* is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministers Resident, \$6,000.

The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, Germany, and Chili; and by *Chargés d'Affaires* at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is much connected by commercial intercourse.

1. MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Corrected in the Department of State, August 13th, 1849.]

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary in 1849.

	Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
Abbott Lawrence,	Mass. 1849	Great Britain,	London.
Wm. C. Rives,	Va. 1849	France,	Paris.
David Tod,	Ohio, 1847	Brazil,	Rio Janeiro.
Edward A. Hannegan,	Ind. 1849	Prussia,	Berlin.
Daniel M. Barringer,	N. C. 1849	Spain,	Madrid.
Arthur P. Bagby,	Ala. 1848	Russia,	St. Petersburg.
Robert P. Letcher,	Ky. 1849	Mexico,	Mexico.
Andrew J. Donelson,	Tenn. 1849	Germany,	Frankfort.
Bailie Peyton,	La. 1849	Chili,	Santiago.

Commissioners.

	Appointed.	Foreign States.	Salary.
John W. Davis,	Ind. 1848	China,	\$5,000*
Charles Eames,	N. Y. 1849	{ Sandwich Isl., } { Honolulu. }	3,000

Secretaries of Legation.

J. C. B. Davis,	Great Britain.	Gales Seaton,	Germany.
Henry S. Sanford,	France.	Horatio J. Perry,	Spain.
Colin M. Ingersoll,	Russia.	Thomas J. Morgan,	Brazil.
Theodore S. Fay,	Prussia.	Peter Parker (and Chinese	
Ben. Rowan Hardin,	Mexico.	Interpreter), China.	Salary, \$2,500

Minister Resident.

	Appointed.	Foreign State.	Capital.
George P. Marsh,	Vt. 1849	Turkey.	Constantinople.
John P. Brown, <i>Dragoman to the Legation.</i> Salary, \$2,500.			

* \$1,000 additional, for performing judicial duties.

Chargés d'Affaires, August 13th, 1849.

	Appointed.	Foreign States.	Capitals.
A. Davezac,	N. Y. 1845	Netherlands,	Hague.
Henry W. Ellsworth,	Ind. 1845	Belgium,	Brussels.
Thomas M. Foote,	N. Y. 1849	Sweden,	Stockholm.
Benjamin G. Shields,	Ala. 1845	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
John R. Clay,	Pa. 1847	New Granada,	Bogotá.
Thos. W. Chinn,	La. 1849	Venezuela,	Caraccas.
William A. Harris,	Va. 1846	Peru,	Lima.
Nathaniel Niles,	Vt. 1848	Two Sicilies,	Naples.
James B. Clay,	Ky. 1849	Argentine Rep.	Buenos Ayres.
William H. Sules,	Ga. 1845	Sardinia,	Turin.
Lewis Cass, Jr.,	Mich. 1848	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Eph. G. Squier,	Ky. 1849	Austria,	Vienna.
J. T. Van Alen,	N. Y. 1849	Pontific. States,	Rome.
A. K. M'Clung,	Miss. 1849	Guatemala,	Guatemala.
		Ecuador,	Quito.
		Bolivia,	Chuquisaca.

2. LIST OF CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND THE PLACES OF THEIR RESIDENCE.

[Corrected in the Department of State, August 13th, 1849.]

☞ Those marked thus (*) are Commercial Agents.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, OR BUENOS AYRES.		BRAZIL.	
Joseph Graham,	Buenos Ayres.	Charles J. Smith,	Para.
Jefferson Adams,	Rio Negro.	B. M. Edney,	Pernambuco.
		Edward Kent,	Rio Janeiro.
		—,	St. Catherine's Isl.
J. G. Schwartz,	Vienna.	Thos. McGuire,	Rio Grande.
—,	Trieste.	Thos. Turner,	Bahia.
Wm. A. Sparks,	Venice.		
AUSTRIA.		CENTRAL AMERICA.	
		Steph. H. Weems,	Guatemala.
		A. Follin,	{ Omoa and Trux- illo (Hond.)
		J. W. Livingston,	{ St. Juan de Ni- caragua.
		Chris. Hempstead,	Balize (Hond.).
BADEN.		CHILI.	
John Reichard,	Manheim.	Zab. W. Potter,	Valparaiso.
		William Crosby,	Talcahuano.
		Sam'l F. Haviland,	Coquimbo.
BARBARY STATES.		CHINA.	
Thomas H. Hyatt,	Tangier, Mor'co.	Paul S. Forbes,	Canton.
Samuel D. Heap,	Tunis, Tunis.	Ch. W. Bradley,	Amoy.
Marcus J. Gaines,	Tripoli, Tripoli.		
BAVARIA.			
Chas. Obermeyer,	Augsburg.		
Philip Geisse,	Nuremberg.		
BELGIUM.			
Wm. H. Vesey,	Antwerp.		

Henry Fries, Fouchoufou.
J. N. A. Griswold, Shang Hai.
Wm. P. Peirce, †Macao.
Fred. T. Bush, †Hong Kong.

DENMARK.

Charles F. Ryan, Copenhagen.
H. T. A. Rainalds, Elsinour.

Danish West India Islands.

David Rogers, Santa Cruz.
*Charles H. Delavan, St. Thomas.

ECUADOR.

M. P. Game, Guayaquil.

EGYPT, Pachalic of.

Danl. S. M'Cauley, Alexandria.
*William Lindquist, Suez.

FRANCE.

Robert Walsh, Paris.
Lorenzo Draper, Havre.
Frederick Kahl, Bordeaux.
John L. Hodge, Marseilles.
M. Hollander, Sedan.
James Heudebert, Lyons.
Hyppolite Roques, Nantes.
F. M. Auboyneau, La Rochelle.
Auguste Furtado, Bayonne.

West Indies.

John W. Fisher, { Pointe-à-Pitre,
Guadaloupe.
Gab. G. Fleurot, { St. Pierre, Mar-
tinique.

South America. — French Guiana.

J. M. Fabens, Cayenne.

Africa.

Francis Lacrouts, Algiers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England.

Thos. Aspinwall, London.
Thomas L. Crittenden, Liverpool.

Francis B. Ogden, Bristol.
James Fiora, Manchester.
Robert W. Fox, Falmouth.
Thos. Were Fox, Plymouth.
Charles W. Fenton, Cowes.
Albert Davy, Leeds.

Scotland.

Robert Grieve, Leith.
Stewart Steel, Dundee.
James Cowdin, Glasgow.

Ireland.

Hugh Keenan, Dublin.
James McDowell, Belfast.
Rob. L. Loughhead, Londonderry.
Alfred Mitchell, Cork.
Thos. M. Peisse, Galway.

In and near Europe and Africa.

Horatio I. Sprague, Gibraltar.
Wm. Winthrop, Island of Malta.
Wm. Carroll, Isle of France.
Isaac Chase, Cape-Town, C. G. H.
*John W. Carroll, Isl. of St. Helena.

North America.

Israel D. Andrews, { Canada & New
Brunswick, St.
John's, N. B.
T. B. Livingston, Halifax, N. S.
B. H. Norton, Pictou, N. S.

West Indies.

John Adams, Bermuda.
John F. Bacon, Nassau, Baha. I.
Steph. D. Poole, Turks' Island.
Rob. M. Harrison, Kingston, Jam.
*Wm. T. Thurston, St. Christopher's.
*R. S. Higinbotham, Antigua.
Wm. R. Hayes, Barbadoes.
Edw. B. Marache, Isl. of Trinidad.

South America.

Charles Benjamin, Demarara, B. G.
Chris. Hempstead, Balize, Brit. Hond.

† Portuguese Colony.

‡ English Colony.

Australia.

Jas. H. Williams, Sydney.
E. Hathaway, Jr., Hobart Town.

East Indies.

Joseph Balestier, Singapore.
George W. Ellis, Bombay.
Charles Huffnagle, Calcutta.

China.

Fred. T. Bush, Hong Kong.

GREECE.

John W. Mulligan, Athens.

HANSEATIC, OR FREE CITIES.

Philo White, Hamburg.
Ralph King, Bremen.
Ernest Schwendler, Frankfort.

HANOVER, HESSE CASSEL, & HESSE DARMSTADT.

Charles Graebe, Cassel.

HAYTI, OR ST. DOMINGO.

*George F. Usher, Port au Prince.
Richmond Loring, Aux Cayes.
John L. Wilson, Cape Haytien.
Jonathan Elliot, { St. Domingo &
 Porto Plata.

LIBERIA.

*James W. Lugenbeel, Monrovia.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

John Black, Mexico.
Thos. W. Slemmons, Matamoras.
Franklin Chase, Tampico.
———, Vera Cruz.
*Wm. H. J. Anson, Chihuahua.
John Parrott, Mazatlan.
G. W. P. Bissell, San Blas.
John A. Robinson, Guayamas.
Lewis Morris, Campeaché.

MUSCAT, Dominion of the Imaum of.
Charles Ward, Island of Zanzibar.
C. Frank Powell, Muscat.

THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.

Albert Lange, Amsterdam.

Wm. S. Campbell, Rotterdam.

Colonies.

Francis W. Cragin, Paramaribo.
*W. H. Freeman, Curaçoa.
———, Batavia, Java.
*Charles Rey, Isl. St. Martins.

NEW GRANADA.

Harvey Gleason, Chagres.
Ramon L. Sanchez, Carthagena.
Samuel G. Taylor, Santa Martha.
Elijah Payne, Panamá.

PACIFIC ISLANDS, Independent.

Joel Turrill, Honolulu, Sand. Isl.
Charles B. Wastford, Bay of Isl., N. Z.
*J. B. Williams, { Lanthalla, Fej.
 Islands.
David Whippy, { Vice Com. Agt.,
 Sura Cove, Fej. Isl.
*John C. Williams, Navigators' Isl.
Horace Hawes, Society Islands.

PERU.

Stanhope Prevost, Lima.
Alex. Ruden, Jr., Paíta.

PORTUGAL.

Edward Yerger, Lisbon.
Louis Tinelli, Oporto.

Islands.

Chas. W. Dabney, Fayal, Azores.
John H. March, Funchal, Madeira.
Mont. D. Parker, St. Jago, C. Verd.
Robert P. Desilver, Macao.

PRUSSIA.

Charles Graebe, Westphalia.
John J. Osborne, { Prussian Provinces
 of the Rhine.
Fred. Schillow, Stettin.

ROME, OR PONTIFICAL STATES.

Wm. Carroll Sanders, Rome.
Joseph Mozier, Ancona.
Henry J. Brent, Ravenna.

RUSSIA.

Abraham P. Gibson, St. Petersburg.

Alex. Schwartz, Riga.
Edmund Brandt, Archangel.
John Ralli, Odessa.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. See PACIFIC
ISLANDS, *Independent*.

SARDINIA.

H. S. Paisley, Genoa.
Victor A. Sasserno, Nice.

SAXONY.

John G. Flügel, Leipsic.
George Mohr, Dresden.

SPAIN.

Max. de Aguirre, Bilbao.
Alexander Burton, Cadiz.
George Reed, Malaga.
P. Pou, Barcelona.
——, Port Mahon, Isl. Min.

Cuba.

Rob. B. Campbell, Havana.
Thomas M. Rodney, Matanzas.
Samuel McLean, Trinidad de Cuba.
Thomas Sewall, Santiago de Cuba.

Puerto Rico.

James C. Gallaher, Ponce.
Thos. B. Abrams, Mayaguez.
Wm. H. Tracy, Guayama.
George Latimer, St. John's.

Other Spanish Islands.

Edward T. Weld, Teneriffe, Canary.
A. H. P. Edwards, Manilla, Philipp.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

C. D. Arfwedson, Stockholm.
Alex. Barclay, Gothenburg.
Helmich Janson, Bergen, Nor.

SWITZERLAND.

Nathan Binchard, Basel, or Bâle.

TURKEY.

George A. Porter, Constantinople.
E. S. Offley, Smyrna.
Jasper Chasseaud, { Beirout, Damas-
cus, and Saida,
in Syria.
Merino de Matley, Cyprus.

TUSCANY.

Edward Gamage, Leghorn.

TWO SICILIES.

Alex. Hammett, Naples.
John M. Marston, Palermo.
Alex. H. Clements, Messina.

URUGUAY, OR CISPLATINE RE- PUBLIC.

Rob. M. Hamilton, Monte Video.

VENEZUELA.

Southy Grinalds, Puerto Cabello.
Louis Baker, Laguayra.
Roland Dubs, Maracaibo.

WURTEMBERG.

Chas. L. Fleischman, Stuttgart.

The only Consuls who receive salaries are those for London, \$2,000, Tangier, \$2,000, Tunis, \$2,000, and Tripoli, \$2,000. The Consuls for the five treaty ports in China receive \$1,000 each for judicial duties.

3. FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR SECRETARIES,

Accredited to the Government of the United States.

Foreign States.	Envoys Ex. and Min. Plen.	Secretaries, &c.
Russia,	Alexander de Bodisco,	Edw. de Stoeckl, 1st Sec.
"		Mr. de Cramer, 2d Sec.

Argentine Rep.,	Brig.-Gen. D. C. M. de Alvear, <i>Min. Plen. and Extraor.</i>
"	D. Emilo de Alvear, <i>Sec. of Leg.</i>
Great Britain,	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, <i>Min. Plen. and Env. Extraor.</i>
France,	Guillaume Tell Poussin, M. A. Bourboulon.
Spain,	Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Don F. Bourman.
"	Don Rodrigo Tavira, } <i>Attachés.</i>
"	Don Juan Silva, }
Chili,	Don Manuel Carvallo, Don Fran. S. Astaburuaga.
"	Don Daniel Frost, } <i>Attachés.</i>
"	Don Zenon Freire, }
New Granada,	Gen. Pedro Alcantara Herran, Cerveleon Pinzon.
"	Dr. Elvi Ordoñez, <i>Attaché.</i>
Brazil,	Señ. S. T. de Macedo.
Mexico,	Don Luis de la Rosa, <i>Min. Plen.</i>
Ministers Resident.	
Portugal,	Com. J. C. de Figanieri, { Sen. F. F. de la Figanieri, <i>Attaché.</i>
Prussia,	Baron Roenne, Chevalier Lischke, <i>Attaché.</i>
Chargés d'Affaires.	
Great Britain,	J. F. Crampton, <i>Acting Chargé d'Affaires.</i>
Denmark,	M. Steen de Billé, M. Torben de Billé, <i>Attaché.</i>
Austria,	Chevalier Hülsemann, <i>ad interim.</i>
Netherlands,	Baron Testa.
Sweden,	Chevalier Adam de Lövenskiöld.
Two Sicilies,	Chevalier Martuscelli.
Sardinia,	M. L. Mossi, <i>and Consul-General.</i>
Brazil,	M. Felipe P. Leal.
Peru,	Señor Don Ygnacia de Osma, <i>ad interim.</i>
Russia,	M. Edward de Stoeckl, <i>ad interim.</i>
Venezuela,	Don Rafael Acevedo.

4. FOREIGN CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.†

A List of Foreign Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the United States.

Those marked thus (*) are *Consuls-General*; thus (†) *Vice-Consuls*; the rest are *Consuls*.

Argentine Republic, or Buenos Ayres.	J. W. Langdon, <i>Cons. Agt.</i> , Boston.
Fitzhenry Homer,	Boston.
Motte A. Pringle,	Charleston.
<i>Austria.</i>	
*Auguste Belmont,	New York.
	Philadelphia.
	Fr. Rodenwald, <i>Cons. Agt.</i> , Baltimore.
	†H. W. Kuhtman, Charleston.
	†J. E. Dumont, Mobile.
	Jacob H. Eimer, New Orleans.

† This list is necessarily imperfect in some degree, as no official record of the Foreign Consuls in the United States is kept at any of the public offices. Every exertion is made to render it as correct as possible. Those who notice errors in the list are respectfully requested to communicate them to the editor, for correction in the subsequent volume.

Baden.

*J. W. Schmidt, New York.
†Jacob H. Eimer, New Orleans.

Bavaria.

G. Heinrich Siemon, New York.
C. Fred. Hagedorn, Philadelphia.
John Smidt, Louisville.
Ferdin. L. Brauns, Baltimore.

Belgium.

*Auguste Moxhet, New York.
†S. Rawson, Eastport.
Thos. A. Deblois, Portland.
John D. Bates, Boston.
†Hippolyte Mali, New York.
J. Borie, Philadelphia.
G. O. Gorter, Baltimore.
A. W. Nölling, Richmond.
†Auguste Branda, Norfolk.
Geo. A. Hopley, Charleston.
W. O'Driscoll, Savannah.
†William Porter, Apalachicola.
†Th. Pinkney, Key West.
Charles Auzé, Mobile.
James B. Behr, New Orleans.

Brazil.

*L. H. F. d'Aguiar, New York.
†Archibald Foster, { Mass., N.H., and
Maine, Boston.
†L. F. Figaniere, New York.
†Edw. S. Sayres, Philadelphia.
C. O. O'Donnell, Baltimore.
†Clement Smith, Dist. Columbia.
†Herman Baldwin, Richmond.
†Myer Myers, Norfolk.
†H. G. Chadwick, Charleston.
†Peter Regnaud, New Orleans.

Bremen.

Herman Oelrichs, New York.
J. C. Mecke, Philadelphia.
*Alb. Schumacher, Baltimore.
Ant. Ch. Cazenove, Dist. Columbia.
Louis Trapman, Charleston.
Eleazer Crabtree, Savannah.

Fred. Rodenwald, New Orleans.
Johannes Wolf, St. Louis.
Diedr. H. Klaesner, Galveston.

Brunswick and Lauenburg.

*John H. Dreyer, New York.

Buenos Ayres.

†N. Frazee, Philadelphia.

Chili.

Frank. H. Delano, New York.
R. B. Fitzgerald, Baltimore.
Pedro Cueto, San Francisco.

Denmark.

*M. Steen Billé, Philadelphia.
G. M. Thacher, { Mass., Me., N. H.,
and R. I., Boston.
Edw. Beck, { N. Y., Conn., and part
of N. J., New York.
†John Bohlen, Philadelphia.
†Hen. G. Jacobsen, Baltimore.
†P. K. Dickinson, Wilmington.
†James H. Ladson, Charleston.
†W. Crabtree, Savannah.
J. F. C. Vles, New Orleans.

Ecuador.

Seth Bryant, Boston.
James H. Causten, Washington.
Edward F. Sweetser, Philadelphia.
Murat Willis, Norfolk.
Clement Ballen, San Francisco.

France.

*Auguste Simounet, New York.
†Louis Borg, New York.
Maxim. Isnard, Boston.
†Fauvel Gouraud, Newport.
Durand de St. André, Philadelphia.
†Geo. C. Morton, Baltimore.
Count de Montholon, Richmond.
†Pascal Schisano, Norfolk.
Count de Choiseul, Charleston.
†R. de Leaumont, Charleston.
†L. Barré, Savannah.

Aimé Roger, New Orleans.
 †H. Germain, New Orleans.
 †H. de St. Cyr, Galveston.
 †Edward Guys, San Francisco.

Frankfort on the Maine.

Fred. Wysmann, New York.
 Arnold Halbach, Philadelphia.

Great Britain.

†W. D. Sherwood, Eastport.
 ———, Portland.
 E. A. Grattan, Boston.
 †Wm. Elliott, Boston.
 †C. Grinnell, New Bedford.
 Anthony Barclay, New York.
 William Peter, Philadelphia.
 J. McTavish, Baltimore.
 Francis Waring, Norfolk.
 †H. Smith, Alexandria.
 Chas. D. Wake, { N. C. and S. C.,
 { Charleston.
 †G. W. Davis, Wilmington.
 †R. Martin, Act. { Flor. and Ala.,
 { Mobile.
 †—— O'Hara, Key West.
 A. L. Molyneux, Georgia.
 William Mure, New Orleans.

Greece.

Henry G. Andrews, Boston.
 Eugene Dutilh, New York.

Guatemala.

*Antonio de Aycenena.

Hamburg.

*Charles N. Buck, Philadelphia.
 *Alb. Schumacher, Baltimore.
 C. H. F. Moehring, Boston.
 Theodore des Arts, New York.
 Henry Ludlam, Richmond.
 Lewis Trapman, Charleston.
 Edward R. Bell, Mobile.
 William Vogel, New Orleans.
 J. W. Jockusth, Galveston.

Hanover.

L. H. Meyer, New York.
 †A. W. Hupeden, New York.
 John Leppien, Philadelphia.
 Edward Uhrlaub, Baltimore.
 H. W. Kuhtnan, Charleston.
 James B. Behr, New Orleans.
 Frederic Schwartz, Louisville.
 Charles Bollman, Pittsburg.
 Adolphus Meier, St. Louis.
 Julius Frederick, Galveston.

Hawaiian Islands.

*Sch. Livingston, New York.
 Granville S. Oldfield, { Md. and Del.,
 { Baltimore.
 G. S. Oldfield, Jr., San Francisco.

Electorate of Hesse.

Conrad W. Faber, New York.

Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt.

Antoin Bollerman, New York.

Lubec.

G. W. Kruger, New York.
 Died. H. Klaener, Galveston.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

*L. Herckenrath, Charleston.
 Wilhelm Prehn, New Orleans.
 A. T. Berg, Galveston.

Mexico.

†Oto L. Dablesteen, New Orleans.
 †G. G. Stewart, New York.
 Andres Castillero, San Francisco.
 †C. L. le Barone, Mobile.

Montevideo.

Frederic B. Graff, Baltimore.

Nassau.

*Wilh. A. Kobbe, New York.
 Louis Becker, Galveston.

Netherlands.

† B. H. Dixon, { Mass., Me., N. H.,
 { and R. I., Boston.

J. C. Zimmerman, { N. Y., N. J., and
 Ct., New York.
 Henry Bohlen, Philadelphia.
 Frederic B. Graff, Baltimore.
 Th. L. Wragg, Charleston.
 †Oliver O'Hara, Key West.
 Myer Myers, Norfolk.
 Jacob Van Wanzoy, { Ala. and Flor-
 ida, Mobile.
 P. J. Gildemeester, { La. and Miss.,
 New Orleans.
 J. P. H. Gildemeester, San Francisco.

New Granada.

*Don Domingo Acosta.
 Greg. Dominguez, New York.

Oldenburg.

E. Pavenstedt, New York.
 Henry Oelrichs, Baltimore.
 Charles T. Lowndes, Charleston.
 Julius Frederick, Galveston.

Peru.

George F. Guild, Boston.
 Thomas Galway, New York.
 Chapman Biddle, Philadelphia.
 James J. Fisher, Baltimore.
 Charles Varea, San Francisco.
 †Manuel J. de los Reyes,
 Juan Ygnacia de Osmá, { Washington,
 D. C.
 Guil. Robinet, San Francisco, Cal.

Portugal.

†D. Anton. G. Vega, { Ms. and N. H.,
 Boston.
 †W. de F. H. Borges, R. I., Warren.
 M. C. H. S. de la Figanierre, N. Y., Ct.,
 [and East Jersey, New York.
 †August. L. Baptista, Md., Baltimore.
 †Fernando Bernarden, { Pa. Del. & W.
 Jersey, Phil.
 †Christ. Neale, { Dist. Columbia and
 Alexandria, Va.
 †Manoel A. Santos, Norfolk. ‡

†Henriq. T. Street, Charleston.
 †J. G. Doon, Savannah.
 Carlos Le Baron, Mobile.
 †Jose A. Barelli, New Orleans.

Prussia.

*J. W. Schmidt, New York.
 G. H. Mecke, Philadelphia.
 Ferdin. L. Brauns, Baltimore.
 Lewis Trapman, Charleston.
 Wilhelm Vogel, New Orleans.
 E. C. Angelrodt, St. Louis.
 †F. A. Hirsch, Boston.
 †George Hussey, New Bedford.

Rome.

†Nicholas Reggio, Boston.
 †Louis B. Binasse, New York.
 ———, Philadelphia.
 T. P. Scott, Baltimore.
 †Thomas Roger, Charleston.
 Charles J. Daron, New Orleans.

Russia.

*Alex. Evstaphieve, New York.
 Geo. E. Runhardt, New York.
 †Robert B. Storer, Boston.
 †John R. Wilder, Savannah.
 †Joseph E. Morrell, Mobile.
 Edward Johns, New Orleans.
 †J. S. Haviland, Philadelphia.
 W. Shaer, Baltimore.
 Fernando Moreno, Key West.

Sardinia.

*Louis Mossi, Washington.
 Antonio Michoud, New Orleans.
 S. Dacorsi, Act. Con., New York.
 †Nicholas Reggio, { Me., N.H., Mas,
 and R. I., Boston.
 ———, { Penn., N. J., and
 Del., Philad.
 †E. L. Trenholm, Charleston.
 †C. A. Williamson, Baltimore.
 †A. B. de Meaux, Mobile.
 †M. Ravena, Galveston.

‡ And for all other ports in Virginia except Alexandria.

Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

C. Heinrich, New York.

Saxe-Weimar.

Edward Stucken, New York.

Saxony.

*J. W. Schmidt, New York.

Ferdin. L. Brauns, Baltimore.

J. F. C. Vles, New Orleans.

Spain.

*Th. Am. Deblois, Portland.

†Wm. B. Parker, Portsmouth.

Don Ant. G. Vega, Boston.

F. Stoughton, New York.

†Jorge Chacon, Philadelphia.

†J. Anto. Larrãnga, Charleston.

†J. Anto. Pizarro, Baltimore.

†John Allmand, Norfolk.

Fred. B. Lord, Wilmington.

†F. Moreno, Pensacola.

†F. A. Browne, Key West.

†John G. Doon, Savannah.

†Manuel Cruzat, Mobile.

Don C. De España, New Orleans.

Sweden and Norway.

*A. de Lövenskiold, Washington.

†Claud E. Habicht, New York.

Rich. Seldener, Philadelphia.

†F. B. Graff, Baltimore.

†John H. Brent, Alexandria.

†Duncan Robertson, Norfolk.

†Fran. H. Welman, Savannah.

†Jos. A. Winthrop, Charleston.

†George Westeldt, Mobile.

†Diedr. Miesegaes, New Orleans.

†E. S. Benzon, { Me., N. H., and
Mass., Boston.*Switzerland.*Louis P. De Luge, { N. England and
N.Y., New York.J. G. Syze, { Penn., New Jersey, and
Delaware, Philadelphia.Nicholas Basler, { Ky., Ind., Ill., O.,
Mich., and Wisc.,
Louisville.

J. C. Kuhn, Texas, Galveston.

J. F. Peschier, { La. and Miss.,
New Orleans.*Turkey.*

Abraham Zipcy, Boston.

Tuscany.

W. H. Aspinwall, New York.

Carlo Gavenni, Mobile.

Garlo G. Mansoni, New Orleans.

Two Sicilies.

*Don Domenico Morelli, Philad.

†Nicholas Reggio, Boston.

†B. D. Potter, Providence.

†Ira Clisbe, New Haven.

J. Dacoste, Acting, New York.

†Luca Palmieri, Philadelphia.

†N. E. Fowls, Dist. Columbia.

†G. A. Trenholm, Charleston.

†Goffredo Barnsley, Savannah.

†O. Wolff, Mobile.

†G. A. Barelli, New Orleans.

Uruguay.

E. S. Tobey, Boston.

†G. F. Darby, New York.

†George Green, Philadelphia.

F. B. Graff, Baltimore.

†G. L. Lowden, Charleston.

†C. J. Mansong, Mobile.

†E. Dudley Head, New Orleans.

Venezuela.

Silas G. Whitney, Boston.

†John P. Bigelow, Boston.

Juan B. Purroy, New York.

Jose C. Keef, Philadelphia.

J. F. Strohm, Baltimore.

Victor de la Cora, Washington.

Aaron Milhado, Norfolk.

Geo. B. Dieter, New Orleans.

Wurtemberg.

*Ferd. L. Brauns, Baltimore.

Frederick Klett, Philadelphia.

Leopold Bierwirth, New York.

Carl. Fred. Adae, Cincinnati.

F. Honold, New Orleans.

IX. TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF THE PUBLIC LAWS,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 30TH CONGRESS.

Civil and Diplomatic Expenses, for the Year ending June 30, 1850.

Congress, — pay of members,	\$ 768,200.00
“ “ “ for the current fiscal year,	100,000.00
“ incidental expenses,	297,306.50
Library of Congress, — purchase of books for,	6,000.00
“ “ incidental expenses,	7,300.00
President and Vice-President of the United States,	30,000.00
Department of State,	64,600.00
Treasury Department,	476,258.25
War Department,	197,146.39
Navy Department,	91,970.00
Post-Office Department,	177,020.00
Surveyors and their Clerks,	62,710.00
United States Mint and Branches,	124,746.00
Judiciary,	584,500.00
Government of Oregon,	32,600.00
Miscellaneous,	1,288,904.95
Light-house Establishment,	558,201.70
Hospitals,	131,001.00
Surveys of Public Lands,	123,050.00
Intercourse with Foreign Nations,	570,595.92
	<hr/>
	5,692,110.71
Deficiencies in appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1849,	345,393.71
Fortifications,	671,000.00
Navy appropriation,	9,508,882.91
Army appropriation,	5,585,755.85
Military Academy,	171,294.61
Pensions, (army and navy,)	560,400.00
Post-Office Department,	4,328,391.00
Light-houses, Light-boats, Buoys, &c.,	190,220.00
Indian Department,	1,000,988.65
Reparation for a Caddo boy killed by Texan volunteers,	500.00
Payments to Mexico, under Art. 12 of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo,	7,260,000.00
Minnesota Territory,	28,050.00
Payment of New Hampshire Claims,	7,000.00
Certain Chippewa Indians and Interpreter,	6,000.00
For Relief of Sundry Individuals, &c.,	73,054.17
	<hr/>
Total,	\$ 35,429,041.61

No. 1. *An Act to extend certain privileges to the town of Whitehall, in the State of New York.* Jan. 10, 1849.

No. 2. *An Act supplemental to the Act approved the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An Act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana."* Jan. 19, 1849.

No. 3. *An Act to continue the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.* The authority to continue this office given by the act of Jan. 14, 1846, is extended until further legislation by Congress. Jan. 19, 1849.

No. 4. *An Act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.* See page 136. Jan. 26, 1849.

No. 5. *An Act authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Alabama for the use of the United States government, in the suppression of the Creek Indian hostilities of eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in Alabama.* Jan. 26, 1849.

No. 6. *An Act to authorize the issuing of a register or enrolment to the ship Annis Tift.* Feb. 1, 1849.

No. 7. *An Act for the relief of the forward officers of the late Exploring Expedition.* Extra pay to the amount of \$250 per annum, credited to the forward officers on the return of the Expedition by order of the commander, is allowed. Lieutenant Ringgold is allowed \$1000 per annum for scientific duties. Feb. 1, 1849.

No. 8. *An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. Feb. 19, 1849.

No. 9. *An Act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. Feb. 19, 1849.

No. 10. *An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to make reparation for the killing of a Caddo boy by volunteer troops in Texas.* \$500 paid to Caddo Indians. Feb. 19, 1849.

No. 11. *An Act for authenticating certain records.* For Sec. 1, see No. 23. The Solicitor of the Treasury shall provide a seal for his office, and copies of any public documents belonging to or on the files of the said office, under the signature of the Solicitor, or, when the office shall be vacant, under the signature of such officer as may be officiating for the time being, accompanied by an impress of the said seal, shall be competent evidence in all cases equally with the originals. Documents in the War, Navy, Treasury, and Post-Office Departments, and the Attorney-General's office, may be copied and certified under seal in the same manner as those in the State Department may now by law be, and the Attorney-General shall provide a seal for his office. Feb. 22, 1849.

No. 12. *An Act granting five years' half-pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, both regulars and volunteers.* The provisions of Sec. 2 of the act of July 21, 1848, shall be construed to include all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether regulars or volunteers, who have received an honorable discharge, or who died in service, or from wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the line of their duty; — subject to the provisions of Sec. 3 of the same act. Feb. 22, 1849.

No. 13. *An Act to establish an additional land-office in the State of Missouri.* Feb. 26, 1849.

No. 14. *An Act to provide for carrying into execution, in part, the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.* \$3,720,000 are appropriated to pay the principal and interest due May 30, 1849; and \$3,540,000 to pay principal and interest due May 30, 1850. Feb. 26, 1849.

No. 15. *An Act to extend the provisions of an Act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi, with regard to the five per cent. fund and school reservations.*

The provisions of the act of March 3, 1847, are extended so as to enable the State of Alabama to have three years from the passage of this act to make the selections of land authorized by the preceding acts. Feb. 26, 1849.

No. 16. *An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam-Packet Company."* Feb. 26, 1849.

No. 17. *An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act amendatory of the Act entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Departments of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia,'"* approved 3d March, 1825. March 2, 1849.

No. 18. *An Act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 2, 1849.

No. 19. *An Act declaratory of the Act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.* It is declared that by said act the United States assented to the application for the support of common schools, (as made in Sec. 2, Art. 10, of the constitution of the State,) of the 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State, and of the 500,000 acres granted to the State by the act of Sept. 4, 1841; said land to be selected in legal subdivisions of not less than 320 acres. March 2, 1849.

No. 20. *An Act to allow subsistence to certain Arkansas and other volunteers, who have been prisoners of war in Mexico.* Forty cents per diem is allowed to every volunteer who has been prisoner of war in Mexico, or to his legal representatives; and the same evidence of imprisonment is required, as now of ordinary service. March 2, 1849.

No. 21. *An Act concerning the pay department of the army.* The pay department of the army shall consist of a paymaster-general, with the rank of colonel, with the present pay and allowances, and the same tenure of office as the heads of other disbursing departments of the army, two deputy paymasters-general, and twenty-five paymasters. All disbursing officers of the pay department must renew their bonds, or give additional security, at least once in four years, and oftener if the President direct. The officers of the pay department herein constituted shall consist of the paymaster-general and the two deputies now in commission, the fifteen paymasters who were in service under acts in force at the commencement of the Mexican war; the thirteen paymasters authorized by acts of June 17, 1846, and March 3, 1847; and ten paymasters to be selected from the additional paymasters now in service. March 2, 1849.

No. 22. *An Act to continue the light at Sand's Point, on Long Island.* March 2, 1849.

No. 23. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for authenticating certain records," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.* The first section is amended to the following effect. It may be lawful for the keeper or persons having the custody of laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents of any foreign government, or its agents, relating to the title to lands claimed by or under the United States, on the application of the head of one of the departments, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, to authenticate the same, under his hand and seal, and certify the same to be correct and true copies of such laws, &c.; and when the same shall be certified by an American minister or consul, under his hand and seal of office, or by a judge of one of the United States courts, under his hand and seal, to be true copies of the originals, the same shall be sealed up by him and returned to the Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall file the same in his office, and cause it to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose. A copy of said laws, &c., so filed, or of the same so recorded in said book, may be read in evidence in all courts where the title to land claimed by or under the United States may come into question, equally with the originals thereof. March 2, 1849.

No. 24. *An Act to provide for an increase of the medical staff, and for an additional number of chaplains of the army of the United States.* So much of Sec. 3 of the act of July 19, 1848, as prevents the filling of vacancies in the medical department of the army is repealed. Ten assistant surgeons are to be appointed, and the provisions of the act of 1838 are extended, so as to authorize the employment of ten additional chaplains for military

posts. The President and Senate are authorized to appoint a judge advocate of the army, to be taken from the captains, and to have the brevet rank and pay of a major of cavalry; and so much of the proviso to Sec. 3 of the act of July 19, 1848, as relates to the officers of the Adjutant-General's department is repealed. March 2, 1849.

No. 25. *An Act for changing the location of the land-office in the Chippewa land district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin.* The Chippewa land-office, on and after June 30, 1849, is removed from the Falls of St. Croix to Stillwater. March 2, 1849.

No. 26. *An Act granting a half-section of land for the use of schools within fractional township nineteen south of range eighteen west, county of Lowndes, State of Mississippi.* March 2, 1849.

No. 27. *An Act in relation to the Fox and Wisconsin River reservation, in the State of Wisconsin.* All land entries made in the Green Bay land district, in Wisconsin, upon the odd-numbered sections of the Fox and Wisconsin River reservation, subsequent to the passage of "An Act to grant a certain quantity of land, to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and connect the same by canal, in the Territory of Wisconsin," (Aug. 8, 1846,) are declared to be good and valid as though said act had not been passed: *Provided, nevertheless,* That the Governor of said State is authorized to select the same quantity of other lands in lieu thereof, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All similar entries made upon the even-numbered section of said reservations are declared to be good and valid as though said reservation had not been made. March 2, 1849.

No. 28. *An Act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein.* All swamp and overflowed lands, unfit for cultivation, are granted to the State. The Surveyor-General (as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall be advised by the Governor of Louisiana that the State is prepared to pay the cost) shall cause all such lands to be surveyed, and a list returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall approve the same, so far as the lands are not claimed or held by individuals; and on that approval, the fee-simple in such lands shall vest in the State, subject to the disposal of the legislature, to be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the construction of levees and drains. The "whole legal subdivision" of land of which the greater part is swamp, &c., shall be included in the list. The provisions of this act do not apply to "lands fronting on rivers, creeks, bayous, water-courses, &c., which have been surveyed into lots or tracts," under the acts of March 3, 1811, and May 24, 1824. The United States shall be at no expense for the selection, lists, or surveys of the lands. March 2, 1849.

No. 29. *An Act for the settlement of the claims of New Hampshire against the United States.* The account of the State of New Hampshire against the United States, "for sundry military expenses incurred by the State in repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection at Indian Stream, in the county of Coos, in said State," is to be adjusted upon the same principles as if the militia therein referred to had been called out by the President of the United States; but the amount paid shall not exceed the sum of \$7,000. March 2, 1849.

No. 30. *An Act to define the period of disability imposed upon certain bidders for mail contracts.* The disability to contract with the Post-Office Department, now imposed by law on any person or persons for entering into combinations against said department, in relation to contracts therewith, shall in all cases, existing or to exist, cease after the expiration of five years from the time incurred: *Provided,* That any person incurring said disability a second time shall never be released therefrom. March 2, 1849.

No. 31. *An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and for other purposes.* The clerks of the several Circuit Courts of the United States are authorized to retain, of the fees and emoluments of their office, a sum equal that allowed to the clerks of the District Courts of the United States, by the "Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1842," approved May 18, 1842: *Provided,* That the proviso in the first section of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1849, and for other purposes," limiting the fees for taking and certifying the depositions

of witnesses in civil causes, is hereby declared to apply to every civil cause between any parties whatsoever, and to all admiralty proceedings: *Provided, however,* That where the actual taking of any such deposition shall necessarily require a longer time than three hours, the judge of the court in which said deposition is to be used is hereby authorized to certify an amount not exceeding eight dollars as a proper charge for taking such deposition, and the same shall thereupon be taxable as a part of the costs of the suit in proceeding. For the amount of the appropriation, see page 136. March 3, 1849.

No. 32. *An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 3, 1846.

No. 33. *An Act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 3, 1849.

34. *An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* A competent officer of the navy, not lower than lieutenant, is charged with the publication of the Nautical Almanac; and the Secretary of the Navy may cause any nautical works published by the Hydrographical Office to be sold at cost. The President may substitute marines for landmen, so far as he deems it expedient. Officers of the marine corps, affected by Sec. 4 of the act of March 2, 1847, shall be provided for in the same manner that the officers of the old army, who received appointments in the additional regiments, were provided for by Sec. 4 of the act of July 19, 1848. The Secretary of the Navy is directed to detail three vessels in "testing new routes, and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieutenant Maury"; and to cause the vessels of the navy to coöperate in procuring materials for such investigations. The Secretary of War is authorized to transfer to the Navy Department such vessels now belonging to the War Department as will promote the public interest. A purser on duty at the naval station of California is to receive the same pay as if attached to a frigate in commission for sea service; but not more than one purser shall be attached to the station. The retention of \$1 per month from the pay of musicians and privates in the marine corps (act of March 2, 1833) is extended to the whole term of their enlistment. The pay of engineers in the navy is fixed as follows:—Chief Engineer, on duty, first five years, \$1,500; ditto, after five years, \$2,000; ditto on leave, first five years, \$1,200; ditto after five years, \$1,400. First Assistant Engineers, on duty, \$1,000; ditto on leave, \$850. Second Assistant ditto, on duty, \$800; ditto on leave, \$600. Third Assistant ditto, on duty, \$600; ditto on leave, \$400. The mail service, which was to be performed by E. K. Collins and others, according to the act of March 3, 1847, may be deferred by the Secretary of the Navy until after June 1, 1850. After the passage of this act, all prize-money arising from captures of vessels by the navy shall, within sixty days after the sale of the vessel, be deposited in the treasury; and all money now in the hands of prize agents shall be so deposited;—such part as belongs to officers and crews of the navy is to be paid out under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The law authorizing the appointment of prize agents is repealed. For the appropriations, see page 136. March 3, 1849.

No. 35. *An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 3, 1849.

No. 36. *An Act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.* Vessels, steamboats, and propellers, navigating the Northern and Western lakes, shall, from and after the 30th day of April next, comply with the following regulations, for the security of life and property, to wit: during the night, vessels on the starboard tack shall show a red light, vessels on the larboard tack a green light, and vessels going off large, or before the wind, or at anchor, a white light; steamboats and propellers shall carry on the stem, or as far forward as possible, a triangular light, at an angle of about sixty degrees with the horizon, and on the starboard side a light shaded green, and on the larboard side, red: said lights shall be furnished with reflectors, &c., complete, and of a size to insure a good and sufficient light; and if loss or damage shall occur, the owner or owners of the vessel, steamboat, or propeller, neglecting to comply with these regulations, shall be liable to the injured party for all loss

or damage resulting from such neglect; and the owner or owners of any vessel failing to comply with said regulations shall forfeit a penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in an action of debt, to be brought by the District Attorney of the United States, in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction. March 3, 1849.

No. 37. *An Act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.* See page 136. March 3, 1849.

No. 38. *An Act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.* The President and Senate shall appoint three commissioners, with salaries of \$3,000 each per annum, and a Secretary, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum, who shall meet at Washington, at an early day, to be designated by the President, to receive and examine all claims of citizens of the United States upon the republic of Mexico, which are provided for by treaty of Feb. 2, 1848, and of articles 1 and 5 of the unratified convention concluded at Mexico on Nov. 20, 1843. When the commission is concluded, its journal and papers shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State; and within one year from the organization of the board, the commissioners may apply, at the suggestion of any claimant, for papers touching any claim in the possession or power of the government of Mexico. The awards of the commissioners shall be reported to the Secretary of State, and a certified copy of them transmitted by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute, in ratable proportions, among the persons in whose favor the awards have been made, the amount stipulated in the 15th article of the treaty (\$3,250,000), — first deducting any debts due by the distributees to the United States, — and shall pay these amounts, at the option of the United States, either in money or in six per cent. U. S. stock, redeemable at pleasure. The board shall terminate its business within two years from its organization, and may appoint a clerk, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Any party disputing an award, which "has been or may be made," may, within thirty days from the passage of this act, or from the date of the award, notify the Secretary of the Treasury of his intention to contest the award, and file with the District Attorney a sufficient bond for payment of costs and damages, and the Secretary shall thereupon retain the money claimed. The party contesting the award may file his bill for relief and injunction in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and the case shall be conducted in all respects like other cases in equity. To take effect from March 10, 1849. March 3, 1849.

No. 39. *An Act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a Commissioner of the Customs.*

§ 1. A new Executive Department is created, to be called the Department of the Interior, the head of which Department shall be called the Secretary of the Interior, to be appointed by the President and Senate, to hold his office by the same tenure, and receive the same salary, as the Secretaries of the other Executive Departments.

§ 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall exercise all the acts of supervision and appeal, in regard to the office of Commissioner of Patents, now exercised by the Secretary of State; and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the First or Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 3. He shall perform all the duties in relation to the General Land-Office, of supervision and appeal, now discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above) approved or certified by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, subject to the same control now exercised by the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 4. The supervisory power now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the accounts of the marshals, clerks, and other officers of all the courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same control now exercised, &c., by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 5. He shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secre-

tary of the War Department, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 6. He shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Pensions; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the Third or Fourth Auditors and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 7. He shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of State in relation to all acts of marshals and others in taking and returning the census of the United States; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 8. The supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the lead and other mines of the United States, and over the accounts of the agents thereof, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 9. He shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the President over the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to take from the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress the power now possessed by them to make and enforce rules and regulations for the care, preservation, orderly keeping and police of the Capitol and its appurtenances.

§ 10. He shall exercise a supervisory control over the board of inspectors and warden of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia; and shall sign all requisitions for money (as above), subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised, &c., by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

§ 11. He is authorized to appoint a chief clerk of his department, who shall receive a salary of \$2,000 per annum; and the President, on his recommendation, may transfer from the Treasury Department proper the clerks connected with the bureaus hereby transferred.

§ 12. An officer shall be appointed by the President and Senate, in the Department of the Treasury, as one of its bureaus, to be called the Commissioner of Customs, who shall exercise all the powers now devolved by law on the First Comptroller of the Treasury, relating to the receipts from customs, and the accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs, or connected therewith; who shall hold his office by the same tenure, and receive the same salary, as the First Auditor of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer the proper clerks, and shall appoint one chief clerk to the commissioner, at a salary of \$1,700 per annum.

§ 13. An officer shall be appointed in the Treasury Department by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be called the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whose salary shall be \$3,000 per annum, who shall examine all letters, contracts, and warrants, prepared for the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall perform all such other duties in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, now performed by some of his clerks, as may be devolved on him by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also appoint a clerk, at a salary of \$1,700 per annum, who shall perform such duties as a clerk in the Treasury Department, in aid of said Assistant Secretary, as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

§ 14. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make the proper transfers of messengers, and of the contingent fund.

§ 15. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any of the powers conferred, or duties devolved, on the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the transfer, safe-keeping, or disbursement of public moneys, by the Act of Aug. 6, 1846, entitled "An Act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue." March 3, 1849.

No. 40. *An Act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles.* March 3, 1849.

No. 41. *An Act requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid immediately into the Treasury, without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes.* From and after June 30, 1849, the gross amount of all duties received from customs, from the sales of public lands, and from all miscellaneous sources, for the use of the United States, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the Treasury of the United States, at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the existing laws regulating the collection of the revenues of the Post-Office Department. So much money as may be necessary for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances, which are or may be authorized and payable after the day aforesaid, is appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of that Department, according to the laws: *Provided*, That the collectors of the customs shall be the disbursing agents to pay the aforesaid debentures, &c.; and that all debenture certificates issued according to law shall be received in payment of duties at the custom-house where the same have been issued, the laws regulating drawbacks having been complied with. The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress, at the commencement of the next regular session, estimates of appropriations to provide for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and from the public lands, for the second half of the next fiscal year, and separate estimates for the said purpose for the year ending June 30, 1850, and similar estimates from year to year thereafter. The expenses of collections referred to, including the first half of the next fiscal year, and until specific appropriations for the objects shall be made by Congress, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, to be expended after June 30, 1849, under the direction of the Secretary thereof, conformably to law and regulation: *Provided*, That the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs shall not thereafter exceed the sum of \$1,560,000 per annum, together with such sums as under the law are paid into the Treasury for drayage, cartage, labor, and storage, and in proportion for a less time. From and after June 30, 1849, all imports subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public warehouse, whence they may be taken out for immediate exportation at any time within two years, and on payment of the duties may be withdrawn for consumption within the United States, at any time within one year; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or exported for drawback, after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained is intended to modify the laws relating to export of goods to Canada or Chihuahua, if the goods when entered for export are immediately taken out of the United States, nor is it intended hereby to modify the laws in relation to pickled fish or refined sugar. Before June 30, 1849, new bonds shall be taken from all collectors and surveyors, acting as collectors. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of each session of Congress, shall report to each House the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States, during the fiscal year next preceding; and also the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person, at each custom-house, during the period aforesaid. March 3, 1849.

No. 42. *An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels, and the regulation thereof.* All vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic, or its tributaries, shall be subject to the provisions of all the laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels, sailing to and from foreign countries, and the regulation thereof, except the fourth section of the "Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1848, relating to provisions, water, and fuel; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish, or cause the passengers to furnish for themselves, a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food

and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in said fourth section, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions. The act entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant-vessels," approved February 22, 1847, shall be so amended as that a vessel passing into or through the tropics shall be allowed to carry the same number of passengers as vessels that do not enter the tropics. This act takes effect after March 15, 1849. March 3, 1849.

No. 43. *An Act to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the territory and waters of Upper California, and to create a collection district therein.* The revenue laws of the United States are extended over the mainland and waters of all that portion of territory ceded to the United States by the treaty between the United States and the Mexican republic, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, heretofore known as Upper California. All the ports, harbours, bays, rivers, and waters of the mainland of the territory of Upper California shall constitute a collection district by the name of Upper California, and a port of entry is established for said district at San Francisco, and a collector of the customs shall be appointed by the President and Senate with a salary of \$1,500, with fees and commissions; and he shall appoint (with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury) three deputy collectors, with salaries of \$1000 each, and fees and commissions, to be stationed at the ports of delivery hereafter named. Ports of delivery are established at San Diego, Monterey, and at some convenient point within the territory of the United States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as near as may be to the junction of the rivers Gila and Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California. Until otherwise provided by law, all violations of the revenue laws of the United States, committed within the district of Upper California, shall be prosecuted in the District Court of Louisiana, or the Supreme Court of Oregon, which courts shall have original jurisdiction, and may take cognizance of all cases arising under the revenue laws in the said district of Upper California, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as if such cases had arisen within the district or territory where the prosecution shall be brought. This act takes effect from the 10th day of March, 1849. March 3, 1849.

No. 44. *An Act to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas.* Every owner of a Spanish or French land-claim, or any part thereof, in the State of Arkansas, which was submitted for adjudication to the Superior Court of the late Territory of Arkansas, and by that court confirmed, being a *bonâ fide* subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, is hereby authorized to enter, within one year from the passage of this act, the land covered by said claim, or a less quantity thereof, to be embraced in any legal subdivision, at the minimum price, under such regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall prescribe: *Provided*, That the owner aforesaid shall be an occupant or cultivator of said land. After the lapse of two years from the approval of this act, the lands embraced by the decrees of the Superior Court of Arkansas (which were, on bills of review, reversed), which the President was, by the act of 1832, required to reserve from sale, and which may then remain the property of the United States, shall no longer be reserved from sale by the President, but may be brought into market under the existing laws. March 3, 1849.

No. 45. *An Act for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana.* The State is divided into two judicial districts, as follows: The parishes of Sabine, De Soto, Caddo, Natchitoches, Bossier, Rapides, Claiborne, Jackson, Catahoula, Caldwell, Ouachita, Union, Morehouse, Franklin, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, St. Landry, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, St. Mary, St. Martin, Vermilion, and Lafayette, shall compose one district, to be called the Western District of Louisiana; and all the remaining part of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the Eastern District of Louisiana. There shall be held annually in the Western District one stated session of the court at each of the following places, to wit: at Opelousas, on the first Monday in August, for the parishes of St. Landry, Calcasieu, St. Mary, St. Martin, Vermilion, and Lafayette; at Alexandria, on the first Monday in September, for the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, and Natchitoches; at Shreveport, on the first Monday in October, for the parishes of Caddo, Sabine, De Soto, Bossier, and Claiborne; at Monroe, on the first Monday in November, for

the parishes of Ouachita, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Franklin, Catahoula, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Concordia. The District Court in said Western District shall perform all the duties, and possess all the powers, of Circuit Courts of the United States for the State of Louisiana, except in cases of appeal and writs of error. March 3, 1849.

No. 46. *An Act to make arrangements for taking the seventh census.* The Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General are constituted "the Census Board"; and it shall be their duty to prepare blank forms and schedules, to contain returns of the number of inhabitants, and such statistical tables as shall "exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country,"—provided that the number of the inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed 100, nor the expense of preparing and printing the forms and schedules exceed \$10,000. March 3, 1849.

No. 47. *An Act to grant to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.* A right of way is granted over a tract 150 feet in width. The company have the right to take from the public lands in the vicinity of the road all such materials of earth, stone, or wood, as may be necessary or convenient from time to time for the actual construction and repair of said road or any part thereof. There is granted to said company all necessary sites for watering-places, depots, and workshops, along the line of said road, so far as the places convenient for the same may fall upon the public lands: *Provided*, That no one depot or watering-place shall contain over five square acres, and that said sites shall not be nearer to each other than ten miles along the line of said road: *Provided*, That the grants herein contained shall determine, unless the road be begun within two years and completed within six years thereafter; and that if the road shall at (any) time after its completion be discontinued or abandoned by the company, the grants hereby made shall determine. March 3, 1849.

No. 48. *An Act to grant the right of way to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.* The right of way is granted to the company, for a railroad to be constructed from Mobile to its northern terminus on the Ohio or the Mississippi River, or at or near the mouth of the Ohio, and the company is authorized to locate said road through any of the public lands of the United States which lie on the route; and to survey and mark through the public lands the track, 100 feet in width, and an additional quantity of 25 feet in width on each side of said road along the same, which land shall be reserved from sale, and the title vested in the State wherein such land shall lie, for the use of said railroad company for ever, and for no other use whatever. The company has the privilege to cut and use all such timber, and to use all earth, stone, sand, gravel, mineral, and other materials, on the public lands of the United States, which may be necessary for the construction or repair of the road, and to build bridges, or construct buildings, truss-work, or other erections, such as the same may require, and use such water as may be wanted, and cross such streams as shall be necessary for the completion and use of said road: *Provided*, That the company, when the railroad shall be completed, shall carry the mails on such terms as the Postmaster-General shall be able to contract with other railroad companies for similar services. March 3, 1849.

No. 49. *An Act concerning the selection of jurors in certain courts of the United States.* The act of Congress approved March 19, 1842 (chap. 7), is suspended in its operation until further legislation in the premises; and in the mean time jurors may be selected for the courts of the United States in Pennsylvania, (under the direction of the proper district judge,) agreeably to the practice and usage which prevailed before the enactment of the act approved July 20, 1840 (chap. 47). March 3, 1849.

No. 50. *An Act to authorize the citizens of Ozark county, Missouri, to enter less than a quarter-section of land for the seat of justice in said county.* March 3, 1849.

No. 51. *An Act to authorize the judge of the courts of the United States of the fifth circuit to hold the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.* March 3, 1849.

No. 52. *An Act to establish the Territorial Government of Minnesota.* All that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: beginning in the Mississippi River, at the point where the line of 43 degrees and 30 minutes of north latitude crosses the same, thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary

of the State of Iowa, to the northwest corner of the said State of Iowa, thence southerly along the western boundary of the said State to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of the White-earth River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the White-earth River to the boundary-line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; thence east and south of east along the boundary-line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to Lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the State of Wisconsin in Lake Superior; thence along the western boundary-line of said State of Wisconsin to the Mississippi River; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning; — is erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Minnesota; but Congress may hereafter divide said Territory, or annex any portion of it to another State or Territory.

Every free white male inhabitant, 21 years old, resident in the Territory at the time of the passage of this act, may vote, and be chosen to any Territorial office at the first election; after which the qualifications of voters and for office shall be fixed by the Legislative Assembly; — provided the right of suffrage and of holding office be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of nine members, with the qualifications of voters, chosen for two years by a plurality vote of the people, in districts. The representatives, eighteen in number, with the qualifications of voters, shall be chosen for one year by a plurality vote; but the Legislative Assembly may increase the number of councillors to not more than fifteen, and of representatives to not more than thirty-nine. Members of either body must reside in their district, and every district shall be represented in proportion to its population, after deducting Indians. A census shall be taken before the first election, and the Governor shall appoint the places of voting, the number of councillors or representatives to a district, the manner of conducting the election, and the place of meeting of the Assembly. In case of a tie, the Governor shall order a new election. Thereafter these points shall be regulated by the Assembly; — but no session shall exceed sixty days. No law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed on the property of the United States; nor shall the property of non-residents be taxed higher than that of residents. All laws shall be submitted to Congress, and if disapproved shall be null. Members of the Assembly receive \$3 per day, and \$3 for every twenty miles' travel. The first session of the Assembly shall be at St. Paul, at which session a temporary seat of government must be determined on. The permanent seat of government may be designated by a vote of the people, at such time as the Assembly see fit. \$20,000 is appropriated for public buildings. No member of the Assembly shall be appointed to any office created or increased in pay during his term, or for one year thereafter; and no office-holder under the general government, except a postmaster, shall hold office under the Territorial government, or be a member of the Assembly. The Governor, appointed by the President and Senate for four years, and until his successor be appointed and qualified, — unless sooner removed by the President, — shall receive a salary of \$1,500, and \$1,000 additional as Superintendent of Indian Affairs; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia; may grant pardons for offences against Territorial laws, and reprieves, until the decision of the President be known, for offences against the laws of the United States. His *veto* may be defeated by a vote of two thirds of each house. If the Governor vacate the office, or be necessarily absent from the Territory, his place shall be filled by the Secretary, whose mode of appointment and tenure of office is the same as the Governor's, and whose salary is \$1,800 per annum. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associates, appointed by the President and Senate for four years, two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold an annual term at the seat of government. The Territory shall be divided into three districts, in each of which one of the three justices shall reside, and hold a District Court, having the jurisdiction of United States District and Circuit Courts, in all cases arising under the laws or Constitution of the United States, for jury trials, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, in which issues of law only are

heard. From the Supreme Court, writs of error and appeals shall lie to the Supreme Court of the United States, (as from a Circuit Court,) where the matter in dispute exceeds in value \$1,000. Both the District and Supreme Courts shall possess chancery powers. Justices of the peace shall have no jurisdiction where the title or boundaries of land are concerned, or where the sum claimed exceeds \$100. The judicial districts shall be defined, the judges assigned to them, and the times and places of holding the courts appointed by the Governor, subject to alteration by the Legislative Assembly. An attorney and marshal shall be appointed by the President and Senate, for four years, unless sooner removed by the President. Inhabitants of the Territory are secured all the rights, &c., heretofore granted to the inhabitants of Wisconsin; and the laws of Wisconsin, at the date of its admission as a State, shall be in force in Minnesota, so far as compatible with this act, until repealed or modified. A delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress shall be chosen by a plurality of votes, for two years. \$5,000 are appropriated for the purchase of a Territorial library. Sections sixteen and thirty-six in every township shall be reserved for schools.

All persons holding office, judicial or ministerial, at the time this act goes into effect, shall continue in office till superseded. And all civil or criminal proceedings pending in the courts of Wisconsin, now within the limits of this Territory, shall be tried in the proper District Courts of this Territory. All obligations valid under existing laws within the limits of Wisconsin shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanours under said laws may be tried in the courts hereby established.

No. 53. *An Act to establish the collection district of Brasas de Santiago, and for other purposes.*

The district includes that part of the district of Saluria south and west of the north side of Padre Island, in the Gulf of Mexico. Point Isabel is made the port of entry, and the collector's salary is fixed at \$1,750, inclusive of fees.

Merchandise duly entered at Point Isabel, and the duties paid or secured, may be sent by land to Fort Brown, or to any other place near there which may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and be thence exported, with drawback, to any foreign country: *Provided* the exportation be within one year from the date of importation, and under the provisions of "An Act allowing drawback," &c., passed March 3, 1845. And any merchandise duly entered at Corpus Christi, and the duties paid or secured, may be transported to Laredo, and thence to Mexico, with drawback, with conditions as before. An additional inspector shall be appointed at Fort Brown, (or such other place as is designated by the Secretary,) and at Laredo.

A deputy collector is appointed at Chesapeake City, Md. Owners of vessels on New River, Onslow Co., N. C., may take out registers, or enrolments and licenses, at Wilmington. March 3, 1849.

No. 54. *An Act to cause the northern boundary of the State of Iowa to be run and marked.* March 3, 1849.

No. 55. *An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act supplemental to the Act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union."*

For the purpose of trying issues of fact by a jury in the District Court, the district of Iowa is separated into three divisions, to wit: that part lying within the Dubuque land district, as altered by the "Act to establish an additional land district in Iowa," approved Aug. 8, 1846, constitutes the northern division, and a regular term shall be held at Dubuque, on the first Monday of every January. That part lying within the Iowa land district, established by said act, constitutes the middle division; and a regular term shall be held at Iowa City, on the first Monday of every October. The residue of the State constitutes the southern division; and a regular term shall be held at Burlington, on the first Monday of every June. Provision is made for adjournments, for intermediate terms of the court, and for the conducting of suits now pending. In cases where the defendants reside in different divisions of the district, the plaintiff may sue in any division where one defendant resides, serving the others with duplicate writs;—and in every case, not of a local nature, the suit must be brought where the defendants, or one of them, reside. The travel of the marshal is computed from Iowa City; but he shall keep an office at each of the places where the sessions

of the District Court are held. The District Court, in civil cases, shall have a concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court. March 3, 1849.

No. 56. *An Act to transfer the towns of Vinalhaven, North Haven, and Islesboro' from the collection district of Penobscot to that of Belfast, in the State of Maine.* March 3, 1849.

No. 57. *An Act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions, or otherwise, in Mexico.* All moneys raised in Mexico, by contributions or otherwise, and received by any officer of the United States army or navy, shall be charged against such officer, on the books of the Treasury Department, and accounted for by him in like manner as if the moneys had been drawn from the treasury of the United States; and if any part of said moneys have been expended for objects not usually embraced among those for which appropriations are made for that branch of the service to which the officer belongs, the sums so expended shall not be passed to his credit, except in the case of an officer of the army, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, and in the case of an officer of the navy, on the certificate of the Secretary of the Navy. And any balance due by such officer, on an adjustment of accounts, shall be paid into the treasury for general purposes. And any officer refusing or neglecting to settle his accounts, or to pay over a balance due, shall be proceeded against as in the case of disbursing officers. Where an officer has supervised the collection of military contributions at a Mexican port, and at the same time has exercised civil functions under the temporary government, or when any person has acted as collector, he shall be allowed a compensation, "assimilated in amount, as nearly as may be," (including the regular pay and emoluments, if an officer), to that of United States officers of the customs, — the allowance to be determined by the President. "And all officers of the army, and other persons in public employment, who have received payment for their services in collecting, keeping, or accounting for said moneys, and for other necessary services, are authorized to retain so much of the amounts so received as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, may be a fair compensation for said services."

The Secretary of the Treasury shall decide questions as to refunding duties collected or remitting penalties imposed in Mexico, and, under the direction of the President, he is required to pay, out of the money in the treasury raised from contributions, such sums as he determines to have been improperly levied or imposed. When accounts are rendered, with the approval of the proper officers, which appear to be for necessary expenditures, but which cannot be paid for want of specific appropriations, they may be paid out of the contribution fund, on the approval of the head of the department having charge of the branch of business to which the expenditure relates. In expenditures for secret services in the Mexican war, by direction of the commanding generals, the accounts shall be adjusted and paid in the same manner as by "An Act providing the means of intercourse," &c., passed Mar. 19, 1798.

Where pursers in the navy, by direction of their commanding officers, have made disbursements for hostile operations on land, which operations have been approved by government, they shall, by direction of the President, be credited therewith. And such parts thereof as have been received by officers of the army shall be charged to and accounted for by them. March 3, 1849.

No. 58. *An Act declaring Fort Covington, in the State of New York, to be a port of delivery, and for other purposes.* This act provides for a deputy collector at Chesapeake City, already provided for by act No. 53. March 3, 1849.

No. 59. *An Act to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia.* March 3, 1849.

No. 60. *An Act to provide for the payment of horses, and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.*

Any field, staff, or other officer, mounted militia-man, volunteer, ranger, or dragoon, engaged in the United States service since June 18, 1812, or who shall hereafter be in said service, and who has lost or shall lose his horse by any of the casualties hereafter named, — viz. by the horse's being killed or mortally wounded in battle; by his being wounded in battle, and by the officer's order abandoned, and lost; by his death or abandonment because of the

dangers of the sea, when on board a United States transport; — because the United States failed to supply means of transportation, and the owner was compelled by his officer's order to embark and leave him; because the United States failed to supply sufficient forage; because the owner was dismounted, and ordered to do duty at a station detached from his horse; or because, for lack of forage, the officer ordered the horse to be turned out to graze in woods, prairies, or commons, and he was thereby lost, — shall be paid for the same, or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse, the value thereof, not exceeding \$200. But if payment has been made for use and risk of the horse, or for forage after his loss, it shall be deducted, unless the owner satisfy the paymaster that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall be only for the time that he was on foot. A deduction shall also be made when the owner has been paid for clothing to which he was not entitled by law. Any person losing, without fault or negligence, a horse, mule, ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, and in actual employ, either by impressment or contract, (unless by the contract the owner was to take the risk,) either by capture or destruction by the enemy, by abandonment or destruction by the order of a competent officer, or by the failure of the United States to supply the animal with forage, or by unavoidable accident, shall be paid its value at the time he entered the service.

These claims shall be adjusted by the third auditor, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, with the assent of the President; and all adjudications, whether favorable or adverse, of the auditor shall be entered in a book, a copy of any entry wherein, if in favor of the claimant, certified by the auditor, shall entitle the claimant to payment at the Treasury. Any minor engaged in the United States service, and provided with a horse, equipments, or military accoutrements by his parent or guardian, and dying without paying for this property, and which shall be lost as stated above, shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof. And like payment shall be made to any person who, at his own risk, has furnished any person, other than a minor, engaged in the military service, with a horse, equipments, or with military accoutrements, and they have been lost as above. When horses have been condemned by a board of officers as unfit for the service, because the government has failed to supply forage, whenever it can be proved by legal and satisfactory evidence that such horse and equipage was turned over to the quartermaster, whether a receipt be produced or not, they shall be paid for. March 3, 1849.

X. PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1. *A Resolution for the appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.* Reappointing Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Gideon Hawley, of New York. Dec. 19, 1848.

No. 2. *A Resolution relating to the compensation of persons appointed to deliver the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States to the President of the Senate.* The clause in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill of 1848–49, providing for the payment of the messengers to convey the votes, &c., is repealed. Jan. 6, 1849.

No. 3. *A Resolution to defray the expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their interpreter.* See page 136. Feb. 22, 1849.

No. 4. *Joint Resolution for the distribution of the Official Register, or Blue Book, among the several States.* A full set, of one for each year, so far as is practicable, is to be furnished to every State library, and, where there is no State library, is to be deposited with the Secretary of State. March 2, 1849.

No. 5. *Joint Resolution directing that the government of Russia be supplied with certain volumes of the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition, in lieu of those which were lost at sea, and for other purposes.* March 2, 1849.

No. 6. *A Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and ammunition to persons emigrating to the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico.* The actual cost to the government shall first be paid, and the Secretary satisfied that the arms are to be used for the purpose specified. March 2, 1849.

No. 7. *Joint Resolution relative to evidence in applications for pensions by widows of deceased soldiers, under the Act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.* The returns (or the rolls) of the disease of which the soldier died, and the official opinion of the Surgeon-General, founded thereon, that from the nature of the disease it was contracted while the soldier was in the line of his duty, shall be considered satisfactory evidence thereof, without the proof now required at the pension-office; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions, in all applications under said act, to apply to the proper officers for said evidence, without requiring the applicant to furnish it. March 3, 1849.

No. 8. *Joint Resolution granting to the Secretary of the Treasury further time to make the report concerning the sale and entry of certain lands in Cincinnati.* The time named in the resolution of March 3, 1847, is extended until the next session of Congress. March 3, 1849.

No. 9. *Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to subscribe for a thousand copies of a further publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress, and for other purposes.* March 3, 1849.

No. 10. *Joint Resolution for the relief of pursers in the navy, as to expenditures made in pursuance of orders during the war with Mexico, and for other purposes.* Pursers are to be credited with payments made by them for carrying on hostilities against Mexico during the late war, whether the expenditures were made on land or water: *Provided*, that the payment were made by order of the naval officer in command, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and that satisfactory vouchers are produced.

Every disbursement of public moneys, or disposal of public stores, made by order of a commanding officer of the navy, shall be charged to him, if objected to by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and shall be allowed to the disbursing officer, satisfactory evidence of the order and payment being produced. March 3, 1849.

No. 11. *A Resolution to fix the meaning of the second section of an Act for changing the location of the land-office in the Chippewa land district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin.* The word "Territory," in Sec. 2, Act No. 25, of this session, is construed to mean State. March 3, 1849.

No. 12. *Joint Resolution for the purchase of copies of the General Navy Register and Laws.* One copy is to be given to every commissioned officer now in the naval service, at a cost of not more than \$3 per copy. March 3, 1849.

No. 13. *A Resolution relative to the public printing.* The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House, and the Clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, are empowered to pass upon all accounts for printing, and to make a *pro rata* reduction in compensation, or to refuse the work, if it be inferior to the standard, and to have the powers conferred upon the Joint Committee on Printing by the joint resolution of Aug. 3, 1846, said authority to cease at the beginning of the next session of Congress. March 3, 1849.

XI. POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1. *Post-Office Statistics for the Year ending June 30, 1848.*

Number of contractors,	4,017
Agents and messengers on railroad and steamboat mail-service,	248
Increase in aggregate length of routes, since July 1, 1847,	9,390
Number of post-offices supplied,	16,159
Increase of inland mail transportation since July 1, 1847, in miles,	2,124,680

Gross receipts for the year, including \$ 200,000 appropriated
for government postages, and \$ 48,739 collected from and } \$ 4,371,077
belonging to the accounts of preceding years,
Expenditures for the year, 4,326,850
The receipts exceeded the expenditures, 44,227

During the year, 1,309 new post-offices were established, and 296 were discontinued. 2,169 postmasters were appointed in consequence of resignations; 184 in consequence of deaths; 240 for changes of sites of the offices; 1,309 to new offices; 197 by removals; 3 where commissions expired, and were not renewed; 14 where commissions were renewed; 5 by becoming Presidential appointments; in all, 4,121.

2. Table of Mail Service for the Year ending June 30, 1848.*

States.	Length of routes.	Annual Transportation.				Total Transpor- tation.	Total Cost.
		Mode not specified.	In Coaches.	Railroad and St'mboat.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
Maine,	4,183	856,693	284,118	70,824	1,211,635	\$ 42,565	
New Hampshire,	2,188	229,144	362,440	144,768	736,352	26,242	
Vermont,	2,423	301,018	456,228		757,246	26,228	
Massachusetts,	3,963	381,370	639,402	†968,858	1,989,630	109,071	
Rhode Island,	414	58,760	77,376	30,264	166,400	9,198	
Connecticut,	1,762	364,493	175,656	†230,444	770,593	46,485	
New York,	13,331	1,929,176	1,687,959	1,455,382	5,072,517	233,148	
New Jersey,	2,029	117,330	425,464	223,288	766,082	59,435	
Pennsylvania,	10,369	909,922	1,587,505	356,720	2,854,150	155,778	
Delaware,	555	66,144	84,864	†	151,008	17,887	
Maryland,	2,379	243,828	306,332	391,768	941,928	134,014	
Virginia,	11,370	1,410,890	653,874	406,120	2,470,884	165,472	
North Carolina,	7,632	800,736	480,168	342,640	1,623,544	152,166	
South Carolina,	4,704	547,668	253,656	267,176	1,068,500	105,491	
Georgia,	6,421	728,426	286,208	478,660	1,493,294	136,918	
Florida,	1,784	156,272	102,372	39,000	297,644	24,937	
Ohio,	11,825	939,037	1,696,029	500,790	3,085,856	169,877	
Michigan,	4,188	429,204	352,600	200,720	982,524	41,509	
Indiana,	7,224	854,290	399,062	92,352	1,345,704	58,664	
Illinois,	8,925	800,190	1,358,240		2,158,430	105,627	
Wisconsin,	3,626	333,984	177,112		511,096	18,786	
Iowa,	2,178	249,392	89,544		338,936	12,511	
Missouri,	9,035	739,076	468,832	\$475,696	1,683,604	55,221	
Kentucky,	8,332	893,280	354,688	†1,504,872	2,752,840	92,152	
Tennessee,	7,074	692,896	692,016		1,384,912	61,537	
Alabama,	6,851	839,020	527,280	†252,722	1,619,022	143,079	
Mississippi,	4,707	567,216	330,304	52,104	949,624	67,223	
Arkansas,	5,334	573,460	107,640	55,536	736,636	44,529	
Louisiana,	3,623	308,880	28,496	206,856	543,232	45,115	
Texas,	4,779	422,396	109,720	16,640	548,756	43,838	
Total,	163,208	17,744,191	14,555,188	8,713,200	41,012,579	2,394,703	
Mail Agencies,						54,063	
Foreign mails,	3,800					100,500	
	167,008	17,744,191	14,555,188	8,713,200	41,012,579	2,549,266	

* The entire service and pay of the route are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.

† These embrace some express transportation.

‡ The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia Railroad is under a Maryland number.

§ This embraces the steamboat service from St. Louis to New Orleans.

|| This embraces the steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati, and from Louisville to New Orleans.

¶ This includes the route from Mobile to New Orleans.

3. *Number of Post-Offices, Extent of Post-Routes, and Revenue and Expenditures of the Post-Office Department; with the Amount paid to Postmasters and for Transportation of the Mail, since 1790.*

Year.	No. of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post-Routes.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditures of the Department.	Amount paid for Compens. of Postmasters.	Amount paid for Transport'n of the Mail.
		Miles.				
1790	75	1,875	\$ 37,935	\$ 32,140	\$ 8,198	\$ 22,081
1795	453	13,207	160,620	117,893	30,272	75,359
1800	903	20,817	280,804	213,994	69,243	128,644
1805	1,558	31,076	421,373	377,367	111,552	239,635
1810	2,300	36,406	551,684	495,969	149,438	327,966
1815	3,000	43,748	1,043,065	748,121	241,901	487,779
1816	3,260	48,673	961,782	804,422	263,944	521,970
1817	3,459	52,089	1,002,973	916,515	303,916	569,189
1818	3,618	59,473	1,130,235	1,035,832	346,429	664,611
1819	4,000	67,586	1,204,737	1,117,861	375,828	717,881
1820	4,500	72,492	1,111,927	1,160,926	352,295	782,425
1821	4,650	78,806	1,059,087	1,184,283	337,699	815,681
1822	4,709	82,763	1,117,490	1,167,572	355,299	788,618
1823	4,043	84,860	1,130,115	1,156,995	360,462	767,464
1824	5,182	84,860	1,197,758	1,188,019	383,904	768,939
1825	5,677	94,052	1,306,525	1,229,043	411,183	786,646
1826	6,150	94,052	1,447,703	1,366,712	447,727	885,100
1827	7,003	105,336	1,524,633	1,468,959	486,411	942,345
1828	7,530	105,336	1,659,915	1,689,945	548,049	1,066,313
1829	8,004	115,000	1,707,418	1,782,132	569,237	1,153,646
1830	8,450	115,176	1,850,583	1,932,708	596,234	1,274,009
1831	8,686	118,486	1,997,811	1,936,123	635,028	1,252,226
1832	9,206	104,466	2,258,570	2,266,171	715,481	1,482,507
1833	10,127	119,916	2,617,011	2,930,414	826,283	1,894,638
1834	10,693	119,916	2,823,749	2,910,606	897,317	1,925,544
1835	10,770	112,774	2,993,356	2,757,350	945,418	1,719,007
1836	11,091	118,264	3,408,323	3,841,766	812,903	1,638,052
1837	11,767	141,242	4,236,779	3,544,630	891,352	1,996,727
1838	12,519	134,818	4,238,733	4,430,662	933,948	3,131,308
1839	12,780	133,999	4,484,657	4,636,536	990,000	3,285,622
1840	13,468	155,739	4,543,522	4,718,236	1,028,925	3,296,876
1841	13,778	155,026	4,407,726	4,499,528	1,018,645	3,159,375
1842	13,733	149,732	4,546,849	5,674,752	1,147,256	3,087,796
1843	13,814	142,295	4,296,225	4,374,754	1,426,894	2,947,319
1844	14,103	144,687	4,237,288	4,296,513	1,368,316	2,938,551
1845	14,183	143,940	4,289,841	4,320,782	1,409,875	2,905,504
* 1846	14,601	152,865	3,487,199	4,084,297	1,042,079	2,716,673
* 1847	15,146	153,818	3,955,893	3,979,870	1,060,228	2,476,455
* 1848	16,159	163,208	4,371,077	4,326,850		2,394,703

* The returns for 1846, 1847, and 1848 are for the first three years under the new law, passed March 3, 1845.

4. Revenue and Expenditure of the Post-Office from 1st July, 1836, to 30th June, 1848.

Year ending 30th June.	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets.	Total Annual Receipts.	Total Annual Expenditures.
1837	\$ 3,674,834	\$ 425,714	\$ 4,236,779	\$ 3,544,630
1838	3,776,125	458,737	4,238,733	4,430,662
1839	3,976,446	500,873	4,484,657	4,636,536
1840	4,003,776	535,229	4,543,522	4,718,236
1841	3,812,739	566,246	4,407,726	4,499,528
1842	3,953,315	572,225	4,546,849	5,674,752
1843	3,738,307	543,277	4,296,225	4,374,754
1844	3,676,162	549,744	4,237,288	4,296,513
1845	3,660,231	608,765	4,289,841	4,320,732
Total to 30th June, 1845,	34,271,935	4,760,810	39,281,620	40,496,353
Average of Nine Years,	3,807,993	528,979	4,364,625	4,499,595

The above statistics apply wholly to the revenue under the old law. The following table shows the income for the first three years under the new law :—

Year ending 30th June.	Letter Postage.	Newspapers and Pamphlets.	Total Annual Receipts.	Total Annual Expenditures.
1846	\$ 2,881,697	\$ 562,143	\$ 3,487,199	\$ 4,084,297
1847	3,198,957	643,160	3,955,893	3,979,570
1848	3,550,304	767,334	4,371,077 *	4,326,850
Total for Three Years,	9,630,958	1,968,637	11,814,169	12,390,717
Average of Three Years,	3,210,319	656,212	3,938,056	4,130,239

From the above tables it will be seen that the annual average income for nine years, ending 30th June, 1845, was \$4,364,625; and that for the three years under the new law it has been \$3,938,056. The average expenditure for the nine years was \$4,499,595; and for the three years it has been \$4,130,239. The average revenue from letter-postage for the nine years was \$3,807,993; and for the three years it has been \$3,210,319. The increase in revenue from letter-postage in 1847, over that of 1846, was \$317,260. The increase in 1848 over 1847 was \$351,347. The increase in 1848 over 1846 is \$668,600. The postage on newspapers and pamphlets has steadily increased, and has not only exceeded the average of the nine years preceding June 30th, 1845, but has been larger than that of any of the single years. This is owing partly to the increased rates of postage on newspapers and pamphlets under the act of March 30, 1847.

The reduction in the expenditures has been made in the lettings in the different sections, where the service has been taken at reduced prices, under that provision of the act of 1845 which directs the acceptance of the lowest bid, without regard to the former contractor, or the stock which he

* Exclusive of fines.

may have had on the road. At the same time the mail service has been increased, both in the number and extent of the routes, and in the frequency of the transmission of the mails.

5. *Business of the Post-Office and Compensation of Postmasters.*

It was estimated that the number of letters paying postage, including ship and steamboat letters, drop-letters, and printed circulars, which passed through the mails for the year ending June 30th, 1847, was \$52,173,480. This estimate was founded upon the revenues of the preceding year, and upon the October returns of 1845. Besides this number, there were not less than 5,000,000 free and franked letters, and about 1,800,000 dead letters were returned to the department. A similar estimate for the year ending June 30th, 1848, would give, as the number of paying letters for that year, 58,069,075; and of these it is supposed that over one fourth, and less than one third, paid the ten-cent rate. Between December 1st, 1847, and October 1st, 1848, there were sent through the mails, free of postage, about 5,000,000 copies of speeches and other matter weighing under two ounces, and about 177,000 public documents, besides the letters written by the members of the House of Representatives; and there still remained to be forwarded more than one half of the public documents ordered to be printed at the preceding session. In seven days, from the 6th to the 12th August, 1848, 450 bags of free matter, weighing 35,550 pounds,—or a daily average of 5,078 pounds,—passed through the city post-office at Washington. About 2,000,000 dead letters are annually returned to the department, and as many more newspapers, periodicals, &c., are sent to the various offices, and never called for.

The rates of commissions of postmasters are as follows, viz.:—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. On the amount of letter postage, not exceeding \$100 in any one <i>quarter</i> , | 40 per cent. |
| 2. On any sum between \$100 and \$400 in any one year, | 33½ “ |
| 3. On any sum between \$400 and \$2,400 in a year, | 30 “ |
| 4. On any sum over \$2,400 in a year, | 12½ “ |
| 5. On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at offices designated by the Postmaster-General for that purpose, | 7 “ |
| 6. On all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, | 50 “ |
| 7. Box rents not exceeding \$2,000 per annum. | |

The postmasters at New Orleans and Washington have special allowances for extra labor. To the postmasters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning, the commission on the first \$100 collected in one quarter may be increased by the Postmaster-General to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent. To postmasters whose pay does not exceed \$2,000 per annum, two cents are paid for the delivery of each free letter or document.

The term *letter postage* includes all postages received, except those which arise from newspapers sent from the offices of publication to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines.

6. *Rates of Postage within the United States.*

For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight (avoirdupois), sent not exceeding 300 miles, 5 cents.
 Sent over 300 miles, 10 "

A letter over half an ounce in weight, but not exceeding an ounce, is rated with two charges of single postage; over one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, with four charges; over two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six charges of single postage, and so on: there being two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or *fraction of an ounce*, beyond the first ounce. When advertised, two cents additional are charged on each letter, or *four cents*, if the advertising cost so much.

The postage of a single letter to Oregon or California, via Chagres and Panama, is 40 cents,—to be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender.

For drop-letters (not to be mailed), each 2 "

For all letters or packages, conveyed by any vessel not employed in carrying the mail, from one post or place to any other post or place in the United States, 2 "

For any pamphlet, magazine, periodical, or other matter of every kind that is transmittible by mail, and has no written communication on it, of one ounce or less, or for a newspaper exceeding 1,900 square inches of surface, sent from the office of publication, 2½ "

For each additional ounce, or an excess greater than a half-ounce, 1 cent.

For newspapers of 1,900 square inches or less, sent from the office of publication, not more than 100 miles, or any distance within the same State, 1 "

Sent over such distance, 1½ "

On each newspaper sent to Oregon or California, the postage is 4½ cents; to be prepaid, except when sent from the office of publication.

Transient newspapers, i. e. those not sent from the office of publication, are subject to the general newspaper-postage rates; but the postage is in all cases to be *prepaid*.

For handbills, or circular letters, printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size (sent any distance), *to be paid upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails*, 3 cents.

As the postage on these articles is chargeable on each *copy*, postmasters will carefully examine all packets, and rate the postage accordingly. When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, and also that it contain no writing, marks, or signs, to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to open at the end, it is to be charged as a letter, by weight.

No packet can be mailed which weighs more than three pounds. Bound

books of any size are not included in the term "mailable matter," except books sent by Governors of States, and those included under the term "Public Documents."

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter transmittible in the United States mail (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted), from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town, or place in the United States, between which the United States mail is regularly transported, is prohibited. Contractors may take newspapers out of the mails for sale or distribution among subscribers. A penalty of \$5,000 is imposed on any person taking letters *through* or over any part of the United States for the purpose of being sent out of the United States without the payment of postage.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be inclosed in the same envelop or package, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

7. *Privilege of Franking.*

1. The President, ex-Presidents, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Adams, retain the franking privilege, as regulated by former laws.

2. Members from Congress and Delegates from Territories, *from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress until the meeting of the next Congress*, the Vice-President, and the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their *official terms*, may *send and receive free letters or packages* not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight.

3. The Governors of States may send free the laws, records, and documents of the legislature, to the Governors of other States.

4. The Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General and Assistants Postmaster-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioners of the different Offices and Bureaus; Chiefs of Bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, General-in-Chief, and Adjutant-General, may *send and receive free* all letters and packages upon official business, but *not* their private letters or papers.

5. The chief clerk in the State Department may send free public and official documents.

6. Deputy postmasters may *send free* all such letters and packages as may relate exclusively to the business of their respective offices; and those whose compensation did not exceed \$200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, may also send free, through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over one half-ounce, but not transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars.

7. Exchange newspapers between editors pass free.

Public documents are those printed by the order of either House of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress, or either House, for the use of the members.

8. RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE, AND OF POSTAGE TO OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

1. *Great Britain and Ireland.*

Between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, letters are rated, by weight, as in the United States. Between any office in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any office in Great Britain and Ireland, the entire postage is 24 cents the single letter, which may be prepaid or sent unpaid. Between the offices of California and Oregon and those of Great Britain and Ireland, the entire postage is 59 cents the single letter, which may be prepaid or sent unpaid. The entire postage, or nothing, must be prepaid.

2. *Foreign Countries and Cities, via England.*

TABLE 1.—On all correspondence between the United States and the following-named countries, the United States postage, and that only, *must* be collected in the United States, by prepayment when sent, and on delivery when received, at the rate of 5 cents the single letter when conveyed by British packet, (unless from or to Oregon or California, then 40 cents,) and 21 cents the single letter when conveyed by United States packet, (unless, as aforesaid, from or to Oregon or California, then 56 cents,) to wit : * —

† Alexandria, City of,	Holland,	Sweden,
Algeria,	Hong Kong (China),	Switzerland,
Austria, and Austrian States,	Ionian Islands,	Turkey in Europe,
Baden,	Lubec, Free City of,	† Tuscany,
Bavaria,	Malta, Island of,	Venetian States,
Belgium,	Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	Wallachia,
Bremen, Free City of,	Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	Wurtemberg,
Brunswick,	Moldavia,	West Indies, &c., British, viz. : —
† Beyrout, City of,	† Naples, Kingdom of,	Antigua,
† Dardanelles, The,	Norway,	Barbadoes, Bahamas,
Denmark,	Oldenburg,	Berbice, Cariacou,
France,	Poland,	Demerara, Dominica,
German States,	Prussia,	Essequibo, Grenada,
Gibraltar,	Roman or Papal States,	Honduras, Jamaica,
† Greece,	Russia,	Montserrat, Nevis, St.
Hamburg & Cuxhaven,	Saxony,	Kitts, St. Lucia, St.
Hanover,	† Scutari City of,	Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad.
	† Smyrna, “	

TABLE 2.—On all correspondence between the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and the following-named countries through the United Kingdom, and by the routes here specified, there *must* be prepaid when sent, and collected when received, the following rates, for the single letter of half an ounce in weight : —

* This does not supersede the American line to Bremen. See *post*, p. 159.

† Via Marseilles.

	Cents.		Cents.
*Aden, Asia,	45	New S. Wales, by private ship, .	37
†Australia,	53	†New Zealand,	53
Do. by private ship,	37	“ by private ship,	37
‡Azores, Islands,	63	§Parma and Placentia,	31
†Bourbon and Borneo, Islands of, 53		*Philippine Islands,	45
||Brazil,	87	*Portugal,	63
||Buenos Ayres,	83	Sierra Leone,	45
||Canary Islands,	65	*Spain,	73
Cape de Verde Islands,	65	†Sumatra, Island,	53
*Ceylon, Island of,	45	*Syria,	57
*China,	45	†Van Diemen's Land,	53
*Egypt,	57	*Venezuela,	45
*Greece,	57	*West Indies, foreign, viz. :—	
†Heligoland, Island of,	33	Cuba,	75
*Indies, East,	45	*Guadaloupe, Hayti, Martin-	
†Java and Labuan,	53	ique, Porto Rico, St. Croix,	
§Lucca and Modena,	31	St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St.	
*Madeira, Island,	65	Thomas,	55
†Mauritius,	45	Any British colony or foreign	
†Moluccas,	53	country, when conveyed to	
||Montevideo,	83	or from the United Kingdom	
*New Grenada,	45	by private ships,	37
†New South Wales,	53		

TABLE 3.

Places.	British & Sea.	For- eign.	Ameri- can Inland.	To- tal.	Places.	British & Sea.	For- sign.	Ameri- can Inland.	To- tal.
Aden, Asia,	50	10	5	65	Moluccas, Suma-				
Australia,	58	10	5	73	tra, and other				
Bourbon, Borneo,	58	10	5	73	places in Indian				
Ceylon, Island,	50	10	5	65	Archipelago,	58	10	5	73
China,	50	10	5	65	New Zealand,	58	10	5	73
East Indies,	50	10	5	65	Philippine Isles,	50	10	5	65
Egypt,	46	10	5	61	δ Sardinia,	26	10	5	41
α Egypt,	26	20	5	51	α Sicily,	26	20	5	51
Hong Kong, Isl.,	50	10	5	65	δ Spain,	26	10	5	41
Java, Labuan,	58	10	5	73	α Syria,	26	20	5	51
Mauritius,	50	10	5	65	α Tunis, Africa,	26	20	5	51

The places marked thus (α) are by French packet, via Marseilles; those marked (δ) are via France; and the others are by closed mail, via Marseilles. On British, sea, and American inland postage, the single letter is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; on foreign postage, the single letter is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Letters weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. are charged two rates; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and under $\frac{3}{4}$, three rates, &c.; an additional rate being charged for each quarter of an ounce. Thus, a letter directed to the East Indies by a British steamer, and weighing less

* Via Southampton.

† Via Southampton and India.

‡ Via Southampton and Lisbon.

§ Via France.

|| Via Falmouth.

†† Via London.

than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., will be charged 65 cents postage; if $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. or more, and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75 cents must be paid, the *foreign* postage only being doubled for each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Where the correspondence with the countries in the foregoing tables is from or to Oregon or California, the single-letter rate, to be collected by prepayment or on delivery, is to be in each instance 35 cents more than the amounts given.

3. *Postage by the New York, Southampton, and Bremen Line of Steamers.*

The following are the rates of postage prescribed by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, for mailable matter sent by this line to Europe:—

For all letters and packages not exceeding half an ounce in weight,	24 cents.
For all letters and packages over half an ounce and under one ounce,	48 "
For every additional half-ounce,	15 "
For every letter, newspaper, pamphlet, and price-current,	3 "

The United States postage will be charged in addition to the above upon all mailable matter sent through the mails of the United States to New York, whence the ships sail for Bremen.

It should be prepaid on letters addressed to any of the following countries and places, viz.:—Denmark, Norway, St. Petersburg or Cronstadt, Sweden, Alexandria, Austria (empire and provinces), Baden, Basle and other parts of Switzerland, Bavaria, Cairo, Constantinople, Greece, and the eastern towns of Italy. On letters addressed to the following countries and places, the foreign postage, to the place of destination, may be added to the United States postage, and the whole be prepaid,—or the American postage alone may be prepaid,—or the whole postage may be left unpaid, at the option of the sender, viz.:—

Altona,	6 cents.	Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	12 cents.
Bremen,	Nothing.	Nassau,	12 "
Brunswick,	6 cents.	Oldenburg,	5 "
Cassel,	12 "	Prussia (kingdom and	
Coburg,	12 "	provinces),	12 "
Darmstadt,	12 "	Reuss,	12 "
Frankfort-on-the-Main, . . .	12 "	Saxe-Altenburg,	12 "
Gotha,	12 "	Saxe-Meiningen,	12 "
Hamburg,	6 "	Saxe-Weimar,	12 "
Hanover,	6 "	Saxony (kingdom),	12 "
Hesse-Homburg,	12 "	Schaumburg-Lippe,	12 "
Kiel,	11 "	Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, . .	12 "
Lippe-Detmold,	12 "	Schwartzburg-Sondershau-	
Lubec,	9 "	sen,	12 "
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, . . .	12 "	Wurtemberg (kingdom), . . .	12 "

4. *Other Foreign Letter Postage.*

The postage on single letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, from any part of the United States to Havana, or any part of Cuba, is 12½ cents; to Chagres, 20 cents; to Panama, 30 cents; all to be prepaid. On letters for any South American port on the Pacific, or for the Sandwich Islands, the postage to Panama only is to be prepaid. A single letter to Halifax by the British steamer is rated at 5 or 10 cents, according to distance; to Upper Canada and New Brunswick, 10 cents; to Lower Canada, 5 cents,—all to be prepaid. These rates to Lower and Upper Canada and New Brunswick pay only to the lines, whence the letters are immediately forwarded to their place of destination.

5. *Newspaper and Pamphlet Postage.*

On each newspaper sent between Great Britain and the United States, except by the Bremen line, (see p. 159,) the postage is 4 cents,—2 cents to be paid in each country. On each newspaper sent to or from a foreign country, through Great Britain, the postage is 4 cents,—to be paid by the party sending or receiving it. There must be prepaid on each newspaper to Cuba by the Charleston and New York steam-packets, 4½ cents; to Chagres, Panama, any South American port on the Pacific, or to the Sandwich Islands, by steamer from Charleston, 4½ cents; and to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Upper or Lower Canada, 1½ cents. On each periodical and pamphlet between Great Britain and the United States, the United States postage is 2 cents, if not over 2 ounces in weight, and 1 cent per ounce or fraction of an ounce over 2 ounces, always to be prepaid. An additional British postage of the same rate, when not exceeding 2 ounces, must be paid in England; but the third ounce raises the British charge to 6 pence, with 2 pence additional for each additional ounce.

XII. MINT.

It is lawful for any person or persons to bring to the Mint gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined, as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and, if of the standard of the United States, free of expense to the person or persons by whom it has been brought. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive, for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. And there must be retained from every deposit of bullion below the standard such sum as shall be equivalent to the expense incurred in refining, toughening, and alloying the same; an accurate account of which expense, on every deposit, is kept, and of the sums retained on account of the same, which are accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint with the Treasurer of the United States.

Officers of the Mint at Philadelphia.

	Salary.		Salary.
R. M. Patterson, <i>Director</i> ,	\$ 3,500	Richard J. McCulloh, <i>Melter</i>	
Jas. Ross Snowden, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,500	and <i>Refiner</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Franklin Peale, <i>Chief Coiner</i> ,	2,000	Jas. B. Longacre, <i>Engraver</i> ,	2,000
Jacob R. Eckfeldt, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000	W. E. Dubois, <i>Assist. Assayer</i> ,	1,300

Officers of the Branch at New Orleans, La.

J. M. Kennedy, <i>Superintend.</i> ,	\$ 2,500	John Brooks, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 2,000
Wm. P. Hort, <i>Assayer</i> ,	2,000	M. M. Beale, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	2,500
M. F. Bonzano, <i>Melter & Refiner</i> ,	2,000		

Officers of the Branch at Dahlonega, Ga.

J. F. Cooper, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	\$ 2,000	John D. Field, Jr., <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 1,500
Isaac L. Todd, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500		

Officers of the Branch at Charlotte, N. C.

W. J. Alexander, <i>Superintend.</i> ,	\$ 2,000	John R. Bolton, <i>Coiner</i> ,	\$ 1,500
J. H. Gibbon, <i>Assayer</i> ,	1,500		

1. *Statement of the Deposits for Coinage, at the Mint of the United States and its Branches, in the Year 1848.*

GOLD.			
Coins of the United States, old standard,		\$ 29,847	
Foreign Coins,		2,333,984	
United States Bullion,		899,406	
Foreign Bullion,		149,866	
Total of Gold,			\$ 3,413,093
SILVER.			
United States Bullion,		\$ 6,191	
Foreign Bullion,		330,732	
Foreign Coins,		1,789,563	
Total of Silver,			2,126,506
Total,			\$ 5,539,599

2. *Statement of the Coinage of the Mint of the United States and Branches in the Year 1848.*

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.	Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.			SILVER.		
Eagles,	181,334		Dollars,	15,000	
Half Eagles,	372,712		Half-Dollars,	3,760,000	
Quarter-Eagles,	39,445		Quarter-Dollars,	146,000	
		\$ 3,775,612.80	Dimes,	451,500	
COPPER.			Half Dimes,	1,268,000	\$ 2,040,050.00
Cents,	6,415,799	64,157.99	Total,	12,649,790	\$ 5,879,720.49

3. *Coinage of the Mint of the United States, from 1792, including the Coinage of the Branch Mints from the Commencement of their Operations, in 1838.*

Years.	GOLD.	SILVER.	COPPER.	WHOLE COINAGE.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
1793 - 95	\$ 71,485.00	\$ 370,643.80	\$ 11,373.00	1,834,420	\$ 453,541.80
1796	102,727.50	79,077.50	10,324.40	1,219,370	192,129.40
1797	103,422.50	12,591.45	9,510.34	1,095,165	125,524.29
1798	205,610.00	330,291.00	9,797.00	1,363,241	545,698.00
1799	213,285.00	423,515.00	9,106.63	1,365,631	645,906.63
1800	317,760.00	224,296.00	29,279.40	3,337,972	571,335.40
1801	422,570.00	74,758.00	13,628.37	1,571,390	510,956.37
1802	423,310.00	58,343.00	34,422.83	3,615,869	516,075.83
1803	258,377.50	87,118.00	25,203.03	2,780,830	370,698.53
1804	258,642.50	100,340.50	12,844.94	2,046,839	371,827.94
1805	170,367.50	149,388.50	13,453.48	2,260,361	333,239.48
1806	324,505.00	471,319.00	5,260.00	1,815,409	801,084.00
1807	437,495.00	597,448.75	9,652.21	2,731,345	1,044,595.96
1808	284,665.00	634,300.00	13,080.00	2,935,888	982,055.00
1809	169,375.00	707,376.00	8,001.53	2,861,834	884,752.53
1810	501,435.00	638,773.50	15,660.00	3,056,418	1,155,868.50
1811	497,905.00	608,340.00	2,495.95	1,649,570	1,108,740.96
1812	290,435.00	814,029.50	10,755.00	2,761,646	1,115,219.50
1813	477,140.00	620,951.50	4,180.00	1,755,331	1,102,275.50
1814	77,270.00	561,637.50	3,578.30	1,833,859	642,535.80
1815	3,175.00	17,308.00		69,867	20,483.00
1816		28,575.75	28,209.82	2,888,135	56,785.57
1817		607,783.50	39,494.00	5,163,967	647,267.50
1818	242,940.00	1,070,454.50	31,670.00	5,537,084	1,345,064.50
1819	253,615.00	1,140,000.00	26,710.00	5,074,723	1,425,325.00
1820	1,319,030.00	501,690.70	44,075.50	6,492,509	1,864,786.20
1821	189,325.00	825,762.45	3,890.00	3,139,249	1,018,977.45
1822	88,980.00	806,806.50	20,723.39	3,813,788	915,509.89
1823	72,425.00	895,550.00		2,166,485	967,975.00
1824	93,200.00	1,752,477.00	12,620.00	4,786,894	1,858,297.00
1825	156,385.00	1,564,533.00	14,926.00	5,178,760	1,735,894.00
1826	92,245.00	2,002,090.00	16,344.25	5,774,434	2,110,679.25
1827	131,565.00	2,869,200.00	23,557.32	9,097,845	3,024,342.32
1828	140,145.00	1,575,600.00	25,636.24	6,196,853	1,741,381.24
1829	295,717.50	1,994,578.00	16,580.00	7,674,501	2,306,875.50
1830	643,105.00	2,495,400.00	17,115.00	8,357,191	3,155,620.00
1831	714,270.00	3,175,600.00	33,603.60	11,792,284	3,923,473.60
1832	798,435.00	2,579,000.00	23,620.00	9,128,387	3,401,055.00
1833	978,550.00	2,759,000.00	28,160.00	10,307,790	3,765,710.00
1834	3,954,270.00	3,415,002.00	19,151.00	11,637,643	7,398,423.00
1835	2,186,175.00	3,443,003.00	39,499.00	15,996,342	5,663,667.00
1836	4,135,700.00	3,606,100.00	23,100.00	13,719,333	7,764,900.00
1837	1,148,305.00	2,096,010.00	55,583.00	13,010,721	3,299,898.00
1838	1,809,595.00	2,333,243.00	63,702.00	15,780,311	4,206,540.00
1839	1,355,885.00	2,189,296.00	31,286.61	11,811,594	3,576,467.61
1840	1,675,302.50	1,726,703.00	24,627.00	10,558,240	3,426,632.50
1841	1,091,597.50	1,132,750.00	15,973.67	8,811,963	2,240,321.17
1842	1,834,170.50	2,332,750.00	23,833.90	11,743,153	4,190,754.40
1843	8,108,797.50	3,834,750.00	24,283.20	4,640,582	11,967,830.70
1844	2,230.00	2,235,550.00	23,987.52	9,051,834	7,687,767.52
1845	3,756,447.50	1,873,200.00	38,948.04	1,806,196	5,668,595.54
1846	4,034,177.00	2,568,580.00	41,208.00	10,133,515	6,633,965.00
1847	20,221,385.00	2,374,450.00	61,836.69	15,392,344	22,657,671.69
1848	3,775,512.50	2,040,050.00	64,157.99	12,649,790	5,879,720.49
Total,	76,341,440.00	73,466,514.90	1,209,759.20	343,281,250	151,017,714.10

XIII. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

[From a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, December 11, 1848.]

1. *Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures during the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1847, and June 30, 1848.*

The receipts into the Treasury were as follows :—	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
From customs, viz :—		
During the first quarter,	\$6,153,826.58	11,106,257.41
During the second quarter,	3,641,192.22	5,379,152.74
During the third quarter,	6,319,041.48	9,383,092.92
During the fourth quarter,	7,633,804.38	5,888,567.89
Total customs,	23,747,864.66	31,757,070.96
From sales of public lands,	2,498,355.20	3,328,642.56
From miscellaneous sources,	100,570.51	351,037.07
Total receipts, exclusive of loans, &c.,	26,346,790.37	35,436,750.59
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1846 and '47,	9,126,439.08	1,701,251.25
Total, exclusive of loans, &c.,	35,473,229.45	37,138,001.84
Avails of Treasury-notes issued under act of July 22, 1846,		250,000.00
Avails of Treasury-notes issued under act of Jan. 28, 1847,		11,956,950.00
Stock issued for specie deposited under act of July 22, 1846,		111,000.00
Stock issued for specie deposited under act of Jan. 28, 1847,		1,858,372.00
Stock issued in funding Treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846,		1,735,050.00
Stock issued in funding Treasury-notes under act of Jan. 28, 1847,		5,252,500.00
Stock issued in funding Treasury-notes under acts prior to July 22, 1846,		92,828.00
		21,256,700.00
Total means,		58,394,701.84
The expenditures, exclusive of trust funds, were as follows :—		
<i>Civil List.</i>		
Legislature,	974,324.14	953,392.75
Executive,	875,718.80	953,170.80
Judiciary,	571,377.88	593,654.81
Governments in the Territories,	36,987.98	39,730.56
Surveyors and their clerks,	56,380.75	61,907.00
Officers of the Mint and branches,	43,725.00	42,600.00
Commissioner of the Public Buildings,	1,994.44	2,000.00
Secretary to sign patents for public lands,	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total civil list,	2,562,008.99	2,647,955.92
<i>Foreign Intercourse.</i>		
Salaries of Ministers,	62,944.26	36,500.00
Salaries of Secretaries of Legation,	14,046.80	9,062.32
Salaries of <i>Chargés des Affaires</i> ,	58,713.29	64,037.51
Salary of Minister Resident to Turkey,	8,500.00	6,000.00
Outfits of <i>Chargés des Affaires</i> ,	56,750.00	29,250.00
Salary of Dragoman to Turkey and contin- gencies,	2,000.00	2,900.00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad,	35,365.95	33,530.10
Renewal of diplomat. intercourse with Mexico,	4,500.00	21,776.00

	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse,	\$ 17,809.80	\$ 22,452.13
Salary of Consul at Syria and Palestine,	1,997.27	
Salary of the Consul at London,	2,000.00	2,000.00
Relief and protection of American seamen,	87,370.99	97,937.97
Clerk-hire, office-rent, &c., to American Consul, London,	2,800.00	2,800.00
Commissioner to reside in China, Secretary, and Interpreter,	11,250.00	6,508.94
Certain diplomatic services,	3,000.00	8,554.94
Commissioner to Sandwich Islands,	6,417.12	3,075.00
Intercourse with Barbary powers,	6,300.00	13,067.33
Interpreters, guards, &c., at the Consulates in Turkish dominions,	2,329.00	1,258.81
Payments under Art. 9 of Treaty with Spain,	440.00	186.00
Outstanding claims of missions to China,	6,079.47	
French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon,	500.00	
Payments of claims of late republic of Texas,		30,000.00
Total foreign intercourse,	391,113.95	390,897.70
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Surveys of public lands,	145,013.45	169,902.63
Support and maintenance of light-houses, &c.,	501,018.49	419,277.80
Marine hospitals,	123,257.42	140,995.50
Building marine hospitals,	7,058.72	23,376.07
Public buildings in Washington, &c.,	38,067.57	36,325.05
Furniture of the President's house,	1,162.96	
Support of the penitentiary in Dist. Columbia,	12,719.02	7,389.46
Patent fund,	44,280.91	46,708.28
Distribution of the sales of public lands,	11,181.36	
Payment to Maine and Massachusetts, for expenses incurred in protecting the heretofore disputed territory,	19,805.32	
Building custom-houses, &c.,	64,062.36	92,140.48
Survey of the coast of the United States,	111,000.00	146,000.00
Mint establishment,	89,972.97	76,850.00
Relief of sundry individuals,	120,070.14	66,340.30
Auxiliary watch in the city of Washington,	6,776.61	7,333.33
Expenses incidental to loans and Treas. notes,	26,184.34	25,532.02
Support of lunatics of the Dist. of Columbia,	5,770.45	3,700.00
Three per cent. to Illinois,	17,200.95	43,383.40
Five per cent. to Michigan,	1,262.48	1,649.15
Five per cent. to Arkansas,	870.62	2,609.28
Two per cent. fund to Mississippi,		5,039.83
Three per cent. to Ohio,	65,749.09	
Five per cent. to Florida,	975.80	1,930.92
Five per cent. to Louisiana,		6,567.75
Three per cent. to Alabama,		21,574.56
Three per cent. to Missouri,		31,997.96
Three per cent. to Mississippi,		13,049.86
Relief of the cities of the Dist. of Columbia,	117,471.62	113,350.98
Debentures and other charges,	430,668.00	252,000.00
Additional compensation to collectors, &c.,	10,697.68	4,238.58
Payment of horses, &c., lost,	18,424.71	6,166.09
Duties refunded under protest,	560,483.37	301,783.76
Repayment for lands erroneously sold,	23,335.12	22,669.12
Refunding purchase-money for land sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana,	6,876.54	1,547.71
Results and acct. of the Exploring Expedition,	25,252.40	20,000.00

	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
Preparing indices to the manuscript papers of Washington,	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,256.00
Payment of books ordered by Congress,	107,871.27	11,849.69
Deficiency in revenue from postage,	225,000.00	
Postages of the departments,		22,221.96
Postage of departments, and (in 1846-47) of Congress,	311,298.99	
Additional compensation to judges in Missouri,	4,000.00	2,000.00
Proposed edition of the Laws and Treaties of the United States,	10,500.00	
Building light-houses,	7,099.37	182,169.88
Statues for east front of Capitol,	7,500.00	
Smithsonian Institution, act of August 10, 1846,	257,584.07	30,910.07
Payments of sundry certificates,	4,250.28	392.17
Documentary history of the United States,	25,245.00	
Discriminating tonnage duties,	2,801.29	1,745.72
Certain duties refunded,	128,855.20	53,566.28
Expenses of mineral land service,	7,500.00	45,606.17
Boundary-line between United States and British Provinces,	26,000.00	
Salaries of assistant treasurers and clerks, act of August 6, 1846,	11,102.61	24,589.80
Contingencies under said act,	5,000.00	11,806.08
Compensation of special agents to examine accounts, &c.,	1,900.00	2,793.60
Plans and drawings made by topographical officers, under resolution of Senate,	4,988.00	
All other items of a miscellaneous nature,	5,565.49	3,779.59
Refunding duties collected contrary to terms of Convention of 1815,		2,202.35
Refunding duties collected under act of August 30, 1842,		87.16
Consular receipts,		609.66
Building revenue-cutter,		6,000.00
Purchase of manuscripts of James Madison,		25,000.00
Historical painting for the Capitol,		2,000.00
Repairs of the Potomac Bridge,		2,200.00
Completing the synopsis of Treasury instructions, &c.,		2,000.00
Total miscellaneous,	3,762,732.04	2,546,216.05
<i>Under the direction of the War Department.</i>		
Army proper,	17,880,842.91	18,939,155.84
Military Academy,	124,339.21	130,537.16
Fortifications, and other works of defence,	932,962.08	313,743.90
Armories, arsenals, and munitions of war,	1,617,216.28	1,306,486.47
Harbours, roads, rivers, &c.,	36,117.67	67,736.07
Surveys,	38,121.41	30,893.47
Pensions,	1,726,785.71	1,194,884.99
Indian Department,	1,228,280.40	1,097,606.80
Claims of the State of Virginia,	23,160.08	26,906.01
Arming and equipping the militia,	162,597.55	292,780.64
Payments to militia and volunteers,	1,368,709.40	3,226,442.53
Mexican hostilities,	16,001,226.42	1,174,232.32
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous,	141,247.50	18,756.88
Total under direction of the War Dep't,	41,281,606.62	27,820,163.06

	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
<i>Under the direction of the Navy Department.</i>		
Pay and subsistence, includ'g medicines, &c.,	\$2,516,573.97	\$5,619,001.93
Increase, repairs, armament, and equipment,	1,298,503.33	2,877,713.35
Contingent expenses,	467,995.00	708,176.94
Navy yards,	691,844.18	856,109.76
Navy hospitals and asylums,	28,477.14	65,055.37
Magazines,	1,447.33	
Relief of individuals and miscellaneous,	169,607.83	50,357.14
Marine corps,	277,884.60	402,555.40
Pensions,	115,008.69	91,447.07
Mexican hostilities,	2,364,291.61	
Total under direction of the Navy Dep't,	7,931,633.68	10,670,416.96*
<i>Public Debt.</i>		
Paying the old public debt,	8,061.69	6,739.88
Interest on the public debt,	1,059,039.82	1,632,869.81
Interest on war bounty stock,		5,092.05
Reimbursement of Treasury-notes per acts prior to July 22, 1846,		128,828.00
Ditto per act of July 22, 1846,		3,061,000.00
Ditto per act of January 28, 1847,		9,838,750.00
Redemption of the loan of 1841,	3,000.00	
Redemption of Treasury-notes,	2,361,397.07	
Interest on Treasury-notes,	53,027.70	737,243.60
Interest on Mexican indemnity,	7,147.20	15,519.21
Redemption of Treasury-notes purloined, including interest,	30,388.89	3,054.66
Total public debt,	5,522,082.37	15,429,197.21
Total expenditures,	59,451,177.65	58,241,167.24
Balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1847 and '48,	1,701,251.25	153,534.60

2. *Statement of Duties, Revenues, and Public Expenditures for the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, 1848 (agreeably to Warrants issued, exclusive of Trust Funds).*

RECEIPTS.	
From customs,	\$ 8,991,935.07
Sales of public lands,	482,709.40
Miscellaneous and incidental sources,	133,270.35
Treasury-notes issued under act of Jan. 28, 1847,	1,126,000.00
Avails of stock issued for specie deposited under act of January 28, 1847,	10,000.00
Ditto in funding Treasury-notes under act of July 22, 1846,	102,750.00

* From this is to be deducted excess of repayments:—

Magazines,	\$ 933.24
Mexican hostilities,	1,262,746.44

\$ 1,263,679.68

Leaving, as a balance, \$ 9,406,737.28.

Ditto in funding Treasury-notes under act of Jan. 28, 1847,	\$ 2,355,150.00
Ditto in funding Treasury-notes under acts prior to July 22, 1846,	4,650.00
Ditto under act of March 31, 1848,	6,528,650.00
Total,	\$ 19,735,114.82

EXPENDITURES.

For civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse,	\$ 3,371,231.13*
Army proper, &c.,	6,862,090.24
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.,	192,669.65
Indian department,	633,496.51
Pensions,	376,594.98
Naval establishment,	2,979,022.17
Redemption of Treasury-notes,	3,268,850.00
Paying old public debt,	973.73
Interest on the public debt,	4,729.85
Interest on Mexican indemnity stock,	7,691.25
Interest on war bounty stock,	7.66
Interest on Treasury-notes,	168,747.74
Total,	\$ 17,866,104.91

3. *Statement of the Debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1848.*

Treasury-notes of 1812,	\$ 130,926.06
Of the principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded debt, and Mississippi stock,	127,824.68
Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia,	1,020,000.00
Outstanding Treasury-notes of issues of 1837 and 1843,	167,389.31
“ “ “ “ “ funded,	128,728.00
Loan of 1842 at 6 per cent.,	8,279,386.03
Loan of 1843 at 5 per cent.,	6,604,231.35
Loan of 1846 at 6 per cent.,	4,999,149.45
Loan of 1847 at 6 per cent., (including outstanding Treasury-notes and notes to be issued under that act, and <i>exclusive</i> of the amount of stock issued under that act for notes issued before 1846,	28,000,850.55
Five per cent. stock issued in payment of Mexican indemnity,	303,391.04
Military bounty scrip, at 6 per cent., per act of February 11, 1847,	147,500.00
Loan of March 31, 1848, including the amount to be paid in after October 1, 1848,	16,000,000.00
Total,	\$ 65,778,450.41†

* This includes \$1,951,874.16 paid to Mexico, on account of treaty, per act of March 3, 1847.

† This includes the whole amount negotiated and authorized, to which may be added about \$26,000 for Mexican indemnity of bounty scrip.

4. *Statement of the Receipts into the National Treasury, from Customs, Internal Revenue and Direct Taxes, and Sales of Public Lands,—fractions of a Dollar being excluded.*

Years.	Customs.	Internal and Direct Taxes.	Sales of Lands and Miscellaneous.	Aggregate of Receipts.	
				In each Year.	In each Period of four Years.
1789-91	\$ 4,399,473			\$ 4,399,473	
1792	3,443,071	\$ 208,943		3,652,014	\$ 8,051,487
1793	4,255,306	337,706		4,593,012	
1794	4,801,065	274,090		5,075,155	
1795	5,583,461	337,755		5,926,216	
1796	6,567,988	475,290	\$ 4,836	7,048,114	22,642,497
1797	7,549,650	575,491	53,541	8,208,692	
1798	7,106,062	644,358	11,963	7,762,383	
1799	6,610,449	779,136		7,389,585	
1800	9,080,933	1,543,620	444	10,624,997	33,985,647
1801	10,750,779	1,582,377	167,726	12,500,882	
1802	12,438,236	828,464	188,628	13,455,328	
1803	10,479,418	287,059	165,676	10,932,153	
1804	11,098,465	101,139	487,627	11,687,231	48,575,634
1805	12,936,487	43,631	540,194	13,520,312	
1806	14,667,698	75,965	765,246	15,508,909	
1807	15,845,522	47,794	466,163	16,359,469	
1808	16,363,550	27,370	647,939	17,038,859	62,427,449
1809	7,296,021	11,562	442,252	7,749,835	
1810	8,583,309	19,879	696,549	9,299,737	
1811	13,313,223	9,962	1,040,238	14,363,423	
1812	8,958,778	5,762	710,423	9,674,968	41,087,963
1813	13,224,623	8,561	835,655	14,068,839	
1814	5,998,772	3,882,482	1,135,971	11,017,225	
1815	7,282,942	6,840,733	1,287,959	15,411,634	
1816	36,306,875	9,378,344	1,717,985	47,403,204	87,900,902
1817	26,283,343	4,512,288	1,991,226	32,786,862	
1818	17,176,385	1,219,613	2,606,565	21,002,563	
1819	20,283,609	313,244	3,274,423	23,871,276	
1820	15,005,612	137,847	1,635,872	16,779,331	94,440,032
1821	13,004,447	93,377	1,212,966	14,315,790	
1822	17,589,762	88,617	1,803,582	19,481,961	
1823	19,088,433	44,580	916,523	20,049,536	
1824	17,878,326	40,865	964,418	18,903,609	72,750,896
1825	20,098,714	28,102	1,216,090	21,342,906	
1826	23,341,332	28,228	1,393,785	24,763,345	
1827	19,712,283	22,513	1,495,945	21,230,641	
1828	23,205,524	19,671	1,018,309	24,243,504	91,580,396
1829	22,631,966	25,838	1,517,175	24,224,979	
1830	21,022,391	29,141	2,329,356	24,280,888	
1831	24,224,442	17,440	3,210,815	27,452,697	
1832	28,465,237	18,422	2,623,331	31,107,040	107,065,604
1833	29,032,509	3,153	3,967,682	33,003,344	
1834	16,214,957	4,216	4,857,601	21,076,774	
1835	19,391,311	14,723	4,757,601	24,163,635	
1836	23,409,940	1,099	4,877,180	28,288,219	136,531,972
1837	11,169,290		6,863,556	18,032,846	
1838	16,158,800		3,214,184	19,372,984	
1839	23,137,925		7,261,118	30,399,043	
1840	13,499,502		3,494,356	16,993,858	84,798,731
1841	14,487,217		1,470,295	15,957,512	
1842	18,187,909		1,456,058	19,643,967	
6 mo. of 1843	7,046,844		1,018,482	8,065,326	
1844	26,183,571		2,320,943	28,504,519	72,171,324
*1845	27,528,113		2,241,021	29,769,134	
*1846	26,712,668		2,786,579	29,499,247	
*1847	23,747,864		2,598,926	26,346,790	
1848	31,757,070		3,679,679	35,426,750	121,051,921

* For the year ending June 30.

5. *Statement of the Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of Payments on Account of the Public Debt and from Trust Funds, fractions excluded.*

Years.	Civil List.	Military Equip.	Navy Equip.	Appropriations & Expenditures.	
	Foreign Inter- course, and Miscellaneous.	Land Force.	Sea Force.	Each Year.	Each Period of Five Years.
1789 - 91	\$1,083,401	\$825,515	\$850	\$1,894,599	
1792	654,257	1,228,594	53	1,882,904	\$3,797,433
1793	472,450	1,277,529		1,750,079	
1794	705,595	2,738,549	61,479	3,505,547	
1795	1,367,937	2,375,69	41,562	4,385,558	
1796	772,455	1,474,651	274,754	2,521,860	12,083,325
1797	1,246,904	1,134,655	352,632	2,734,191	
1798	1,111,038	2,134,827	1,381,545	4,627,413	
1799	1,039,392	2,562,553	2,558,852	6,160,797	
1800	1,337,613	2,625,341	3,445,716	7,411,370	21,338,351
1801	1,114,768	1,755,477	2,111,424	4,981,669	
1802	1,462,929	1,358,559	915,562	3,737,050	
1803	1,842,636	944,555	1,215,231	4,002,425	
1804	2,191,009	1,072,917	1,189,533	4,453,559	17,174,433
1805	3,768,568	991,136	1,597,500	6,357,224	
1806	2,891,037	1,540,431	1,649,641	6,081,109	
1807	1,697,397	1,564,611	1,722,064	4,984,072	
1808	1,423,286	3,196,985	1,584,068	6,504,339	23,927,244
1809	1,215,304	3,771,109	2,427,759	7,414,172	
1810	1,101,145	2,555,643	1,654,244	5,311,032	
1811	1,367,291	2,259,747	1,965,566	5,592,604	
1812	1,683,088	12,157,046	3,569,365	17,529,499	36,147,557
1813	1,729,436	19,906,362	6,446,600	28,082,397	
1814	2,208,029	20,608,366	7,311,291	30,127,686	
1815	2,898,371	15,394,700	8,660,000	26,953,571	
1816	2,989,742	16,475,412	3,908,278	23,373,432	108,537,086
1817	3,518,937	8,621,075	3,314,598	15,454,610	
1818	3,835,839	7,019,140	2,953,695	13,808,674	
1819	3,067,212	9,365,421	3,447,640	16,300,273	
1820	2,592,022	6,154,518	4,367,990	13,134,530	58,698,087
1821	2,223,122	5,181,114	3,319,243	10,723,479	
1822	1,967,996	5,635,157	2,224,459	9,827,612	
1823	2,022,094	5,258,295	2,503,766	9,784,155	
1824	7,155,308	5,270,255	2,904,582	15,330,145	45,665,421
1825	2,748,544	5,692,631	3,049,084	11,490,259	
1826	2,600,178	6,243,236	4,213,902	13,067,316	
1827	2,314,777	5,675,742	4,263,873	12,254,397	
1828	2,886,052	5,701,203	3,918,736	12,506,041	49,313,213
1829	3,092,214	6,250,530	3,306,745	12,651,489	
1830	3,228,416	6,752,659	3,239,429	13,220,504	
1831	3,064,346	6,943,239	3,856,183	13,863,768	
1832	4,574,841	7,932,877	3,956,370	16,514,088	56,249,879
1833	5,051,789	13,096,152	3,901,357	22,049,298	
1834	4,399,779	10,064,428	3,956,260	18,420,467	
1835	3,720,167	9,420,313	3,864,939	17,005,419	
1836	5,288,371	18,466,110	5,800,763	29,555,244	87,130,423
1837	5,524,253	19,417,274	6,852,060	31,793,587	
1838	5,666,703	19,936,312	5,975,771	31,578,785	
1839	4,994,662	14,263,981	6,225,003	26,483,647	
1840	5,581,878	11,621,438	6,124,456	23,327,772	112,188,601
1841	6,490,881	13,704,882	6,001,077	26,196,840	
1842	6,775,625	9,188,469	8,397,243	24,361,337	
6 mo. of 1843	2,867,289	4,158,334	3,672,718	10,698,391	
*1844	5,231,747	8,231,317	6,496,991	19,960,055	81,216,623
*1845	5,608,207	9,533,203	6,223,639	21,370,049	
*1846	6,783,000	13,579,428	6,450,862	26,813,290	
*1847	6,715,554	41,281,606	7,931,633	55,929,093	
*1848	5,585,070	27,820,163	9,406,737	42,811,970	146,924,402

* For the year ending June 30.

6. Statement of the Debt of the United States, the Total Value of Imports and Exports, and the Total Tonnage, from 1791 to 1848.

Years.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage.
1791	\$ 75,463,476	\$ 52,200,000	\$ 19,012,041	502,146
1792	77,227,924	31,500,000	20,753,098	564,437
1793	80,352,634	31,100,000	26,109,572	491,780
1794	78,427,406	34,600,000	33,026,233	628,817
1795	80,747,587	69,756,268	47,989,472	747,964
1796	83,762,172	81,436,164	67,064,097	831,900
1797	82,064,479	75,379,406	56,850,206	876,913
1798	79,228,529	68,561,700	61,527,097	898,328
1799	78,408,670	79,068,148	78,665,522	946,408
1800	82,976,294	91,252,768	70,971,780	972,492
1801	83,038,051	111,363,511	94,115,925	1,033,219
1802	80,712,632	76,333,333	72,483,160	892,101
1803	77,054,636	64,666,666	55,800,033	949,147
1804	86,427,121	85,000,000	77,699,074	1,042,404
1805	82,312,150	120,000,000	95,566,021	1,140,369
1806	75,723,271	129,000,000	101,536,963	1,208,735
1807	69,218,399	138,500,000	108,343,150	1,263,548
1808	65,196,318	56,990,000	22,439,960	1,242,595
1809	57,023,192	59,400,000	52,203,231	1,350,281
1810	53,173,217	85,400,000	66,757,974	1,424,783
1811	48,006,588	53,400,000	61,316,831	1,232,502
1812	45,209,738	77,030,000	38,527,236	1,269,997
1813	55,962,528	22,005,000	27,855,997	1,666,628
1814	81,487,846	12,965,000	6,927,441	1,159,209
1815	99,833,660	113,041,274	52,557,753	1,368,127
1816	127,334,934	147,103,000	81,920,452	1,372,218
1817	123,491,965	99,250,000	87,671,569	1,399,911
1818	103,466,634	121,750,000	93,261,133	1,225,184
1819	95,529,648	87,125,000	70,142,521	1,260,751
1820	91,015,566	74,450,000	69,691,669	1,280,166
1821	89,987,428	62,586,724	64,974,382	1,296,958
1822	93,546,677	83,241,541	72,160,281	1,324,699
1823	90,875,877	77,579,267	74,699,030	1,336,565
1824	90,269,778	80,549,007	75,986,657	1,389,163
1825	83,788,433	96,340,075	99,535,388	1,423,112
1826	81,054,060	84,974,477	77,596,322	1,534,190
1827	73,987,357	79,494,068	82,324,827	1,620,606
1828	67,475,044	88,509,824	72,264,686	1,741,392
1829	56,421,414	74,492,527	72,358,671	1,260,978
1830	48,565,406	70,876,920	73,849,508	1,191,776
1831	39,123,192	103,191,134	81,310,583	1,267,946
1832	24,322,235	101,029,266	87,176,943	1,439,450
1833	7,001,699	108,118,311	90,140,433	1,601,150
1834	4,760,082	126,521,332	104,336,973	1,758,907
1835	37,733	149,895,742	121,693,577	1,824,940
1836	37,513	189,980,035	128,663,040	1,892,102
1837	1,878,224	140,989,217	117,419,376	1,896,635
1838	4,857,660	108,486,616	113,717,404	1,995,639
1839	11,983,738	121,028,416	162,082,132	2,096,478
1840	5,125,078	131,571,950	104,806,891	2,180,764
1841	6,737,398	127,946,177	121,851,803	2,130,744
1842	15,025,486	100,162,087	104,691,534	2,092,390
1843	26,898,953	64,753,799*	84,346,480*	2,158,602
1844	26,143,996	108,435,035†	111,200,046†	2,280,095
1845	16,801,647	117,254,564†	114,646,606†	2,417,002
1846	24,256,495	121,691,797†	113,488,516†	2,562,084
1847	45,659,659	146,545,638†	168,648,622†	2,839,046
1848	65,804,450	154,977,876†	154,032,131†	3,150,502

* Only nine months of 1843.

† For the year ending June 30.

XIV. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. VALUE OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States from July 1, 1847, to July 1, 1848.

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.		Manufactures of Cotton.	
Animals for breed,	\$ 53,432	Velvets wholly of cotton,	\$ 189,029
<i>Bullion.</i>		Velvets of cotton and silk,	28,942
Gold,	56,882	Cords, gimps, and galloons,	175,090
Silver,	392,939	Hos'y and art. made on frames,	1,383,871
<i>Specie.</i>		Twist, yarn, and thread,	727,422
Gold,	3,351,873	Hatters' plush of silk & cotton,	5,015
Silver,	2,558,590	Manufactures of, not specified,	438,887
Cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections of antiquities,	92	Manufactures of Silk.	
Models of inventions and im- provements in the arts,	36,799	Piece goods,	10,762,801
Teas,	6,217,111	Hosiery and articles made on frames,	427,703
Coffee,	8,199,129	Sewing-silk,	561,027
<i>Copper.</i>		Articles tamboured or embroi- dered,	1,026,235
In plates,	831,848	Hats and bonnets,	59,866
In ore,	158,302	Manufactures of, not specified,	1,640,343
Cotton, unmanufactured,	6,814	Floss,	14,204
Adhesive felt, for sheathing,	7,328	Raw,	340,769
Paintings and statuary,	67,822	Bolting cloths,	65,659
Specimens of natural history, &c.,	9,143	Silk and worsted goods,	2,456,652
Sheathing metal,	226,014	Camlets of goats' hair or mohair,	54,704
Platina, unmanufactured,	12,778	Manufactures of Flax.	
Plaster, unground,	61,194	Linens, bleached and unbl'd,	6,012,197
Personal effects of immigrants,	65,111	Hosiery and articles made on frames,	1,998
Personal and household effects of citizens dying abroad,	26,819	Articles tamboured or embroi- dered	21,018
Old junk,	16,606	Manufactures of, not specified,	589,435
Oakum,	5,237	Manufactures of Hemp.	
Garden-seeds, trees, &c.,	83,125	Sheetings,	49,546
Products of U. S. brought back,	187,117	Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps,	195,157
Guano,	20,839	Articles not specified,	105,329
All other articles,	63,660	Russia sail-duck,	109,127
Total,	22,716,603	Holland,	44,759
PAYING DUTY.		Ravensduck,	126,632
Manufactures of Wool, &c.		Cotton bagging,	27,525
Cloths and cassimeres,	6,364,145	Clothing.	
Merino shawls of wool,	1,357,129	Ready made,	98,283
Blankets,	1,146,587	Articles of wear,	553,939
Hosiery and articles made on frames,	731,009	Laces, thread and insertings,	263,859
Worsted stuff goods,	3,858,416	Cotton insert'gs, trimmings, &c.,	716,552
Woollen and worsted yarn,	143,407	Floor-cloth, patent, painted, &c.,	7,351
Woollen and worsted, embroi- dered, &c.,	18,856	Oil-cloth of all kinds,	25,637
Manufactures of, not specified,	771,252	Hair-cloth and hair-seating,	150,442
Flannels,	88,909	Lasting and mohair-cloth for shoes, &c.,	143,360
Baizes,	117,986	Gunny cloth,	87,070
Carpeting.		Matting, Chinese and others of flags, &c.,	104,643
Wilton, Saxony, and Ambusson,	110,275	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., of	
Brussels, Turkey, and treble ingrained,	485,190	Leghorn, straw, grass, chip, Palm-leaf, &c.,	982,923
Venetian and other ingrained,	38,895	Manufactures of Iron and Steel.	
Not specified,	8,827	Muskets and rifles,	75
Manufactures of Cotton.		Fire-arms not specified,	302,269
Printed, stained, or colored,	12,490,501	Side-arms,	5,645
White or uncolored,	2,487,256	Drawing and cutting knives,	21,343
Tamboured or embroidered,	495,576	Hatchets, axes, and adzes,	4,043

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Manufactures of Iron and Steel.		Manufactures of gold and silver.	
Socket chisels,	\$ 12,163	Laces, galloons, tassels, &c.,	\$ 34,334
Steelyards and scale-beams,	13,602	Epaulettes and wings,	3,739
Vices,	37,415	Gold and silver leaf,	1,183
Sickles and reaping-hooks,	2,481	Jewelry,	162,596
Scythes,	29,823	Gems, pearls, &c., set,	7,283
Wood screws,	756	“ “ otherwise,	123,065
Sad-irons, &c.,	1,429	Manufactures of, not specified,	61,326
Spades and shovels,	6,629	Glaziers' diamonds,	206
Squares,	4,381	Clocks,	57,488
Needles,	218,330	Chronometers,	16,505
Cast-iron butts and hinges,	21,000	Watches and parts of watches,	1,733,221
Cutlery not specified,	1,146,843	Metallic pens,	61,566
Manufactures of, not specified,	3,590,172	Square wire for umbrellas,	37,728
Bonnet-wire,	25,047	Pins in packs and otherwise,	30,363
Wire not above No. 14,	38,006	Buttons, metal,	42,468
Wire above No. 14,	6,079	Other buttons, and button-moulds,	343,425
Tacks,	121	Glass.	
Nails,	88,390	Manufactures of, not specified,	95,507
Spikes,	444	Silvered and in frames,	359,130
Chain-cables,	369,574	Paintings on glass, &c.,	22,370
Mill, cross-cut, and pit saws,	8,016	Polished plate,	212,267
Anchors, and parts thereof,	42,449	Cut,	70,557
Anvils, and parts thereof,	117,606	Plain,	37,808
Smiths' hammers and sledges,	5,288	Watch-crystals,	9,874
Castings, vessels of,	15,665	Glasses or pebbles for specta-	
All other castings,	16,798	cles,	4,363
Braziers' rods, from 3.16 to		Apothecaries' vials, N. by A.,	
10.16 inches,	13,296	16 ounces each,	2,415
Nail-rods, slit, rolled, or ham-		Perfumery and fancy vials, N.	
mered,	4,734	by A., 16 ounces each,	167
Band or scroll, slit, rolled, or		Bottles not above two quarts,	52,075
hammered,	16,720	Demi-johns,	14,942
Hoop iron,	104,643	Window-glass, 8 by 10, or less,	58,130
Sheet “	625,312	“ 10 by 12,	71,406
Pig “	815,415	“ above 10 by 12,	31,491
Old and scrap,	140,037	Paper, and Manufactures of.	
Bar, manufactured by rolling,	3,679,598	Antiquarian, imperial, super-	
Bar, manufactured otherwise,	975,214	royal, &c.,	4,975
Steel.		Medium, cap, demy, and oth-	
Cast, shear, and German,	1,061,560	er writing,	57,857
All other,	223,377	Folio and quarto post,	82,338
Copper, and Manufactures of.		Bank and bank-note paper,	33,704
In pigs, bars, and old,	702,907	Binders' boards, box, press-	
Wire,	1,226	ing, and paste boards,	579
Braziers',	35	Copperplate printing and draw-	
Copper bottoms,	14,229	ing,	6,393
Rods and bolts,	97	Sheathing paper,	77
Nails and spikes,	477	Playing cards,	1,825
Manufactures of, not specified,	137,993	Papier mache, articles and	
Brass, and Manufactures of.		wares of,	22,129
In pigs, bars, and old,	24,191	Paper boxes and fancy boxes,	85,620
Wire,	10,801	Paper hangings,	72,784
Screws,	840	Manufactures of, not specified,	45,051
Sheet and rolled,	223	Blank books,	2,336
Manufactures of, not specified,	163,864	Books, printed.	
Tin.		In Hebrew,	914
In pigs and bars,	438,520	In Latin and Greek,	4,808
In plates and sheets,	1,586,754	In English,	315,102
Foil,	13,010	In other languages,	144,068
Manufactures of, not specified,	25,166	Periodicals & illust'd newsp'rs,	6,086
Lead.		Periodicals and other works in	
Pig, bar, sheet, and old,	6,288	the course of publication,	1,894
Shot,	50	Leather.	
Manufactures of, not specified,	854	Tanned, bend, and sole,	5,491
Pewter, Manufactures of,	1,989	Tanned and dressed upper,	26,005
Old,	227	Skins, tanned and dressed,	295,605

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
Leather.		Wines, in casks.	
Skins, tanned, not dressed,	\$ 4,596	Burgundy,	\$ 1,716
Skivers,	84,272	Madeira,	21,630
Manufactures of Leather.		Sherry and San Lucar,	106,983
Boots and bootees for men and		Port,	170,134
women,	21,253	Claret,	221,416
Shoes and pumps, for men and		Teneriffe and other Canary,	14,087
women,	6,041	Fayal and other Azores,	5,816
Boots, bootees, and shoes for		Sicily and other Mediterranean	67,364
children,	3,160	Austria and other of Germany,	1,998
Gloves for men, women, and		Red wines, not enumerated,	180,928
children,	794,076	White wines, "	193,358
Manufactures of, not specified,	149,993	Wines, in bottles.	
Wares.		Burgundy,	2,181
China, porcelain, earthen, and		Champagne,	268,256
stone,	2,332,996	Madeira,	1,916
Plated or gilt,	192,934	Sherry,	1,379
Japanned,	61,885	Port,	4,141
Britannia,	11,479	Claret,	109,638
Wedgewood,	252	All other,	38,068
Silver or plated metal,	1,712	Foreign Distilled Spirits.	
Wire,	595	Brandy,	1,135,089
Saddlery.		From grain,	327,493
Common, tinned, or japanned,	132,712	From other materials,	75,943
Plated, brass, or polished steel,	178,067	Cordials,	24,647
Furs.		Beer, Ale, and Porter.	
Undressed, on the skin,	221,245	In casks,	32,463
Hatters' furs, dressed or un-		In bottles,	91,342
dressed, not on the skin,	222,712	Vinegar,	6,037
Dressed, on the skin,	99,986	Molasses,	3,435,703
Hats, caps, muffs, and tippets,	12,383	Oil & Bone of foreign Fisheries.	
Manufactures of, not specified,	9,951	Whale and other fish oil,	16,863
Wood, Manufactures of.		Whalebone,	36
Cabinet and household furnit'e,	40,287	Oil.	
Cedar, mahogany, rose, satin,	23,927	Olive, in casks,	63,788
Other manufactures of,	115,103	Castor,	557
Wood, unmanufactured.		Linseed,	484,101
Cedar, grenadilla, mahogany,		Rapeseed,	47
rose, and satin,	370,656	Neatsfoot and other animal,	70
Fire-wood, and other, not speci-		Tea,	8,368
fied,	168,434	Coffee,	50,868
Dye-wood, in sticks,	428,145	Chocolate,	1,058
Bark of the Cork-tree.		Cocoa,	86,019
Corks,	101,832	Sugar.	
Unmanufactured,	13,926	Brown,	8,963,654
Marble.		White, clayed, or powdered,	347,052
Manufactures of,	23,313	Loaf and other, refined,	169,111
Unmanufactured,	46,690	Candy,	889
Quicksilver,	3,060	Syrup of sugar-cane,	885
Brushes and brooms,	122,080	Fruits.	
Black-lead pencils,	26,958	Almonds,	190,291
Slates of all kinds,	216,497	Currants,	111,171
Raw hides and skins,	4,262,069	Prunes and plums,	26,382
Manufactured articles.		Figs,	96,203
Boots and b'tees of silk or satin,	125	Dates,	14,046
Shoes and slippers, "	436	Raisins,	592,540
" prunella, last-		Nuts,	137,758
ing, &c.,	101	Spices.	
" India rubber,	70,982	Mace,	15,367
Grass-cloth,	27,426	Nutmegs,	205,705
Gunny-bags,	292,138	Cinnamon,	13,790
Umbrellas, parasols, &c., silk,	39,109	Cloves,	45,537
" all other,	286	Pepper, black,	136,436
Flaxseed or linseed,	214,900	" red,	8,004
Angora, Thibet, and other goats'		Pimento,	130,440
hair or mohair,	7,481	Cassia,	83,717
Wool,	857,034	Ginger, in root,	74,252

Species of Merchandise.	Value.	Species of Merchandise.	Value.
<i>Camphor.</i>		Litharge,	\$ 105
Crude,	\$ 52,224	Sugar of lead,	2,031
Refined,	159	<i>Cordage</i> , Tarred and cables,	223,904
<i>Candles.</i>		Untarred,	15,622
Wax and spermaceti,	527	Twine,	41,575
Tallow,	10	Seines,	502
Cheese,	14,843	Hemp, unmanufactured,	187,906
Soap, other than perfumed,	67,162	Manilla, sun, and other hemp of	
Tallow,	2,021	India,	342,445
Starch,	804	Jute, sisal-grass, coir, &c.,	379,339
Pearl barley,	202	Cordilla, or tow of hemp or flax,	1,512
Butter,	9,179	Flax, unmanufactured,	102,261
Lard,	715	Rags of all kinds,	626,607
Beef and pork,	2,688	Salt,	1,042,502
Hams and other bacon,	2,769	Coal,	461,140
Bristles,	175,025	Coke or culm,	29
<i>Saltpetre.</i>		<i>Bread-stuffs.</i>	
Crude,	563,744	Wheat,	194,415
Refined, or partly refined,	671	Barley,	1,809
Indigo,	961,849	Rye,	36
Woad or pastel,	1,774	Oats,	1,838
Ivory and bone black,	1,639	Wheat flour,	163,424
Opium,	129,279	Oatmeal,	1,363
Glue,	8,586	Potatoes,	14,385
Gunpowder,	583	<i>Fish.</i>	
Alum,	2,494	Dried or smoked,	127,799
Copperas,	4,993	Salmon,	80,944
Sulphate of quinine,	45,005	Mackerel,	535,128
Oil of vitriol,	18	Herrings and shad,	24,566
Chloride of lime or bleaching		All other,	47,208
powder,	133,058	<i>Merchandise not enumerated.</i>	
Soda ash,	575,024	At 5 per cent,	2,052,111
Sulphate of barytes,	3,276	At 10 "	1,313,834
<i>Tobacco.</i>		At 15 "	563,374
Unmanufactured,	415,727	At 20 "	2,971,149
Snuff,	320	At 25 "	137,823
Cigars,	1,360,463	At 30 "	1,693,097
Manufactured, other than snuff		At 40 "	180,047
and cigars,	1,721		
<i>Paints.</i>		<i>Value of Merchandise paying</i>	
Dry ochre,	29,299	<i>Duties ad valorem,</i>	132,281,325
Ochre in oil,	331	<i>Free of Duty,</i>	22,716,603
Red and white lead,	15,223		
Whiting and Paris white,	3,333	Total,	154,997,928

<i>Year ending June 30, 1844.</i>		<i>Year ending June 30, 1846.</i>	
Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 31,352,863	Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 36,263,605
" ad valorem,	52,315,291	" ad valorem,	60,660,453
" free of duty,	24,766,881	" free of duty,	24,767,739
Total,	108,435,035	Total,	121,691,797
<i>Year ending June, 30, 1845.</i>		<i>Year ending June 30, 1847.</i>	
Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 36,914,862	Merchandise at specific duties,	\$ 13,717,044
" ad valorem,	60,191,862	" ad valorem,	91,055,958
" free of duty,	22,147,840	" free of duty,	41,772,636
Total,	117,254,564	Total,	146,545,638

2. EXPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the two Years ending June 30th, 1848.

	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
THE SEA.		
<i>Fisheries.</i>		
Dried fish, or cod fisheries,	\$ 659,629	\$ 609,482
Pickled fish, or river fisheries (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel),	136,221	109,315
Whale and other fish oil,	1,070,659	552,388
Spermaceti oil,	738,456	208,832
Whalebone,	671,601	314,107
Spermaceti candles,	191,467	186,839
THE FOREST.		
Skins and furs,	747,145	607,780
Ginseng,	64,466	162,647
<i>Products of Wood.</i>		
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber,	1,849,911	2,429,863
Other lumber,	342,781	283,433
Masts and spars,	23,270	129,760
Oak bark and other dye,	95,355	184,126
All manufactures of wood,	1,495,924	2,042,695
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,	759,221	752,303
Ashes, pot and pearl,	618,000	466,477
AGRICULTURE.		
<i>Products of Animals.</i>		
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,	2,434,003	1,905,341
Butter and cheese,	1,741,770	1,361,668
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs,	6,630,842	9,003,272
Horses and mules,	277,359	190,295
Sheep,	29,100	20,823
Wool,	89,460	57,497
<i>Vegetable Food.</i>		
Wheat,	6,049,350	2,669,175
Flour,	26,133,811	13,194,109
Indian corn,	14,395,212	3,837,483
Indian meal,	4,301,334	1,807,601
Rye meal,	225,502	174,566
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse,	1,600,962	376,572
Biscuit, or ship-bread,	556,266	619,096
Potatoes,	109,062	86,277
Apples,	92,961	88,944
Rice,	3,605,896	2,331,824
Tobacco,	7,242,086	7,551,122
Cotton,	53,415,848	61,998,294
Hemp,		27,657
<i>All other Agricultural Products.</i>		
Flax-seed,	1,346	1,584
Hops,	150,654	17,671
Brown sugar,	25,483	8,891
Indigo,	10	1,100
MANUFACTURES.		
Soap and tallow candles,	606,798	670,223
Leather boots and shoes,	243,816	194,095
Household furniture,	225,700	297,358
Coaches and other carriages,	75,369	89,963
Hats,	59,536	55,493
Saddlery,	13,102	27,435

	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Year ending June 30, 1848.
Wax,	\$ 161,527	\$ 134,577
Spirits from grain,	67,781	90,957
Beer, ale, porter, and cider,	68,114	78,071
Snuff and tobacco,	658,950	568,435
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine,	498,110	331,404
Cordage,	27,054	29,911
Iron.		
Pig, bar, and nails,	168,817	154,036
Castings,	68,889	83,188
All manufactures of,	929,778	1,022,408
Spirits from molasses,	293,609	269,467
Sugar, refined,	124,824	253,900
Chocolate,	1,653	2,207
Gunpowder,	88,397	125,263
Copper and brass,	64,980	61,468
Medicinal drugs,	165,793	210,581
Cotton Piece Goods.		
Printed and colored,	281,320	351,169
White,	3,345,902	4,866,559
Nankeen,	8,794	2,365
Twist, yarn, and thread,	108,132	170,633
All other manufactures of,	338,375	327,479
Flax and hemp, bags and all manufactures of,	5,305	6,218
" " cloth and thread,	477	495
Wearing apparel,	47,101	574,834
Combs and buttons,	17,026	16,461
Brushes,	2,967	2,160
Billiard-tables and apparatus,	615	12
Umbrellas and parasols,	2,150	2,916
Leather and Morocco skins not sold per pound,	29,856	16,483
Fire-engines and apparatus,	3,443	7,686
Printing presses and type,	17,431	30,403
Musical instruments,	16,997	38,508
Books and maps,	44,751	75,193
Paper and stationery,	88,731	78,507
Paints and varnish,	54,115	50,739
Vinegar,	9,526	13,920
Earthen and stone ware,	4,758	8,512
Manufactures of		
Glass,	71,155	76,007
Tin,	6,363	12,353
Pewter and lead,	13,694	7,739
Marble and stone,	11,220	22,466
Gold and silver, and gold leaf,	4,268	6,241
Gold and silver coin,	62,620	2,700,412
Artificial flowers and jewelry,	3,126	11,217
Molasses,	26,959	5,563
Trunks,	5,270	6,126
Brick and lime,	17,623	24,174
Salt,	42,333	73,274
Lead,	124,081	84,278
Coal,		47,112
Ice,		75,547
Articles not enumerated.		
Manufactured,	1,108,984	1,137,828
Other articles,	1,199,276	851,383
Government stores to the army, from New York,	326,800	
Total,	150,637,464	132,904,121

3. IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

During the Year ending June 30th, 1848.

	Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.		
			Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.
1	Russia,	\$ 1,319,084	\$ 1,017,582	\$ 108,428	\$ 1,156,010
2	Prussia,	22,817	145,074	15,235	160,459
3	Sweden and Norway,	750,817	625,972	32,844	658,816
4	Swedish West Indies,	13,785	75,496	800	76,296
5	Denmark,	19,617	164,661	17,252	181,913
6	Danish West Indies,	535,738	876,969	76,874	953,843
7	Holland,	1,417,908	1,595,450	271,513	1,866,963
8	Dutch East Indies,	249,316	133,905	107,954	241,859
9	Dutch West Indies,	453,615	316,666	22,147	338,813
10	Dutch Guiana,	51,297	115,501	1,517	117,018
11	Hanse Towns,	6,293,280	3,856,676	465,109	4,321,785
12	Belgium,	1,325,061	1,989,764	200,171	2,189,935
13	England,	59,763,502	62,928,024	8,924,291	71,852,315
14	Scotland,	1,666,694	2,455,426	38,418	2,493,845
15	Ireland,	415,923	2,379,291	1,303	2,380,594
16	Gibraltar,	4,445	310,400	61,545	371,945
17	Malta,	384	33,128	15,955	49,083
18	British East Indies,	2,069,632	510,284	156,715	666,999
19	British West Indies,	1,158,563	4,344,536	40,347	4,384,883
20	British Guiana,	24,254	595,114	1,365	596,479
21	British Honduras,	185,634	249,648	44,181	293,829
22	Cape of Good Hope,	60,431	100,338	19,939	120,277
23	British American Colonies,	3,646,467	6,399,959	1,932,636	8,332,655
24	France on the Atlantic,	27,059,714	14,159,798	4,278,159	18,437,957
25	France on the Mediterranean,	1,036,317	1,215,087	166,266	1,381,353
26	French West Indies,	127,039	469,353	20,071	489,924
27	French Guiana,	63,988	48,737	1,654	50,421
28	French Fisheries,	733	52,866		52,866
29	French African Ports,		839		839
30	Spain on the Atlantic,	277,105	597,797		597,797
31	Spain on the Mediterranean,	919,346	1,741,474	6,875	1,748,349
32	Teneriffe, &c.,	35,061	9,921	1,229	11,150
33	Manilla,	1,197,027	36,949	13,543	50,492
34	Cuba,	12,853,472	6,432,380	464,333	6,896,713
35	Porto Rico,	2,106,296	801,722	37,012	838,734
36	Portugal,	214,782	112,260	2,984	115,244
37	Madeira,	9,432	110,842	7,407	118,249
38	Fayal and the Azores,	11,438	3,660		3,660
39	Cape de Verde Islands,	225	101,723	6,849	108,572
40	Sardinia,		175,683	18,389	193,972
41	Tuscany,		5,197		5,197
42	Sicily,	618,029	17,754	9,075	26,829
43	Italian States generally,	1,616,100	1,101,113	159,488	1,260,601
44	Ionian Republic,	15,106			
45	Frieste, &c.,	385,813	1,701,495	107,727	1,809,222
46	Turkey,	406,028	114,830	110,321	225,151
47	Mexico,	1,581,247	2,095,495	1,962,951	4,058,436
48	Central America,	18,272	34,940	15,438	50,378
49	New Granada,	213,296	79,165	45,438	124,603
50	Venezuela,	1,225,611	400,230	62,798	463,028
51	Brazil,	7,992,648	3,092,736	279,698	3,372,434
52	Cisplatine Republic,	523,064	339,859	43,869	383,728
53	Argentine Republic,	1,026,097	208,703	25,225	233,928
54	Chili,	1,310,451	1,703,625	220,886	1,924,511
55	Peru,	317,759	124,618	16,731	141,349
56	China,	8,083,496	2,063,625	126,388	2,190,013
57	Hayti,	1,367,174	937,586	156,229	1,093,815
58	Asia generally,	255,400	266,452	28,279	294,731
59	Africa generally,	655,685	771,389	61,403	832,792
60	West Indies generally,	10,594	132,961	1,337	134,298
61	South America generally,		86,385		86,385
62	Pacific Ocean,	9,960	305,118	67,483	372,601
63	Sandwich Islands,	6,508			
64	Uncertain Places,	371			
	Total,	154,998,928	132,904,121	21,132,315	154,036,436

4. TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN TRADE,

During the Year ending June 30th, 1848.

	Countries.	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.	
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
1	Russia,	10,357	9,688		393
2	Prussia,	216		254	3,750
3	Sweden and Norway,	1,769	2,138	13,261	10,548
4	Swedish West Indies,	165	2,250		79
5	Denmark,	379	763	1,115	2,675
6	Danish West Indies,	19,781	25,579	1,890	4,065
7	Holland,	12,971	12,347	18,628	21,255
8	Dutch East Indies,	3,710	4,575		6,969
9	Dutch West Indies,	28,456	7,394	1,401	589
10	Dutch Guiana,	4,633	5,968		317
11	Hanse Towns,	29,036	15,737	83,521	59,109
12	Belgium,	20,256	19,870	11,431	6,267
13	England,	416,772	476,548	284,525	258,210
14	Scotland,	9,728	14,195	29,419	17,096
15	Ireland,	33,908	17,410	61,341	34,779
16	Gibraltar,		9,526	589	772
17	Malta,	260	1,812		
18	British East Indies,	15,002	15,354		642
19	British West Indies,	80,651	114,818	36,960	24,416
20	British Guiana,	3,396	16,141	2,608	1,225
21	British Honduras,	2,909	5,486	1,052	1,838
22	Cape of Good Hope,	697	1,670		
23	Mauritius,		346		
24	British American Colonies,	867,240	869,791	756,184	831,271
25	France on the Atlantic,	146,609	116,062	22,614	26,459
26	France on the Mediterranean,	9,717	16,484	2,223	928
27	French West Indies,	9,848	21,148	8,076	2,170
28	French Guiana,	1,626	1,717		
29	French Fisheries,	386	1,241		644
30	Spain on the Atlantic,	15,877	12,926	844	2,209
31	Spain on the Mediterranean,	15,467	8,193	9,155	27,313
32	Teneriffe, &c.,	1,428	839	390	115
33	Manilla,	10,905	3,318	460	
34	Cuba,	294,304	281,251	23,487	13,435
35	Porto Rico,	45,438	35,241	513	1,150
36	Portugal,	3,640	5,842	2,038	5,418
37	Madeira,	802	4,524		1,444
38	Fayal and the Azores,	1,000	315		
39	Cape de Verde Islands,	651	4,084		2,038
40	Sardinia,	399	9,162	2,235	1,988
41	Tuscany,	5,323	2,558	1,636	
42	States of the Church,		373		
43	Sicily,	26,317	924	3,217	399
44	Ionian Republic,	174			
45	Trieste, &c.,	4,136	16,229		4,693
46	Turkey,	3,950	1,966	441	230
47	Mexico,	21,795	62,083	2,916	4,526
48	Central America,	3,531	308	156	700
49	New Granada,	2,577	733	777	1,567
50	Venezuela,	12,347	7,361	1,018	1,505
51	Brazil,	59,537	57,206	11,415	6,036
52	Cisplatine Republic,	10,495	11,949	3,070	4,413
53	Argentine Republic,	695	536	714	1,450
54	Chili,	5,422	10,465	591	366
55	Peru,	998	2,732	1,085	1,419
56	Bolivia,	209	209	170	169
57	China,	23,719	17,150	664	
58	Hayti,	27,692	23,340	781	2,644
59	Asia generally,	1,513	580		
60	Africa generally,	10,424	11,208	406	2,079
61	West Indies generally,		5,225		337
62	South America generally,		475		
63	Liberia,		914		
64	Pacific Ocean,	55,695	59,042		
65	Indian Ocean,	557	1,145		
66	Atlantic Ocean,	3,380	2,114		
67	Sandwich Islands,	1,428	470		
68	Northwest Coast,	701	2,342		
69	Uncertain Places,	228			
Total,		2,393,452	2,461,280	1,405,191	1,404,159

Whole number of American vessels entered during the year ending

June 30th, 1848, 9,643

Whole number of foreign vessels entered, 7,631

Total of American and foreign vessels, 17,274

Whole number of American vessels cleared, 9,695

Whole number of foreign vessels cleared, 7,634

Total of American and foreign vessels, 17,329

Crews of American vessels entered. Men, 96,123. Boys, 4,515. Total, 100,638.

Crews of foreign vessels entered. Men, 72,998. Boys, 2,481. Total, 75,479.

Crews of American vessels cleared. Men, 97,868. Boys, 4,731. Total, 102,599.

Crews of foreign vessels cleared. Men, 72,847. Boys, 2,525. Total, 75,372.

5. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EACH STATE,

During the Year ending June 30th, 1848.

States.	Value of Exports.			Value of Imports.		
	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	In Amer. Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Maine,	\$ 1,937,006	\$ 20,389	\$ 1,957,395	\$ 674,606	\$ 120,959	\$ 795,565
New Hampshire,	7,807	436	8,243	56,080	5,223	61,303
Vermont,	299,269	234,533	534,102	306,005		306,005
Massachusetts,	9,308,337	4,111,362	13,419,699	21,739,434	6,908,273	28,647,707
Rhode Island,	215,860	5,771	221,631	338,145	13,446	351,590
Connecticut,	501,064		501,064	219,420	9,890	229,310
New York,	38,771,209	14,579,948	53,351,157	79,547,167	14,977,974	94,525,141
New Jersey,	62		62	498	1,337	1,835
Pennsylvania,	5,428,309	304,024	5,732,333	11,105,462	1,042,122	12,147,584
Delaware,	83,039	19	83,056	102	388	490
Maryland,	7,016,034	113,748	7,129,782	4,739,684	603,959	5,343,643
District of Columbia,	83,666		83,666	25,938		25,938
Virginia,	3,679,858	1,554	3,681,412	197,343	17,738	215,081
North Carolina,	340,028		340,028	186,539	9,275	195,814
South Carolina,	8,081,917		8,081,917	1,115,738	369,561	1,485,299
Georgia,	3,670,415		3,670,415	133,416	83,698	217,114
Florida,	1,896,683		1,896,683	46,034	18,233	64,267
Alabama,	11,920,693	7,056	11,927,749	195,134	224,262	419,396
Louisiana,	39,350,148	1,621,213	40,971,361	7,535,017	1,845,422	9,380,439
Tennessee,				10,001		10,001
Missouri,				148,560		148,560
Ohio,	147,599		147,599	181,332	5,394	186,726
Kentucky,				25,971		25,971
Michigan,	111,194	441	111,635	115,760		115,760
Illinois,	41,835		41,835	1,285	3,080	4,365
Texas,	12,069	131,521	143,610	2,561	91,463	94,024
Total,	132,904,121	21,132,315	154,036,436	128,647,232	26,351,696	154,998,928

XV. PUBLIC LANDS.

[From the Land Commissioner's Report for 1848.]

DURING the year 1847, 2,521,305.59 acres of public lands, exclusive of the erroneous entries, were sold, amounting to \$3,296,404.08; and in the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1848, there were sold 1,448,240.51 acres, amounting to \$2,030,668.30. In the year 1847, and the first three quarters of 1848, there were *located*, distinct from the ordinary sales for cash, with *Choctaw certificates*, 97,987.23 acres; with *bounty land-warrants*, for services in the late war with Great Britain, 40,280 acres; with Mexican war bounty land-warrants, 1,775,520 acres; making the whole amount of public lands disposed of by sales and locations during those periods 5,887,550.11 acres. During the year 1848, there were proclaimed for sale 9,459,741 acres, exclusive of school lands.

The first Mexican bounty land-warrant issued from the Pension Office under the Act of February 11, 1848, § 9, for 160 acres, is dated 19th March, 1847, and was registered in the Land Office 20th March, 1847. The first warrant for 40 acres bears date 7th April, 1847, and was registered 8th April, 1847. To the 30th November, 1848, 39,825 warrants have been issued for 160 acres of land, and 3,349 warrants for 40 acres, making in all 43,174 warrants, amounting to 6,505,960 acres. Of this number, 10,793 warrants for 160 acres each, and 1,216 for 40 acres each, embracing in all 1,775,520 acres, have been returned as located for patents. It is estimated that 35,000 regulars, and 55,000 volunteers, in all 90,000 men, were entitled to land-warrants. If this estimate should prove correct, 46,826 warrants still remain to be issued.

The Land Commissioner's Report contains the reports of Dr. C. T. Jackson, U. S. Geologist, and his assistants, J. D. Whitney and L. W. Foster, upon their geological and mineralogical explorations during the summer of 1848; and also that of Mr. D. R. McNair, Agent of the United States Mineral Lands. From the latter it appears that the amount of ore and native copper raised in the Lake Superior Mineral District, and subject to pay rent from the commencement of mining to Sept. 30th, 1848, was 11,692,174 pounds. Rent has been paid on 8,597,102 pounds, and 1,400,000 pounds are not considered of any value. The amount of rent paid to Sept. 30th, 1848, is \$10,728.08. Deducting \$3,956 for salaries and contingent expenses, leaves the net rent to the government of \$6,772.08.

An Appendix is added to the Commissioner's Report, which contains valuable information respecting the public lands, a summary of which is given in the following tables.

1. Statement of Public Lands sold, and of Payments into the Treasury on Account thereof, in the Year 1847, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d Quarters of 1848.

States.	Lands sold, after deducting erroneous entries.		Amount received in cash, Treasury-notes, forfeited land stock and military scrip, and Choctaw certificates.				Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasury notes.	Forfeited land stock and military scrip.	Choctaw certificates.		
Ohio,	104,548	\$ 194,097	\$ 193,676	\$ 100	\$ 321		\$ 7,844	\$ 186,434
Indiana,	227,388	347,826	347,526	150	150		17,937	315,782
Illinois,	506,555	637,073	632,051	800	4,222		30,553	630,015
Missouri,	240,265	300,336	292,417	7,919			22,482	357,054
Alabama,	148,726	186,080	180,506	1,482		\$4,092	14,240	189,604
Mississippi,	89,028	111,568	89,477		100	21,991	8,833	87,963
Louisiana,	111,005	138,812	106,885	4,202		27,725	11,769	102,994
Michigan,	62,266	78,979	78,966		13		6,716	71,182
Arkansas,	92,996	124,997	106,591	2,907		15,499	12,813	115,750
Florida,	26,875	34,776	33,217	1,559			4,971	27,822
Iowa,	271,614	343,266	343,015	251			15,464	354,424
Wisconsin,	633,038	798,583	796,955	1,153	475		23,489	808,756
Total for 1847,	2,521,301	3,296,404	3,201,284	20,523	5,281	69,307	177,211	3,247,781
Total for 1st, 2d, & 3d quarters of 1848,	1,448,240	2,030,668	2,018,032	8,095	4,541		121,730	2,002,021

2. Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to the Third Quarter of 1848.

Years.	Acres.	Dollars.	Years.	Acres.	Dollars.
1833	3,856,227.56	4,972,234.84	1842	1,129,217.58	1,417,972.06
1834	4,658,218.71	6,099,981.04	1843	1,605,264.06	2,016,044.30
1835	12,564,478.85	15,999,804.11	1844	1,754,763.13	2,207,678.04
1836	20,074,870.92	25,167,833.06	1845	1,843,527.05	2,470,303.17
1837	5,601,103.12	7,007,523.04	1846	2,263,730.81	2,904,637.27
1838	3,414,907.42	4,305,564.64	1847	2,521,305.59	3,296,404.08
1839	4,976,382.87	6,464,556.79	1848*	1,448,240.51	2,030,668.30
1840	2,236,889.74	2,789,637.53	Total,†	71,113,924.03	90,614,255.33
1841	1,164,796.11	1,463,364.06			

3. Aggregate Amount of Public Lands sold in each State, which had been in the Market, i. e. subject to Private Entry, for the Period specified.

States.	Amount offered for sale.	Amount sold prior to the commencement of the first period.		Am't sold which had been in market more than 10 & less than 15 yrs.		Am't sold which had been in market more than 15 & less than 20 yrs.		Am't sold which had been in market more than 20 yrs.		Am't sold which had been in market more than 25 yrs.		Amount remaining unsold at the end of the last period.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio,	14,367,572	5,224,635	3,713,701	1,248,327	790,391	906,662	2,483,856						
Indiana,	16,310,238	7,397,238	3,292,356	1,024,975	648,366	861,246	3,086,057						
Illinois,	22,268,559	5,443,521	1,994,721	1,908,738	1,143,391	187,811	11,590,377						
Missouri,	19,678,993	2,428,523	1,933,737	2,196,632	594,677	171,513	12,353,910						
Alabama,	23,486,001	5,542,732	2,271,704	1,161,914	186,142	83,503	14,240,008						
Mississippi,	19,467,802	8,003,191	930,961	190,514	276,412	152,463	9,914,260						
Louisiana,	4,911,258	951,109	182,099	34,265	7,972	120	3,735,693						
Michigan,	12,111,570	5,813,025	2,144,010	868,554	21,639	7,553	3,255,889						
Arkansas,	10,904,738	1,311,508	571,893	66,590	18,057	886	8,935,804						
Wisconsin,	4,531,415	1,337,839	560,420				2,683,156						
Florida,	6,592,088	680,269	110,421	30,314	4,020		5,767,064						
Total,	154,680,234	44,133,590	17,706,023	8,730,823	3,691,067	2,371,757	78,046,074						

* Embracing only three quarters of the year.

† Total for 15 years and three quarters

4. Statement of the Condition of the Public Lands in the Twelve Land States, on the 1st of January, 1849.

States.	Areas of the States.		Surveyed to Jan 1, 1849.	Unsurveyed to Jan. 1, 1849.	Proclaimed for sale to Jan. 1, 1849.	Quantity sold to Jan. 1, 1849.
	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio, . . .	39,964	25,576,960	16,770,984		16,770,984	12,490,215
Indiana, . . .	33,809	21,637,760	21,487,760		21,359,707	15,477,629
Illinois, . . .	55,405	35,459,200	35,429,235	29,965	35,397,921	15,040,145
Missouri, . . .	67,380	43,123,200	41,440,556	1,682,644	39,635,609	9,726,361
Alabama, . . .	50,722	32,462,080	31,993,813	33,677	28,224,757	10,852,233
Mississippi, . . .	47,147	30,174,080	30,174,080		30,174,080	13,462,222
Louisiana, . . .	46,431	29,715,840	18,843,213	10,872,627	17,322,963	3,224,026
Michigan, . . .	56,243	35,995,520	27,858,503	8,137,017	27,455,762	9,071,223
Arkansas, . . .	52,198	33,406,720	32,842,652	564,068	32,258,252	2,995,237
Wisconsin, . . .	53,924	34,511,360	14,423,055	20,088,305	13,427,189	4,567,095
Iowa, . . .	50,914	32,584,960	14,571,731	18,013,229	12,887,299	2,361,022
Florida, . . .	59,263	37,931,520	18,540,766	19,390,754	15,047,425	942,248
	613,405	392,579,200	304,376,345	78,812,286	289,961,954	100,209,656

States.	Am't rec'd for lands sold to Jan. 1, 1849.	Average per acre.	Donations.		Internal improvements.		To individuals and companies.	Seats of Gov't: Public Buildings.
			Common Schools.	Universities.	Granted.	Selected.		
	Dollars.	Dollar	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio, . . .	20,670,249	1.66—	704,488	69,120	1,181,135	1,260,052	32,141	
Indiana, . . .	21,316,100	1.38+	650,317	46,080	1,609,862	1,467,400	843	2,560
Illinois, . . .	19,554,409	1.30+	978,755	46,080	500,000	499,975	955	2,560
Missouri, . . .	12,721,142	1.31—	1,199,139	46,080	500,000	498,998		2,560
Alabama, . . .	16,888,047	1.56—	902,774	46,080	500,000	402,531	1,982	1,620
Mississippi, . . .	16,402,692	1.36—	837,584	46,080	500,000	477,596	15,965	1,280
Louisiana, . . .	4,086,394	1.27—	786,044	46,080	500,000	242,722	8,413	
Michigan, . . .	11,399,519	1.26—	1,067,397	47,951	500,000	492,914	4,080	12,896
Arkansas, . . .	3,769,695	1.26—	886,461	46,080	500,000	490,561	139,366	8,280
Wisconsin, . . .	5,792,235	1.27—	958,641	46,080	858,400	498,036	5,706	1,600
Iowa, . . .	2,954,052	1.25+	905,144	46,080	825,078	330,941	18,227	3,840
Florida, . . .	1,217,543	1.29+	908,503	92,160	500,000		11	1,120
	136,772,077	1.35	10,785,253	623,951	8,474,475	6,662,042	1,971,340	38,316

States.	Military Bounties for services in		Reservations for the		Private claims confirmed.	Areas of swamp lands, as reported by the Surveyors-General.	Total of offered and unoffered lands remaining unsold and unappropriated, January 1, 1849.
	Late War.	Mexican War.	Indians.	Military and Naval.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio, . . .	63,843	49,429	16,331		26,460	303,329	807,566
Indiana, . . .	69,777	189,540	126,221		179,881	981,682	3,271,731
Illinois, . . .	2,860,880	683,700	48,990		188,902	1,833,413	14,999,938
Missouri, . . .	481,773	207,200	22,588	2,991	1,362,455	1,517,267	29,436,942
Alabama, . . .	1,760	19,160	2,542,379	5,036	213,387	436,450	17,450,560
Mississippi, . . .	322	16,840	277,612	845	688,063	2,239,987	14,326,431
Louisiana, . . .	160	76,720		21,945	2,092,904	2,266,075	23,462,019
Michigan, . . .	4,597	29,920	109,301		126,711	4,544,189	25,057,704
Arkansas, . . .	1,078,845	62,400		12,207	118,451	4,807,673	27,464,603
Wisconsin, . . .	79,858	736,080	137,894	10,116	36,881	1,259,269	27,431,030
Iowa, . . .	19,115	462,360	119,183			33,813	28,368,437
Florida, . . .		80	227	110,749	188,387	562,170	33,537,393
	4,650,934	2,533,429	3,400,726	163,889	5,222,502	20,785,337	245,913,344

5. *Statement showing the Percentage upon the Net Proceeds from the Sales of Public Lands, situated within their Respective Limits, to which each State was entitled upon her Admission into the Union; the Amount paid to the States, to be expended under the Direction of the Legislatures thereof; the Amount reserved, to be expended under the Direction of Congress; and the Amount actually so expended.*

States.	Amount of the 5 per cent. fund to be expended for the benefit of the State by the terms of admission into the Union.	Amount actually paid to the State authorities.	Amount of 2 per cent., to be expended by Congress in constructing roads to the State.
Ohio,	\$ 966,892.90	\$ 580,135.74	\$ 386,757.16
Indiana,	959,246.25	575,547.75	363,696.50
Illinois,	873,042.08	523,825.25	349,216.83
Missouri,	559,023.31	335,413.99	223,609.32
Alabama,	635,170.59	635,170.59	
Mississippi,	746,449.74	746,449.74	
Louisiana,	214,193.43	214,193.43	
Florida,	4,336.47	4,336.47	
Arkansas,	85,470.22	85,470.22	
Michigan,	181,822.73	181,822.73	
Iowa,	16,422.05	16,422.05	
Total,	5,242,069.77	3,898,787.96	1,343,281.81

Amounts appropriated by the various Acts of Congress for the Construction of the Cumberland Road, from the year 1806 to 1833, inclusive,—reimbursable out of the 2 per cent. fund accruing to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, as stated in the notes below.

Amounts appropriated, east of the Ohio River, in the States of Md., Pa., & Va.		Amounts appropriated in the State of Ohio.		Amounts appropriated in the State of Indiana.		Amounts appropriated in the State of Illinois.	
Year.	Amounts.	Year.	Amounts.	Year.	Amounts.	Year.	Amounts.
1806*	\$ 30,000.00	1825†	\$ 150,000.00	1829†	\$ 50,000.00	1830†	\$ 40,000.00
1810*	60,000.00	1826†	110,749.00	1830†	60,000.00	1831†	66,000.00
1811*	50,000.00	1827†	170,000.00	1831†	75,000.00	1832†	70,000.00
1812*	30,000.00	1828†	175,000.00	1832*	100,000.00	1833†	70,000.00
1815*	100,000.00	1829†	100,000.00	1833†	100,000.00	1834†	100,000.00
1818†	312,939.60	1830†	100,000.00	18 4†	150,000.00	1836†	150,000.00
1823†	25,000.00	1831†	103,650.00	1835†	100,000.00	1837†	100,000.00
1827†	30,000.00	1832†	100,000.00	1836†	250,000.00	1838†	150,000.00
1828†	175,000.00	1833†	130,000.00	1837†	100,000.00		
1829†	100,000.00	1834†	201,609.36	1838†	150,000.00		
1830†	15,000.00	1835†	200,000.00				
1832†	155,863.00	1836†	200,000.00				
1833†	155,000.00	1837†	190,000.00				
1834†	300,000.00	1838†	150,000.00				
1835†	346,000.00						
1 37†	7,183.63						
1839†	9,000.00						
	1,901,041.20		2,081,008.36		1,135,000.00		746,000.00

* Reimbursable out of the 2 per cent. funds reserved for laying out and making roads to the State of Ohio, by virtue of the 7th section of the act of April 30, 1802.

† Payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. No stipulation in the act making the appropriation that the amounts shall be withheld out of the accruing 2 per cent. funds.

‡ Reimbursable out of the funds reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri into the Union.

§ Reimbursable out of the funds reserved for laying out and making roads, under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois into the Union.

6. *Statement of Sales of the Public Lands in each Year, by States, from 1787 to January 1, 1848.*

Years.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Alabama.	Mississippi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*1787	76,526.14	.	.	.	.	.
*1796	42,067.62	.	.	.	.	.
*1799	640.00	.	.	.	.	.
1800	70,947.81	.	.	.	.	.
1801	486,787.53	.	.	.	.	.
1802	254,770.45	.	.	.	.	.
1803	167,561.90	.	.	.	.	.
1804	479,816.02	.	.	.	.	.
1805	424,112.37	.	.	.	.	.
1806	269,742.46	.	.	.	.	.
1807	130,900.63	33,063.83	.	.	.	16,096.97
1808	135,937.52	47,567.51	.	.	.	824.49
1809	108,041.29	31,242.89	.	.	61,067.77	47,156.35
1810	175,831.95	35,711.79	.	.	32,030.01	5,642.12
1811	363,238.60	44,949.19	.	.	51,205.12	56,250.78
1812	232,715.29	35,876.26	.	.	24,338.26	25,409.78
1813	401,196.06	55,060.98	.	.	19,730.48	7,289.64
1814	794,821.71	137,135.96	119,631.44	.	25,439.59	2,485.59
1815	691,690.66	155,985.52	104,255.53	.	52,210.81	143,218.01
1816	548,952.67	371,374.80	183,908.21	.	38,577.51	229,749.26
1817	440,600.92	272,023.12	177,722.82	.	122,495.49	145,356.09
1818	233,714.98	192,586.15	220,449.12	151,925.84	531,691.12	144,888.74
1819	97,374.23	56,461.09	69,027.44	294,633.35	420,310.75	43,829.89
1820	67,404.07	165,432.02	13,138.60	46,977.99	190,339.61	15,922.15
1821	128,163.65	266,340.52	53,771.40	107,877.95	214,311.40	41,068.34
1822	188,969.43	252,573.64	27,264.93	31,435.23	140,014.60	25,899.55
1823	125,573.17	151,893.41	59,825.95	78,281.53	153,429.27	33,262.11
1824	165,660.81	157,246.21	41,329.98	78,735.06	124,588.78	76,297.03
1825	138,376.55	157,102.18	45,555.83	82,675.53	196,783.75	81,522.51
1826	130,978.92	197,195.16	81,389.37	58,129.85	146,363.06	77,896.81
1827	147,417.46	205,476.37	58,207.55	151,702.69	95,138.41	58,921.17
1828	165,110.45	245,072.60	92,402.54	143,399.91	163,194.78	70,323.88
1829	174,504.82	339,744.83	209,892.79	151,819.34	120,542.13	98,931.65
1830	154,287.92	465,576.69	314,407.23	210,707.86	369,769.06	105,807.19
1831	338,813.72	537,237.64	334,577.36	296,171.52	723,574.36	150,536.40
1832	417,006.63	531,858.68	225,338.17	248,075.79	405,497.60	255,848.46
1833	568,329.45	534,484.44	359,537.13	232,946.99	443,299.72	1,126,232.13
1834	520,763.86	650,665.81	347,823.52	223,673.53	1,043,021.54	1,063,490.64
1835	741,642.21	1,547,500.21	2,062,707.85	647,672.24	1,542,005.23	2,874,559.10
1836	1,365,282.83	3,016,960.77	3,068,554.02	1,635,104.67	1,568,206.28	1,963,077.91
1837	483,851.09	1,131,327.84	1,024,920.35	650,363.69	371,459.25	262,104.98
1838	253,190.39	497,801.08	790,696.65	507,632.56	157,524.41	51,370.61
1839	234,411.19	572,474.89	1,127,403.66	1,025,597.03	124,185.28	19,029.26
1840	32,790.17	102,277.45	388,233.45	572,832.13	57,626.15	17,187.24
1841	42,300.26	93,746.82	298,274.52	270,351.38	50,030.45	22,927.58
1842	37,498.83	54,000.29	438,826.66	156,486.29	110,265.12	54,622.38
1843	13,357.23	46,543.40	445,469.23	439,691.71	189,302.13	37,047.46
1844	34,048.67	99,999.99	486,997.89	447,437.93	83,093.77	29,095.24
1845	111,032.13	73,257.42	481,105.46	248,995.20	77,635.37	27,351.23
1846	75,653.47	108,528.65	460,967.34	206,281.59	78,506.15	112,195.78
1847	105,234.88	230,627.51	506,802.84	246,415.29	146,869.45	94,206.84
Total, Jan. 1, 1848.	13,599,602.07	13,902,325.61	14,740,417.83	9,643,931.67	10,764,654.01	9,714,942.34

* No sales between the years 1787 and 1796, nor in 1797 and 1798.

† The quantity sold in that part of Chillicothe district which is situated within Indiana is 1,179,259.50 acres, which must be deducted from the sales of Ohio, and added to those of Indiana, to obtain the true quantity sold of the lands of those States respectively.

6. (Continued.)

Year	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Arkansas.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Florida.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1818	7,390.82	22,964.70	.	.	.	.
1819	.	9,661.17	.	.	.	.
1820	.	4,617.20	.	.	.	.
1821	774.53	7,004.98	2,871.95	.	.	.
1822	57,967.86	17,082.73	22,612.97	.	.	.
1823	1,409.15	32,661.69	2,392.56	.	.	.
1824	3,140.03	72,808.13	3,232.39	.	.	.
1825	4,051.63	101,625.24	6,529.31	80.00	.	58,316.66
1826	20,230.56	62,366.74	12,288.88	.	.	52,433.46
1827	4,659.65	41,653.49	4,437.77	.	.	138,322.83
1828	4,293.57	25,804.63	2,342.04	.	.	34,706.23
1829	25,177.10	66,294.61	2,350.96	.	.	47,186.42
1830	61,636.21	137,036.17	3,716.58	.	.	57,074.32
1831	60,862.51	323,483.80	13,371.30	68.45	.	26,047.86
1832	67,371.26	241,587.51	10,281.66	.	.	9,066.44
1833	83,202.15	424,509.63	39,887.82	.	.	12,326.14
1834	77,638.21	458,178.98	144,793.09	14,354.37	.	17,117.92
1835	240,663.79	1,702,406.08	603,285.55	220,040.20	.	48,390.54
1836	513,708.73	4,031,114.25	914,906.04	639,278.46	.	77,792.77
1837	144,365.87	772,702.86	277,624.98	174,002.20	.	93,052.63
1838	157,466.50	101,694.67	178,831.01	84,795.28	273,381.30	64,854.49
1839	610,360.67	128,036.57	146,955.33	647,284.85	294,476.44	60,202.38
1840	174,453.67	25,974.44	105,033.84	129,149.65	563,113.24	22,157.87
1841	88,523.67	18,611.99	52,248.07	100,426.35	73,180.93	4,469.26
1842	50,916.17	25,143.06	22,300.06	126,954.61	50,852.65	5,193.30
1843	106,550.63	11,983.29	43,034.83	165,800.42	141,038.87	11,880.17
1844	89,556.94	19,456.05	52,870.53	258,412.53	107,484.93	12,551.96
1845	87,433.14	22,810.16	34,963.62	430,513.42	192,324.12	15,097.68
1846	73,846.89	29,202.21	43,756.17	687,933.18	260,362.13	31,077.07
1847	90,694.10	62,338.41	85,448.47	630,575.56	271,614.25	27,339.74
Total Jan. 1, 1848.	2,908,356.11	9,000,720.49	2,832,277.70	4,309,669.53	2,227,826.86	926,613.14

7. Exhibit of the Quantities of the Public Land (exclusive of the 16th or School Sections) in each State and Territory, as specified below.

States and Territories.	Quantities advertised for Sale in the Year 1848.	Quantities, the Plats of Survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office.		Quantities prepared for Market, and not yet advertised for Sale.	Estimated Quantities, the Plats of Survey of which are expected to be returned in the Year 1849.
		Prior to the Commissioner's last Annual Report.	Since the Commissioner's last Annual Report.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio,	Wyandot lands, the unsold improved.				
Indiana,		1,070		1,070	
Michigan,	2,662,218	2,453,481	466,784	258,047	1,478,400
Illinois,		31,514	115	31,629	
Wisconsin,	877,963		1,844,293	966,330	1,344,000
Iowa,	1,923,317	737,036	1,947,539	756,258	2,240,000
Missouri,	1,410,049	182,300	1,603,851	376,102	1,200,000
Arkansas,	937,864	581,417	931,393	574,946	275,000
Louisiana,	281,961	932,981	344,390	995,400	336,000
Mississippi,			661	661	
Alabama,		89,825	705	90,530	
Florida,	1,361,369	163,230	1,858,541	665,402	2,240,000
Total,	9,459,741	5,177,854	8,998,262	4,716,375	9,113,400

8. *Estimated Surface of the Territories of the U. S. north and west of the regularly organized States of the Union; distinguishing the former from the newly acquired Territories, and the portions thereof situated north and south of the parallel of 36° 30' N. latitude.*

Territories.	Situated north of the parallel of 36° 30'.		Situated south of the parallel of 36° 30'.		Totals.	
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.
<i>Northwest Territory West of the Mississippi River.</i> Bounded on the north by 49° north latitude, east by the Mississippi River, south by the State of Iowa and the Platte River, and west by the Rocky Mountains,	723,248	462,878,720			723,248	462,878,720
<i>Wisconsin Territory.</i> Balance remaining of the old Northwest Territory, east of the Mississippi River, and northwest of the State of Wisconsin,	22,336	14,295,040			22,336	14,295,040
<i>Indian Territory.</i> Situated west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and south of the Platte or Nebraska River; held and apportioned, in part, for Indian purposes,	190,505	121,923,200	68,346	37,341,440	248,851	159,264,640
Totals of old territory,	936,089	599,126,960	68,346	37,341,440	994,435	636,438,400
<i>Oregon Territory.</i> Bounded on the north by the parallel of 49° north latitude, south by the parallel of 42° north latitude, east by the Rocky Mountains, and west by the Pacific Ocean,	341,463	218,536,320			341,463	218,536,320
<i>Upper California and New Mexico.*</i> Bounded on the north by the parallel of 49° north latitude, east by the Rio Grande and by a meridian line from its source to the parallel of 42° north latitude, south by the Gila River, from its source along the middle of the main channel of said river to its mouth, thence by a line to a point one marine league south from the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, and west by the Pacific Ocean,	321,695	205,894,800	274,383	130,805,120	596,078	336,699,920
Totals of new territory,	663,159	424,421,120	274,383	130,805,120	937,542	555,226,240
Making, together, of former and newly acquired territories,	1,599,247	1,023,518,080	262,729	168,146,560	1,861,976	1,191,664,640
<i>STATE OF TEXAS, IN THREE DIVISIONS.</i> 1st. Between the Sabine and Nueces Rivers, and South of the Ensenada River (Texas proper),			149,569	95,094,160	149,569	95,094,160
2d. Between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers, up to a line drawn from a point a short distance north of the town of Paso to the source of the Ensenada River, and along said River to its mouth,			52,018	33,291,520	52,018	33,291,520
3d. Situated north of Paso and Ensenada River, up to latitude 49° north, (Santa Fé country,)	43,537	27,863,680	81,396	52,093,440	124,933	79,957,120
Totals of Texas,	43,537	27,863,680	281,963	180,469,120	325,500	208,332,800

* Ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico of February 2, 1848.

9. *Length of Sea-coast along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.*

From the northern limits of the United States to the St. Mary's River, 1,450 miles.

From the mouth of St. Mary's River to the Cape of Florida, . . . 450

Making, of Atlantic coast, 1,900

From the Cape of Florida, along the Gulf coast, to the Sabine River, 1,200

Coast of Texas, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Rio Grande, 400

Total length of Atlantic and Gulf coast, 3,500 miles.

10. *Length of Sea-coast of Upper California and Oregon, on the Pacific.*

From a point on the Pacific Ocean, "one marine league due south from the southernmost point of the port of San Diego," along the coast of Upper California, to the parallel of 42° north latitude, . . . 970 miles.

From the parallel of 42° north latitude, along the coast of Oregon, including the Straits of Fuca, to 49° north latitude, . . . 650

Total extent of sea-coast on the Pacific, 1,620 miles.

Making the length of sea-coast on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific, 5,120 miles.

NOTE. — According to an estimate by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the length of the "shore line" of the United States, which includes bays, sounds, and small irregularities of the main shore and sea islands, is 33,063 miles.

XVI. DESCRIPTION OF THE FAIRMOUNT, CROTON, AND COCHITUATE WATER-WORKS.

THE city of Philadelphia was the first, in this country, which made extensive arrangements for supplying itself with water. The first works were commenced in 1799. A steam-engine was placed on Chestnut Street, near the Schuylkill River, by means of which water was forced along Chestnut and Broad Streets to Penn Square, where a second engine elevated it 36 feet, into a wooden reservoir, whence it was conveyed, by wooden pipes, to the various parts of the city. But the quantity of water was found altogether inadequate to the supply of the city, and these works were accordingly abandoned in 1815, after \$657,398 had been expended on them.

In 1812, the construction of steam-works at Fairmount was commenced, by which the water was to be raised to a reservoir at that point. But as the use of steam proved very expensive, the City Councils, in 1818, resolved to use the water-power of the river itself for that purpose, and accordingly these second steam-works were stopped in 1822.

The present works were commenced in 1819. A dam was built across the river, which at this place is about 900 feet wide. The bottom, for nearly one quarter of this width, at the eastern end, is rock, covered with about 11 feet of mud, — the rest is rock, covered only with water. The greatest depth of water, at high tide, is 30 feet; it gradually shoals towards the western shore, where, at low tide, the rock is left bare.

Commencing at the eastern end, the part of the dam where the bottom is mud is built of "quarry spalls," chips of stone, and earth, raised 15 feet higher than the rest of the dam, which is an overfall for the water. The width of this mound, at its base, is about 150 feet, — at the top it is 12

feet. The top, and the up-stream side, from the water's edge, are paved three feet deep, with building-stone, to prevent washing by water and injury from ice. Next to this mound dam, a stone pier, 28 by 23 feet, founded on the rock bottom, is built to protect the mound from injury. The depth of water at this pier is 28 feet. Then begins the part of the dam over which the water runs, which extends diagonally up stream, until it has almost crossed the river, when it makes a right angle, and so continues until it reaches the head-pier of the lowest of the locks on the western shore, by which the navigation of the river is accommodated. To form this part of the dam, cribs were sunk, formed of logs, but filled with stone, about 50 feet up and down stream, by 17 or 18 feet wide. These were securely fastened to each other, below low water, having the up-stream side planked from the bottom to the top, and the space immediately above filled to some extent with earth, small stones, and other matter, to prevent leakage. The race-way is on the eastern side, and its three head-arches form a continuation of the dam at that end. The whole length of the over-fall is 1,204 feet; of the mound dam, 270 feet; and of these head-arches, 104 feet; making the whole extent of the dam, including the pier of the guard-lock on the western shore, about 1,600 feet.

This dam creates a large water-power, the lowest quantity of water afforded by the river in the dry season being 440,000,000 gallons daily; and as less than thirty gallons on the wheel are required to raise one gallon into the reservoir, 15,000,000 gallons can be raised daily.

The works on the *west* side of the river are a head-pier and guard-locks, whence there is a canal extending upwards, 569 feet, to two chamber-locks, of six feet lift each, through which boats can be passed; and below the guard-locks there is a canal leading into the river, 420 feet long. The whole of the bank on the *east* side of the river was solid rock, which was excavated to the width of 140 feet, to form a race, and a site for the mill-houses, running parallel with the river. The length of the mill-race is 419 feet, and its width 90 feet. The greatest depth of the excavation is 60 feet, and the least, 16 feet, making an average depth of 38 feet. At the upper part of this excavation are erected the three head-arches, which extend from the eastern end of the mound part of the dam to the rock of the bank, forming, as above stated, a continuation of the dam. The mill-houses are built of stone, and are 238 feet long, and 56 feet wide. They are on the western side of this excavated race, the other side of which is the rock, rising perpendicularly above it, 70 or 80 feet.

The race receives its water through the head-arches, which allow the passage of a body of water 68 feet wide and 6 feet deep,—the bottom of the excavated race being six feet below the level of the overfall of the dam. The water passes from the race to the wheels, which discharge it into the river, below the dam.

The wheels now in use, eight in number, are 15 feet long and 16 feet in diameter, and work under one foot head and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet fall. They are made of wood, and heavily ironed. The shafts are of iron, and weigh about five tons

each. Although sunk below the usual line of high water, it is only during about 64 hours a month, on an average, that they are stopped from this cause.

The pumps, eight in number, are worked by a crank on the water-wheel, attached to a pitman connected with the piston at the end of the slides. They are fed under a natural head of water, from the forebays of the water-wheel, (which, with the pump-chambers, are warmed by stoves in cold weather,) and are calculated for a six-foot stroke. They are double forcing-pumps, and are each of them connected to an iron main of 16 inches diameter and about 300 feet in length, which is carried along the bottom of the race to the rock at the foot of Fairmount, and thence up the bank into the reservoir.

The reservoirs are built of stone, and paved with bricks, laid upon a very tenacious clay puddle, in strong lime cement, and covered with grouting, to prevent leakage. These are surrounded by an artificial embankment of earth, 38 feet high, and are neatly faced with grass sods to prevent washing. The reservoirs are 12½ feet deep, and will hold, when filled, more than 22,000,000 gallons of water. They are 102 feet above low tide, and 56 feet above the highest ground in the city.

The distribution, in the city, was at first made by means of wooden pipes; but these were found so inconvenient that iron pipes were substituted. The first iron pipes were imported from England, and were laid in 1819, at which time the whole quantity of wooden pipes laid in the city was about 32 miles. The whole extent of iron pipes now laid in the city is 75½ miles, and in the city and lower districts, 96½ miles. Two men are found sufficient to attend the works, twelve hours at a time, alternately, night and day. There are in the city 621 fire-plugs, and in the lower districts 230; in all, 851. There are also in the city 319 public hydrant-pumps. The average consumption of water, each day, throughout the year 1848, was 4,275,552 gallons. This was distributed to 16,147 tenants, who pay for the water in the city, and about 3,500 families who are supplied from the public hydrant-pumps. The whole number of tenants in the city and lower districts is 24,230. The receipts from the water rents in 1848 were \$116,869.01. The amount of revenue per duplicates, for 1849, is \$122,595.42.

The comparison between the present works and the old steam-works is greatly to the advantage of the former. It was not possible, with the steam-engines, to raise 1,250,000 gallons a day. At present, with only three wheels, three times that quantity can be raised, without any increase of expense; but if the same quantity were required to be raised by additional steam-engines, the annual expense would be at least \$75,000. In other words, the expense of raising 3,750,000 gallons a day, by steam, would be \$206; by water, it is \$4. In this estimate, the first cost of the steam-engines, or of the water-works, is not considered.

The cost of the works for raising the water, as given in the Report of the Water Committee for 1823, was as follows:—Purchase of White and Gillingham, \$150,000; erection of the dam, locks, &c., including damages

for flowage, \$181,000; mill-houses, mills, &c., \$71,250; iron raising-mains, \$4,480. Total, \$406,730. The pumps cost about \$3,500 each.

The city of New York has more recently provided for the want of water felt by its citizens. Although it was not until the year 1844 that the Croton aqueduct was finished, the subject of supplying the city with water had been agitated long before that time. In the year 1774, Christopher Colles proposed to pump water from wells into a reservoir, high enough for distribution over the city. This plan being rejected, other propositions were made during the next 70 years: among them, it was suggested to dam up the Bronx River, near West Farms, and to conduct its water by Morrisania Creek to Harlem River, and thence pump it 80 feet;—to raise the Rye Ponds (which are 52 feet above the level of the city) six feet by a dam, and conduct 3,000,000 gallons of its water by an open canal to Harlem River, which it would cross, in pipes, to a reservoir in the city;—to construct a navigable canal, 50 miles long, from Oblong River, in Connecticut, to run parallel with the east branch of the Croton, to Harlem River, with a head of water, at the lower end, 90 feet above the level of the sea;—to draw water from Passaic River, in New Jersey, above the falls at Paterson, and bring it 18 miles to the Hudson, which was to be crossed by iron pipes laid at its bottom;—and, finally, the last-mentioned scheme was, to dam up the Hudson River at New York, where it is 5,000 feet wide and 50 feet deep, so as to raise the water two feet above flood-tide, and to cut off the sea-water. By the fall of eight feet produced in this way, a power equal to 30,000 horse-power would be raised, 3,000 of which could be used to pump up the river-water, and the remainder could be made available for manufacturing purposes. The navigation of the river could be accommodated by locks.

But none of these plans were adopted, although several works were accomplished for the partial supply of the city. About the commencement of the present century, a company, styled the "Manhattan Company," was incorporated, with banking powers, and with the exclusive privilege of "supplying the city with pure and wholesome water." This company established a bank, and sunk a well, from which water was pumped by a steam-engine.—In 1827, artesian wells were bored, and several successful borings of 448, 212, 204, 170, 112, 100, and 90 feet gave considerable satisfaction, except as regards the quantity of water and the small height to which it rose, although the geographical situation promised a better result.—A reservoir was subsequently erected at the corner of Thirteenth Street, into which water was raised from wells, by pumps, to be kept in readiness for extinguishing fires. This water was conveyed, by means of two pipes, to those parts of the city which most needed it.

But the project which was finally adopted, for the permanent and full supply of the city, was to bring the water of the Croton River to the city, from a height sufficient to render pumping unnecessary.

The Croton River rises in Putnam county, in three springs, whose rivulets unite near Owentown; its water is increased by the surplus of several

lakes, which collect the water of the country by different small streams. The principal branches being united with the river, it receives additional water from several small brooks, which fall into it from both sides, till, after a number of turns and windings in its course, it empties into the Hudson, below Teller's Point, forty miles above New York. The dam is erected at a point five miles above the mouth, where the quantity of water furnished is about 30,000,000 gallons per day.

The charge of the work was at first intrusted to Major Douglass, who made the plans, and all the preparations therefor, when, a difficulty arising between him and the chairman of the Water Commissioners, John B. Jervis, Esq. was appointed chief engineer in his place.

The Croton dam is 270 feet long, and is built of hydraulic stone-masonry. The water of the river is raised forty feet by the dam, and forms the Croton Lake, which, at a depth of six feet, contains 500,000,000 gallons of water at disposal, above the level that allows the aqueduct to discharge 35,000,000 gallons a day. The flow of the river is about 27,000,000 gallons a day in the driest season; to make up which amount to the 35,000,000, it would be necessary to take 8,000,000 a day from the overplus mentioned above, of 500,000,000, which it would, of course, be possible to do for 62 days, — a period much exceeding the greatest length of the low state of the river.

It was at first proposed to bring the water from the river in an open canal; but, for obvious reasons, this plan was not adopted. It was finally determined to construct an uninterrupted conduit of brick and stone masonry, from the Croton dam to the receiving reservoir, within the limits of the city, a distance of $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This conduit is 7 feet 5 inches in width, and 8 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its greatest height, and it is protected throughout by a covering of earth four feet in depth. The foundations of the structure vary according to the character of the ground over which it passes, but its form is uniform throughout. Whatever be the foundation, — whether the natural bed of earth, rock, or an artificial structure of masonry, — upon this is laid a bed of concrete, formed of hydraulic cement and broken stone, and upon this bed the conduit is constructed, consisting of side walls of stone, four feet in height, surmounted by a semicircular arch of brick. This arch is of the width of two bricks, or eight inches, in thickness, and the bottom and side walls are lined with a single course of brick. The bottom is in the form of a reversed arch, whose versed sine is 9 inches, and the side walls have a batter of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches each. The area of the interior of the aqueduct is 53.34 square feet. The general inclination of the conduit is 13.3 inches per mile, and the entire fall, from the Croton dam to the Harlem River, is 34 feet, to the receiving reservoir 43 feet, and to the distributing reservoir 47 feet. The entire length of the aqueduct, from Croton Lake to the distributing reservoir, is about $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The line of the aqueduct commences at the Croton dam, by a tunnel through the solid rock, 180 feet long. This leads to the gate-way, when the water passes through a screen formed of slats of oak, one inch apart, and covered with a fine network of brass wire. It then passes

the *guard-gates*, and afterwards the *regulating-gates*. There are seven guard-gates, made with their frames of cast-iron, placed side by side, and raised or depressed by a screw upon a rod attached to the gate. There are ten regulating-gates, made of gun-metal, and raised in the same way as the guard-gates.

From the gateway, the aqueduct proceeds in the direction of New York, through numerous tunnels, varying in length from 186 to 1215 feet, and over bridges of different heights and lengths. The most remarkable of the bridges is that over the Harlem River, 33 miles from the dam. Various methods were proposed for crossing the river. The plan adopted, however, was a high stone bridge, with fifteen arches. Eight of them, placed in the water, are 80 feet in width by 100 in height, above high water, as required by the law of New York. On each shore there are seven arches of 50 feet span each. The two abutments, and four of the piers, are founded on gneiss-rock, three on marble, and seven on piles. The water crosses this bridge, in an inverted syphon of twelve feet depression, through two iron pipes of 36 inches diameter, although there is room for pipes of 48 inches diameter, when they shall be required. The pipes are covered with five feet of earth, to prevent the effects of great heat and cold on the water, in its exposed situation.

In order to take the water from the aqueduct and let it into the pipes, and, after passing the bridge, to discharge it again into the aqueduct, there are two gate-chambers erected, one at each extremity of the syphon. The entrance and departure of the water can be regulated in these by gates, and there is a waste-weir at one of them, by which all the water can be drawn off into the Harlem River, if required. Before the bridge was finished, a 36-inch pipe was laid, from the aqueduct, down the bank of the river, across it, resting on the coffer-dams which were placed round each pier, and up the opposite side to the aqueduct again, through which the water was conveyed until the completion of the bridge.

In order to keep the air, which is confined in the closed aqueduct, in communication with the atmosphere, there are 33 ventilators, erected for this purpose, which are placed at the distance of one mile from each other. Every third one is larger than the others, and has a door by which the aqueduct can be entered, for the purpose of examining and clearing it, when necessary. Twenty-two of these are built of white marble, and the remainder of gneiss. There are also six waste-weirs erected at different points of the line, in addition to the one, already mentioned, at the Harlem Bridge, by which the water can be entirely drawn off from the aqueduct. Over each of them a small stone house is erected.

The receiving reservoir is situated between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, and Eighty-sixth and Seventy-ninth Streets. Its area is a little over 37 acres, including the embankments around it, or 31 acres of water. It is divided into two divisions, which, however, are connected by a pipe with a stop-cock; either of them can be used as a separate reservoir by itself, while the other is emptied for examination or repair. The depth

of water in the northern one is 20 feet; in the southern, 25 feet. The surface of the water is four feet below the top of the surrounding embankment. It is prevented from rising higher than this by waste-weirs. The quantity of water which both divisions together can hold is 150,000,000 gallons. The outside of the embankments, inclosing the reservoir, is protected by walls of stone; the inside is puddled with clay, and is protected from the effects of the wash of the water by a dry stone pavement, 15 inches thick. The bottom of the reservoir is the natural earth or rock.

Leaving the aqueduct, the water passes through the influent gate-chamber, either directly into the northern division, or through a pipe laid under the western embankment, into the southern division. The discharging pipes, from the reservoir, are so arranged that the water may be drawn from either division, or both, at once. Four pipes leave this reservoir; three proceed directly to the distributing reservoir, and the other is intended for the supply of the adjacent parts of the city. The three pipes which lead to the distributing reservoir are each 36 inches in diameter, and are laid four feet under ground. Just before reaching the distributing reservoir, one of the pipes is divided into two, so that there are then four pipes, two of which discharge into each division of the reservoir.

The distributing reservoir is erected on Murray Hill, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The highest part of it is 49 feet above the level of the street. It is divided, like the receiving reservoir, into two compartments. It is 420 feet square, including the walls; the basin holding the water is 386 feet square. The depth of the basin is 42 feet, and, when filled with 38 feet of water, it contains 21,000,000 gallons. It is surrounded by a double wall, the outside wall being four feet in thickness, and the inside six feet; these are connected by cross-walls, and arched over at the top. These are of stone. The division wall is of concrete, faced with rough stone. Drains are arranged, by which any water leaking through the walls may be carried off, and also waste-weirs, by which either division may be entirely emptied. Three pipes leave the reservoir, leading respectively to the eastern, western, and central parts of the city. A stone staircase is provided, by which persons may ascend to the top of the walls, where is a platform surrounded by iron railings. As this is at an elevation of 119 feet above the level of the sea, a magnificent view of the city and harbour of New York may be obtained from it.

The cost of building the aqueduct was \$8,575,000; of the distribution-pipes, \$1,800,000; in all, \$10,375,000. The receipts of the "Croton Aqueduct Board," from October 5, 1842, the date of its organization, to January 31, 1849, were \$1,048,106 50. The expenditures during the same time were \$557,075.46. The quantity of pipe now laid in the city, south of the distributing reservoir, is 180 miles and 2,800 feet.

The water-works of the city of Boston were undertaken at a still later period. At the date of its settlement, and in the early periods of its history, Boston was distinguished by the abundance of its springs of excellent water. For a long period after it had become the metropolis of New England, and

indicated, and to report their opinion of that which they should think entitled to a preference. They made the necessary investigations and surveys, and in the month of November following they presented an elaborate report, in which, after reviewing the various modes of supply which had been under consideration, they strongly recommended Long Pond as the source best adapted to afford an adequate supply for the existing and prospective wants of the city. They also recommended a plan of works, similar in structure and materials to that recommended by the commissioners of 1844. This report was printed, and distributed among the citizens.

At the subsequent municipal election in December, a City Council strongly in favor of the immediate construction of works for the introduction of water was elected. The object was also strenuously advocated and promoted by a numerous association, called the Water Union. At the opening of the session of the legislature in January, 1846, a petition was presented by the City Council, Josiah Quincy, Jr. being mayor, praying for the necessary powers for supplying the city by the introduction of the water of Long Pond. An act was passed, March 30th, 1846, with little opposition, granting to the city the power, by the agency of three commissioners, to be appointed by the City Council, to take and convey to the city the water of Long Pond, to regulate the use of it, and to establish the prices to be paid therefor. This act was adopted by the qualified voters, on the 13th of April, 1846, by a vote of 4,637 yeas to 348 nays. On the 5th of May, Nathan Hale, James F. Baldwin, and Thomas B. Curtis were appointed commissioners. They appointed William S. Whitwell to be chief engineer for the eastern division of the works, and E. S. Chesbrough for the western;—the former division embracing the construction of reservoirs in the city, and the laying of pipes for conducting and distributing the water; and the latter, the construction of the aqueduct for conveying the water from Long Pond, and of a reservoir to receive it, in the vicinity of the city.

A plan of works was agreed on by the commissioners, corresponding very nearly with that recommended by the commissioners of 1844, but on a somewhat enlarged scale. It consists,—1st. Of an aqueduct of brick masonry, laid in hydraulic cement, covered with earth four feet or more in depth, mostly beneath the natural surface of the ground, leading from Long Pond, by a slight declivity, to the point nearest to the city at which a reservoir could be provided, of sufficient dimensions to contain two weeks' supply, and of an elevation corresponding nearly with that of the source. This aqueduct is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and the site of the reservoir is in Brookline. 2d. Of two lines of iron pipes, 5 miles in length, for conveying the water to the city, one of 36 and the other of 30 inches in diameter. 3d. Of two reservoirs in the city, corresponding nearly in elevation with that in Brookline; one situated on Beacon Hill, near the State House, and the other in South Boston, at the point known as Dorchester Heights. 4th. Of distribution-pipes, varying from 24 to 4 inches in diameter, for conveying the water through all the streets of the city, including South Boston. And,

5th. Of service-pipes, which are laid at the public expense, for the purpose of conveying the water from the distribution-pipe to the interior of every domicile in the city; each service-pipe being guarded by a stop-cock, near the distribution-pipe, which is opened or shut only by the agents of the city. In connection with the system of distribution, fire-hydrants are also provided in all parts of the city for extinguishing fires, and fountains for embellishing the public squares.

The precise form and dimensions of the proposed conduit of masonry, recommended by the commission of 1844, were retained, as possessing the requisites of strength, sufficient capacity, and convenient height for admitting its being entered for examination or repair. The transverse section of it is of an egg shape, — the lower portion being semicircular, and the upper oval, — the greatest interior width 5 feet, the height 6 feet 4 inches, and the area of the section $24\frac{1}{2}$ square feet. The walls are 8 inches in thickness, consisting of two courses of thoroughly burnt bricks, laid in hydraulic cement, and covered on the exterior with a plastering of the same material. For determining the line of the aqueduct, further careful surveys were made, throughout the entire route, which consists of a broken and irregular country, presenting some formidable physical obstacles, particularly in ledges of rock, quicksands beneath the principal eminences, except where they rest upon rock, and the intervening valley of Charles River.

The source of supply, hitherto known by the name of *Long Pond*, is now usually denominated *Cochituate Lake*, by a recurrence to the name by which it was designated by the aboriginal inhabitants, — this name being preserved in the early descriptions of the country, and in the old title-deeds, still extant, of lands adjoining it. The term *Lake* has been substituted for *Pond*, as the more appropriate English term for designating this and the other large collections of fresh water which are found in various parts of Massachusetts, resembling in character, and surpassing in dimensions, the celebrated lakes in the northern counties of England. This lake is situated in the towns of Natick, Framingham, and Wayland, about 20 miles west of Boston, adjoining the Boston and Worcester Railroad. It is chiefly surrounded by steep banks, covered in great part with wood, and terminating at their base in a gravel beach. It is of an irregular form, nearly four miles in length, and embraces an area of more than 600 acres. The water is of great depth, in many parts 50 feet, and in some exceeding 60 feet. The natural outlet of the lake is now closed by a dam of granite masonry, by which the water is raised to a height of eight feet above its minimum surface, when it was in its natural state. It had been previously raised nearly to this height to create a manufacturing power.

The water thus accumulated, by means of the dam, to a height of eight feet above the minimum level of the lake, constitutes a resource for the permanent supply of the city, in addition to the accumulations from springs in various parts of it, and perennial brooks which flow into it. The experience of last winter, a comparatively dry season, proved that the supply was sufficient, not only to fill the lake, but to afford a large surplus to run to

waste, although the outlet was closed only on the 20th of October preceding, when the water was at its minimum level. The surface of the lake, when filled, is $131\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of high tide. The bottom of the aqueduct is three feet and ten inches below the minimum level of the lake, so that, in any state of the lake, it may fill to that depth. With this depth of water in the conduit, in which there is a declivity of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches per mile, 10,000,000 gallons per day may be discharged into the Brookline reservoir, and a much larger quantity by filling it to a greater depth. Less than half the above quantity was required for the supply of the city during the last season, and the quantity drawn from the lake exhausted less than a quarter part of the accumulated supply.

The line of the aqueduct, throughout nearly its whole course, is below the level of the earth, and at several points the necessary excavations were of a depth of more than 40 feet. In a great part of the deep excavation, to the extent of some miles, a very troublesome quicksand was found, saturated with water, in which it proved very difficult to lay the lower section of the conduit. It became necessary, in many places, to remove the quicksand and water, — the sides of the cut being protected, in the mean time, with sheet piling, — and to lay a foundation of gravel. This operation was dilatory and expensive, and the obstacle was overcome only by great energy and skill on the part of the contractors. There were two tunnel excavations, — one in Newton, $2,410\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and the other in Brookline, of $1,123\frac{1}{2}$ feet, — both entirely through ledges of rock. The summit of rock and earth, over the former, was 80 feet above the base-line, and the work was carried on by means of seven shafts. Over the latter, the height of the summit was 60 feet, and there were four shafts. The tunnel excavations were accomplished in 18 months, the work being continued night and day. Large quantities of water were encountered in most of the shafts, for the removal of which eight steam-engines were employed.

The continuity of the aqueduct of masonry is interrupted at the valley of Charles River, at a distance of $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the lake, and the water is conveyed across the river and valley, a distance of 1,000 feet, through two iron pipes, of 30 inches in diameter. These pipes are imbedded to a depth of four feet in the earth, except at the crossing of the river, where they are carried over on a handsome bridge of granite masonry, consisting of three arches, each of 30 feet span. At each extremity of the line of pipes is a chamber of granite masonry, by means of which they are connected with the brick conduit. These pipe-chambers, as well as the buildings over the waste-weirs, are furnished with iron doors for affording entrance to the conduit. All the structures of masonry connected with the aqueduct are of hammered granite, and of the most substantial kind; and such of them as admit of any architectural display are in a neat and appropriate style of art.

The reservoir in Brookline, with its surrounding inclosures, occupies an area of 38 acres. The water surface of the reservoir has an extent of nearly 23 acres, and its depth varies from 10 to 20 feet, the part which required artificial excavation being of the less depth. It is formed chiefly of a natural

basin, closed at its eastern extremity, and, on a part of its sides, by an artificial embankment of puddled earth. The embankment is supported on the outside by a handsome wall of irregular masonry, surmounted by a sodded glacis. The interior slope of the basin is protected by a lining of stone. The proposed maximum level of the reservoir is 122½ feet above the marsh level, and the top of the embankment is four feet higher. Two mains connect the Brookline reservoir with the city; one of 36, and the other of 30 inches diameter.

The reservoir in the city, and the one at South Boston, are yet unfinished. They will be of nearly the same elevation as the reservoir in Brookline. That on Beacon Hill is a costly pile of masonry. It is nearly 200 feet square, and 60 feet in height. The greater part of this elevation consists of the arched masonry which serves for the foundation of the basin in which the water will be contained. The floor of the basin will be upon a bed of concrete, resting upon the top of the arches; and the depth of the basin, which will be surrounded by a double wall, to protect it against the effects of frost, will be 14 feet and 7 inches. The capacity of the basin will be 2,780,000 gallons. The 30-inch pipe from Brookline leads directly to this reservoir, without being intercepted for any intermediate supply, except for the fountain on the Common. The object of the reservoir is to preserve, as uniformly as possible, the elevation of the head, under which the water will be supplied in all parts of the city, notwithstanding the draughts which will be made upon it, from every quarter, at the same hours of the day.

The reservoir at South Boston is of greater dimensions, containing 4,500,000 gallons. It is situated on Telegraph Hill, and will be surrounded by a puddled embankment and glacis, similar to the artificial portion of the inclosure of the reservoir at Brookline. The reservoir and a public square, laid out on lands not necessary for the reservoir, will be a public resort for the citizens, and will embellish that part of the city.

This reservoir, and the distribution in South Boston, are supplied by means of a 24-inch pipe, which branches from the 36-inch main leading from Brookline, and crosses the channel at the South Boston Bridge. This pipe, in crossing the channel, is protected in a strong box of wood, directly below the bridge and above the level of tide water, until it approaches the deep navigable channel at the draw. It is there carried across the channel below the water, in the form of an inverted syphon, which is sunk into an excavated channel, and covered with earth, to protect it against injury.

Many other branches diverge from the 36-inch main, for the supply of the southerly and central parts of the city; one of which, of 20 inches diameter, connects with Beacon Hill reservoir, to discharge water into it, or receive a supply from it, as occasion may require.

The most expensive portion of the works consists of the iron pipes, for introducing the water from the Brookline reservoir, and distributing it throughout the city. These pipes are of ample dimensions, the greater part of those for distribution being of 16, 12, or 6 inches diameter, according to the extent of the streets supplied. 12 or 16-inch pipes are used in

the larger streets, and 4-inch in courts and streets of limited extent. The whole length of these pipes already laid in the streets is $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Fire-hydrants, supplied with hose, and placed in charge of the Fire Department, are laid beneath the sidewalks throughout the city, at intervals of about 250 feet. From these hydrants the water is discharged through an orifice of two and a half inches diameter, under the pressure of a head, in a great part of the city, of 100 feet, and in most parts sufficient to convey the water to the highest parts of every building. Without the aid of hose, the hydrants are found very efficient in extinguishing fires, far exceeding in power any fire-engine in use. Since the introduction of the water, every fire has been speedily extinguished within the limits of the building where it originated. Three fire-hydrants have been placed at the disposition of the municipal authorities of Roxbury, and one at the disposition of the selectmen of Brookline, contiguous to the mains leading from the Brookline reservoir. There are 662 fire-hydrants in the city, and 88 in South Boston.

The rates of charge for water, for the use of families, are, — \$5 for every family occupying a house valued for taxation at \$5,000, or under; \$15 for every family occupying a house valued at \$15,000, or upwards; and, for families occupying houses valued at intermediate rates, \$1 for each \$1,000 of the valuation. This charge is for water for all domestic purposes, including private baths, water-closets, &c. No public hydrants, for the gratuitous supply of water for domestic uses are provided.

The point at which the power of the water is most strikingly displayed is at the fountain on the Common. A pipe of 16 inches in diameter, connected with the 30-inch main which leads to the Beacon Hill reservoir, is conducted beneath the Frog Pond, an ancient sheet of water, in a central part of the Common, and, by means of a gradual curvature, is made to point vertically at its termination, a little above the surface of the pond. Upon this pipe a *cap*, with an orifice of any form thought best adapted to produce a desirable effect, may be placed at pleasure. A large number of forms of jets have been devised, and played in turn, for the gratification of the public, from the simple column six inches in diameter, rising to an elevation of more than 80 feet, and falling in graceful folds on all sides, to a spreading cylindrical column, widening in the form of a broad vase, diffusing itself into a spray, and falling over a wide space in drops of rain. A three-inch jet rises in a still atmosphere to a height of 92 feet above the surface of the fountain basin. The water, mounting in one of these largest columns, burst upon the sight of the immense multitude who assembled on the 25th of October, 1848, to commemorate the first introduction of the water into the city.

The number of service-pipes now laid is 13,019. The number through which the water is admitted is 11,383, supplying that number of tenants. The water rents are paid annually in advance. The average rate of water rent paid by each tenant is a little over \$8. The quantity of water supplied daily to the citizens, including the supply of the fountain, varies from three to four millions of gallons per day.

The work of the two city reservoirs is advancing with great rapidity, and it is anticipated that they will be completed the present season. The City Council has passed an order for conveying the water by way of Charlestown, and the Charles River and Chelsea Bridges, to East Boston. Preparations have been made for commencing the work, but no great progress in it is likely to be made the present season. For the purpose of affording a temporary supply to that part of the city, a leaden pipe, of two and a half inches internal diameter, has been laid across the channel, in the track of the ferry-boats, (to protect it as far as possible from disturbance by the anchoring of vessels,) which discharges the water into a large tank in the public square, to which householders and others come for a supply, for which they pay a small compensation. The expedient is likely to serve a useful purpose, unless defeated by accidental injury to the pipe.

The amount expended by the Water Commissioners, including the whole cost of the works to the 1st of September, 1849, is \$3,796,975.30. This is exclusive of interest on the city debt, and without any deduction for moneys received. Little work remains to be done, with the exception of the completion of the reservoirs, and the conveying of the water to East Boston; and a comparatively small number of claims, for lands taken, and damages to real estate, remain to be adjusted.

Table of Statistics relating to the Fairmount Water-Works.

Year.	Expenditures on the W. W.	Receipts for the W. W.	Average Daily Consumption in City and Districts.	Number of Tenants in City and Dist.	Aver Consump- by each Ten't.	IRON PIPES		FIRE-PLUGS			Increase of Wa- ter Rents from preceding Year.
					Laid during the Year in the City.	In the City.	In Districts.	In the City.	In Districts.	Total.	
	\$	\$	Ale Gall.		Gall.	Feet.	Miles.	Miles.			
1836	71,707	101,266	3,122,664	19,678	160	17,283	58.00	40.75			
1837	49,730	105,871	3,456,383	20,462	168	8,050	59.05	42.25			
1838	50,642	111,884	3,850,647	21,947	175	11,880	61.75	44.63	500	481	981
1839	24,742	121,151	3,978,357	22,636	177	5,255	62.75	47.13	510	497	1,007
1840	22,452	127,234	4,034,638	23,482	171	2,816	63.25	48.25	517	508	1,025
1841	24,702	133,455	4,445,630	24,828	179	1,865	63.50	50.00	520	525	1,045
1842	63,911	141,340	4,297,480	25,816	167	3,083	64.38	50.88	524	531	1,055
1843	63,172	148,400	4,422,400	26,549	166	5,373	65.25	52.25	533	537	1,070
1844	29,713	153,609	5,330,455	28,082	189	6,618	66.50	53.88	547	551	1,098
1845	25,892	92,288	1,117,559	20,165	204	5,520	67.50	16.25	558	186	744
1846	50,771	98,813	3,492,963	21,551	183	15,421	70.38	17.50	585	196	781
1847		108,629		22,573		9,279	72.19				
1848	49,580	116,860	4,275,552	24,230	176	17,781	75.60	21.19	621	230	851
											5,726

Table showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Croton Water-Works.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Tax required to defray the Interest on the Water Debt in addition to the Water Rents.
Oct. 5, 1842, to May 1, 1843,	\$ 17,838.67		20.00 cents on \$ 100
May 1, 1843, " 1, 1844,	91,790.60	\$ 233,198.76	23.38 " " "
" 1, 1844, " 1, 1845,	118,582.74	73,411.78	20.94 " " "
" 1, 1845, " 1, 1846,	164,532.53	58,433.67	16.47 " " "
" 1, 1846, " 1, 1847,	194,551.34	53,403.04	12.70 " " "
" 1, 1847, " 1, 1848,	226,551.83	71,565.74	12.60 " " "
" 1, 1848, to Jan. 31, 1849,	234,268.79	67,062.47	11.90 " " "
	1,048,106.50	557,075.46	

XVII. COLLEGES IN THE

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found.
1	Bowdoin,	Brunswick, Me.	Leonard Woods, Jr., D. D.	1802
2	Waterville,*	Waterville, "	David N. Sheldon, D. D.	1820
3	Dartmouth,	Hanover, N. H.	Nathan Lord, D. D.	1769
4	University of Vermont,	Burlington, Vt.	Worthington Smith, D. D.	1791
5	Middlebury,	Middlebury, "	Benjamin Labaree, D. D.	1800
6	Norwich University,	Norwich, "	Henry S. Wheaton,	1834
7	Harvard University,	Cambridge, Mass.	Jared Sparks, LL. D.	1636
8	Williams,	Williamstown, "	Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1793
9	Amherst,	Amherst, "	Edw. Hitchcock, D.D., LL. D.	1821
10	Holy Cross,\$	Worcester, "	Rev. J. Early,	1843
11	Brown University,*	Providence, R. I.	Francis Wayland, D. D.	1764
12	Yale,	New Haven, Conn.	Theodore D. Woolsey, LL. D.	1700
13	Trinity,†	Hartford, "	John Williams, D. D.	1824
14	Wesleyan University,‡	Middletown, "	Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D.	1831
15	Columbia,†	New York, N. Y.	Nathaniel F. Moore, LL. D.	1754
16	Union,	Schenectady, "	Eliphalet Nott, D. D.	1795
17	Hamilton,	Clinton, "	Simeon North, LL. D.	1812
18	Madison University,*	Hamilton, "	"	1819
19	Geneva,†	Geneva, "	Benjamin Hale, D. D.	1823
20	University of New York,	New York, "	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D.	1831
21	St. John's,\$	Fordham, "	A. J. Thebaud, S. J.	1841
22	St. Paul's,†	College Point, "	"	1837
23	College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	James Carnahan, D. D.	1746
24	Rutgers,	New Brunswick, "	"	1770
25	Burlington,†	Burlington, "	George W. Doane, D. D.	1846
26	University of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia, Penn.	John Ludlow, D. D.	1755
27	Dickinson,‡	Carlisle, "	Jesse T. Peck, D. D.	1733
28	Jefferson,	Canonsburg, "	A. B. Brown, D. D.	1802
29	Washington,	Washington, "	David McConaughy, D. D.	1806
30	Alleghany,‡	Meadville, "	John Barker, A. M.	1815
31	Pennsylvania,	Gettysburg, "	C. P. Krauth, D. D.	1832
32	Lafayette,	Easton, "	George Junkin, D. D.	1832
33	Marshall,	Mercersburg, "	John W. Nevin, D. D.	1836
34	West. University of Penn.,	Pittsburg, "	Heman Dyer, D. D.	1819
35	St. Thomas of Villanova,\$	Near Philadelphia, "	"	
36	Delaware,	Newark, Del.	James P. Wilson, D. D.	1833
37	St. John's,	Annapolis, Md.	Hector Humphreys, D. D.	1734
38	St. Mary's,\$	Baltimore, "	Rev. O. L. Jenkins,	1799
39	Mount St. Mary's,\$	Emmetsburg, "	John McCaffrey, A. M.	1830
40	St. James's,†	Near Hagerstown, "	John B. Kerfoot, A. M.	1842
41	Washington,	Chestertown, "	E. F. Chambers, <i>Pres. of Trus.</i>	1783
42	Georgetown,\$	Georgetown, D. C.	Rev. James Ryder, D. D.	1792
43	Columbian,*	Washington, "	Joel S. Bacon, D. D.	1821
44	William and Mary,†	Williamsburg, Va.	Rev. John Johns,	1692
45	Hampden-Sidney,	Prince Ed. Co., "	Lewis S. Green, D. D.	1783
46	Washington,	Lexington, "	Henry Ruffner, D. D.	1812
47	University of Virginia,	Charlottesville, "	Gessner Harrison, <i>Ch. of Fac.</i>	1819
48	Randolph-Macon,†	Boydton, "	L. C. Garland, A. M.	1832
49	Emory and Henry,‡	Glade Spring, "	Charles Collins, A. M.	1839
50	Rector,*	Taylor Co., "	Charles Wheeler, A. M.	1839
51	Bethany College,	Bethany, "	Alexander Campbell, A. M.	1840
52	Richmond,*	Richmond, "	Rev. Robert Ryland,	1832
53	Virginia Military Institute,	Lexington, "	Col. F. H. Smith, <i>Sup't</i> ,	1839
54	University of N. Carolina,	Chapel Hill, N. C.	David L. Swain, LL. D.	1789
55	Davidson,	Mecklenburg Co., "	Samuel Williamson, D. D.	1833
56	Wake Forest,*	Wake Forest, "	John White,	1833
57	Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.	William P. Finley, A. M.	1785
58	South Carolina,	Columbia, "	William C. Preston, LL. D.	1804
59	Erskine,	Abbeville Dist., "	"	
60	Franklin,	Athens, Ga.	Alonzo Church, D. D.	1785
61	Oglethorpe,	Milledgeville, "	Samuel K. Talmage,	1836
62	Emory,‡	Oxford, "	Geo. F. Pierce, D. D.	1837
63	Mercer University,*	Penfield, "	J. L. Dagg, D. D.	1838
64	Christ Coll. and Epis. Inst.†	Montpellier, "	Charles Fay,	1839
65	University of Alabama,	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Basil Manly, D. D.	1831
66	La Grange,‡	La Grange, "	Edward Wadsworth,	1831
67	Spring Hill,\$	Spring Hill, "	John Bazin,	1830
68	Howard,*	Marion, "	S. S. Sherman,	1841
69	Oakland,	Oakland, Miss.	Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D.	1830
70	Centenary,‡	Jackson, La.	Rev. David O. Shattuck,	1841

UNITED STATES.

	In-struct-ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis-ters.	Stu-dents.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
1	8	994	155	126	25,590	First Wednesday in September.
2	5	27	82	76	8,100	Second Wednesday in August.
3	9	2,556	670	191	16,500	Last Thursday in July.
4	7	416	134	84	10,000	First Wednesday in August.
5	7	862	310	60	7,054	Fourth Wednesday in July.
6	5	90		70	1,032	Thurs. next after 3d Wedn. in August.
7	20	6,203	1,628	273	82,000	Third Wednesday in July.
8	9	1,213	373	180	9,643	Third Wednesday in August.
9	12	870	388	166	16,000	Second Thursday in August.
10	14	9		120	4,220	Last week in August.
11	7	1,676	646	162	27,520	First Wednesday in September.
12	21	5,856	1,510	385	47,700	Third Thursday in August.
13	9	257	117	66	9,000	First Thursday in August.
14	8	327	126	125	11,123	First Wednesday in August.
15	8	1,409		130	17,000	Wednesday after 4th Monday in July.
16	13	2,846	600	280	14,750	Fourth Wednesday in July.
17	10	591	216	158	10,300	Fourth Wednesday in July.
18	9	200		127	7,000	Third Wednesday in August.
19	5	131	26	42	5,400	First Wednesday in August.
20	11	320		151	4,000	Wednesday preceding 4th of July.
21	16	10		110	10,000	Second or third week in July.
22	11	380		29	2,800	Last Thursday in June.
23	15	3,031	557	243	16,000	Last Wednesday in June.
24	9	513	77	76	1,500	Fourth Wednesday in July.
25	15			106		
26	7	5,142		88	5,000	The 15th, 16th, or 17th of July.
27	10	579	140	142	12,000	Second Thursday in July.
28	8	1,000	227	197	10,000	Second Wednesday in June.
29	8	441		105	3,300	Last Wednesday in September.
30	5	82		111	8,000	Third Thursday in July.
31	7	146	59	82	4,973	Third Thursday in September.
32	7	101	30	82	5,000	Third Wednesday in September.
33	11	94	32	81	1,300	Last Wednesday in August.
34	9	11		11		Last Wednesday in June.
35	5			30		Third Wednesday in July.
36	6	71	19	45	5,500	Third Wednesday in July.
37	6	150	8	30	3,292	The 22d of February.
38	20	187		175	19,600	Third Tuesday in July.
39	24	137		126	4,000	Last Wednesday in June.
40	10	3		32	8,750	Thursday before 1st Monday in August.
41	5			70	1,200	August 20th.
42	11	100	2	180	23,250	Near the last of July.
43	10	200		55	6,000	Second Wednesday in July.
44	6				5,000	July 11th.
45	6	1,500		25	8,000	Wednesday before 4th of July.
46	6	600		81	5,000	Third Thursday in June.
47	10	1,236		212	1,700	June 29th.
48	11	124		145	6,000	Second Wednesday in June.
49	4			55	6,640	Last Wednesday in June.
50	3			50	2,500	Last Wednesday in September.
51	6	16		113		July 4th.
52	4			72	1,200	Third Wednesday in December.
53	6	107		120	2,000	July 4th.
54	9	896	70	150	12,347	First Thursday in June.
55	3	31		44	1,150	Last Thursday in June.
56	3	11	6	24	4,700	Third Thursday in June.
57	6	124		70	2,000	Tuesday after 4th Monday in March.
58	8		3	219	1,700	First Monday in December.
59				88		
60	8	593	69	125	11,000	First Wednesday in August.
61	5	53	1	45	3,000	Wednesday after 2d Monday in Nov.
62	6	97	18	126	3,000	Wednesday after 3d Monday in July.
63	5	16		61	3,000	Last Wednesday in July.
64	4			35		
65	9	181	10	92	7,123	Wednesday after 2d Monday in July.
66	6	130		76	3,000	First Wednesday in June.
67	12			70	4,000	First day of February.
68	6			40	1,500	Fourth Thursday in July.
69	6	83	13	64	6,000	First Thursday in April.
70	5	18		49	4,400	Last Wednesday in July.

	Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.
71	St. Charles,\$	Grand Coteau, La.	Th. Soller, S. J.	1838
72	Baton Rouge,	Baton Rouge, "	R. H. Ranny,	1838
73	Franklin,	Opelousas, "	Othon Boudet,	1839
74	Greenville,	Greenville, Tenn.	James McLlin,	1791
75	Washington,	Washington Co., "		1794
76	University of Nashville,	Nashville, "	Philip Lindsley, D. D.	1806
77	Franklin,	Near Nashville, "	Tolbert Fanning, A. M.	1844
78	East Tennessee,	Knoxville, "	Joseph Estabrook, A. M.	1792
79	Cumberland University,	Lebanon, "	T. C. Anderson, A. M.	1844
80	Jackson,	Columbia, "	B. H. Ragdale,	1833
81	Union,*	Murfreesboro', "		1842
82	Transylvania,	Lexington, Ky.	H. B. Bascom, D. D., LL. D.	1798
83	St. Joseph's,\$	Bardstown, "	J. M. Lancaster,	1819
84	Centre,	Danville, "	John C. Young, D. D.	1819
85	Augusta,†	Augusta, "	J. Tomlinson, D. D.	1825
86	Georgetown,*	Georgetown, "		1830
87	Bacon,	Harrodsburg, "	E. S. Burnet,	1836
88	Western Military Institute,	Georgetown, "	Col. T. F. Johnson, A. M.	1846
89	Shelby,	Shelbyville, "	Rev. W. J. Waller, M. D.	
90	University of Ohio,	Athens, Ohio,	Alfred Ryors, D. D.	1804
91	Miami University,	Oxford, "	E. D. Macmaster, D. D.	1809
92	Franklin,	New Athens, "	William Burnett,	1825
93	Western Reserve,	Hudson, "	George E. Pierce, D. D.	1826
94	Kenyon,†	Gambier, "	Sherlock A. Bronson, D. D.	1827
95	Granville,*	Granville, "	Silas Baiky, A. M.	1832
96	Marietta,	Marietta, "	Henry Smith, D. D.	1835
97	Oberlin Institute,	Oberlin, "	Ass Mahan, A. M.	1834
98	Cincinnati,	Cincinnati, "		1819
99	St. Xavier,\$	Cincinnati, "	J. E. Blox,	1840
100	Woodward,	Cincinnati, "	Thomas J. Biggs, D. D.	1831
101	Ohio Wesleyan University,†	Delaware, "	Edward Thompson, M. D.	1844
102	Indiana State University,†	Bloomington, Ind.	Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1816
103	Hanover College,	South Hanover, "	Sylvester Scovel, D. D.	1829
104	Wabash,	Crawfordsville, "	Charles White, D. D.	1833
105	Indiana Asbury University,†	Greencastle, "		1839
106	St. Gabriel's,\$	Vincennes, "	J. P. Bellier,	1843
107	Franklin,	Franklin, "		1837
108	Illinois,	Jacksonville, Ill.	J. M. Sturtevant, D. D.	1829
109	Shurtleff,*	Upper Alton, "	Adiel Sherwood, D. D.	1835
110	McKendree,†	Lebanon, "	Erastus Wentworth, A. M.	1835
111	Knox,	Galesburg, "	Jonathan Blanchard,	1837
112	University of St. Louis,\$	St. Louis, Mo.	J. Van de Velde,	1832
113	St. Vincent's,	Cape Girardeau, "	Hector Figari, C. M.	1843
114	Masonic,	Marion Co., "	J. Worthington Smith,	1831
115	Missouri University,	Columbia, "	John H. Lathrop, A. M.	1840
116	St. Charles,†	St. Charles, "		1839
117	Fayette,	Fayette, "	Archibald Peterson,	
118	Michigan University,	Ann Arbor, Mich.	George P. Williams, A. M.	1837
119	St. Philip's,\$	Near Detroit, "	Mr. Bowns,	1839
120	Wisconsin University,	Madison, Wisc.	John H. Lathrop,	1849

Remarks.

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Baptists*; thus (†), *Episcopalians*; thus (‡), *Methodists*; thus (\$), *Catholics*. With respect to the Colleges which are *unmarked*, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States is *Congregationalism*; of most of the others, *Presbyterianism*.

By *instructors*, in the above table, is meant those connected with the undergraduates; and by *students*, except the Roman Catholic institutions and a few of the Colleges in the Southern and Western States, is meant *undergraduates*, or members of the four collegiate classes; not including such as are pursuing a professional education, or such as are members of a preparatory department. Some of the Colleges above enumerated are not in full operation, and scarcely deserve a place in the table. The column of *Libraries* includes the number of volumes in the *College Libraries* and in the *Students' Libraries*.

From most of the Colleges returns have been received of their condition, Jan. 1, 1849. In a few of the Colleges, the graduates of the collegiate year 1848-49 have been added.

	Instruct- ors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stu- dents.	Volumes in Libraries.	Commencement.
71	21	2		103	4,000	July 15th.
72	4			45	300	December.
73	4			70		First of November.
74	2	110		41	3,000	Third Wednesday in September.
75	2	110		42	1,000	
76	7	398		75	9,456	First Wednesday in October.
77	6	6		44	1,000	First week in October.
78	5	122		57	4,500	First Wednesday in August.
79	6	3		61	4,000	Last Friday in July.
80	5	46	13	26	2,500	St. John's Day (June 24th).
81	4			70	300	First Wednesday in November.
82	7	610		50	14,000	Wednesday before 3d Friday in August.
83	17	150		126	7,000	Last Thursday in July.
84	5	237		130	4,500	Last Thursday in June.
85	4	60		51	2,500	Thursday after 1st Wednesday in Aug.
86	7	65	25	78	7,280	Last Thursday in June.
87	4			60	1,800	Last Friday in June.
88	9			70		First day of September.
89	4			93	4,000	First Wednesday in September.
90	5	145	40	22	2,500	First Wednesday in August.
91	6	343	102	66	8,000	Second Thursday in August.
92	4	90		80	2,200	Last Wednesday in September.
93	9	153	43	57	7,634	Second Thursday in July.
94	5	160	48	50	7,000	First Wednesday in August.
95	5	50		34	3,000	Second Wednesday in July.
96	6	100	40	55	6,250	Last Thursday in July.
97	7	147	101	76	4,000	Fourth Wednesday in August.
98	8			84		Last Monday in June.
99	14			330	6,000	Second Wednesday in July.
100	5	17	1	19	1,400	Friday before July 4th.
101	5	4		31	2,000	First Wednesday in August.
102	4	108	15	97	3,000	First Wednesday after 2d Mond. in Aug.
103	6	100	49	38	2,200	Third Thursday in August.
104	5	49		40	4,800	Fourth Wednesday in July.
105	9	53	14	202	2,700	Third Wednesday in July.
106	7			50		
107	5	1		14	200	Fourth Wednesday in July.
108	6	81	21	38	3,000	First or second Thursday in July.
109	6	3	2	13	1,600	Fourth Thursday in July.
110	5	27		14	700	Third Wednesday in July.
111	6	16		60	3,000	Fourth Wednesday in June.
112	17	25		160	12,000	July 15th.
113	12			90	5,000	Last Thursday in July.
114	5	13		45		Last Thursday in September.
115	12	26		52		Fourth Thursday in August.
116	5	19		60		Second Wednesday in August.
117	2			75		
118	7	56		77	4,500	Third Wednesday in July.
119	4			30	3,000	First Monday in October.
120						Preparatory Department only open.

ANNUAL COLLEGE EXPENSES.

Name.	Instruction.	Room-rent and other Coll. Exp.	Total College Charges.	Board.	Wood, Lights, and Washing.
Bowdoin,	\$ 24.00	\$ 22.00	\$ 46.00	39 weeks, \$58.50	\$ 35.00
Dartmouth,	27.00	13.24	40.24	38 " 57.00	9.00
Harvard,	75.00	15.00	90.00	40 " 70-90.00	
Williams,	30.00	9.00	39.00	39 " 65.00	
Amherst,	33.00	15.00	48.00	40 " 60.00	17.00
Brown,	40.00	23.00	63.00	39 " 60.00	
Yale,	33.00	21.00	54.00	40 " 60-90.00	20.00
Wesleyan,	36.00	11.25	47.25	39 " 58.50	20.00
Hamilton,	26.00	14.00	40.00	38 or 39 w. 58.00	
New Jersey,	50.00	28.14	78.14	40 weeks, 80.00	28.00
Dickinson,	33.00	14.00	47.00	43 " 75.25	22.75
University of Virginia,	75.00	23.00	98.00	44 " 110.00	20.00
North Carolina Univ.,	60.00	11.00	61.00	40 " 90.00	20.00
Transylvania,	40.00	12.00	52.00	40 " 100.00	25.00
Western Reserve,	30.00	11.00	41.00	42 " 80.00	12.00

XVIII. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Names.	Place.	Denomination.	Commenced Operation.	No. Professors.	Students in 1848 - 49.	No. educated.	Volumes in Library.
Bangor Theological Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	Congregation.,	1816	3	37	202	7,000
Theological Seminary,	Concord, N. H.	Methodist.					
Gilmanston Theol. Seminary,	Gilmanston, "	Congregation.,	1835	3	23	69	4,300
N. Hampton Theol. Seminary,	N. Hampton, "	Baptist,	1825	2	36		2,000
Theological Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	Congregation.,	1807	6	87	1,006	21,259
Divinity School, Harv. Univ.,	Cambridge, "	Cong. Unit.,	1816	2	19	238	3,000
Theological Institution,	Newton, "	Baptist,	1825	3	33	201	5,500
Theol. Dep. Yale College,	New Haven, Conn.	Congregation.,	1822	4	45	523	900
Theol. Inst. of Connecticut,	East Windsor, "		1834	3	17	151	5,000
Theol. Inst. Episc. Church,	New York, N. Y.	Prot. Episcop.,	1817	5	64	336	10,000
Union Theological Seminary,	"	Presbyterian,	1836	5	106	211	18,000
Theol. Sem. of Auburn,	Auburn, "	"	1821	4	30	580	6,000
Hamilton Lit. and Theol. Inst.,	Hamilton, "	Baptist,	1820	4	32	133	4,000
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, "	Lutheran,	1816	2	5	52	1,250
Theol. Sem. Ass. Ref. Church,	Newburg, "	Ass. Ref. Ch.,	1836	1	11	143	3,200
Th. Sem. Dutch Ref. Church,	N Brunswick, N.J.	Dutch Ref.,	1784	3	36	179	
Theol. Sem. Presbyt. Church,	Princeton, "	Presbyterian,	1812	5	153	1,626	11,000
Seminary, Lutheran Church,	Gettysburg, Pa.	Evang. Luth.	1826	3	30	195	7,500
German Reformed,	Mercersburg, "	Germ. Ref. Ch.	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theol. Seminary,	Alleghany T., "	Presbyterian,	1826	2	48	252	6,000
Theological School,	Canonsburg, "	Asso. Church,	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Theological Seminary,	Pittsburg, "	Asso. Ref.,	1828	3	35	85	1,500
Western Theological School,	Meadville, "	Cong. Unit.,	1844	4	40	9	8,000
Theological Seminary,	Philadelphia, "	Ref. Presbyt.,		3	13		
Episc. Theol. School of Va.,	Fairfax Co., Va.	Prot. Episcop.,	1822	4	38	229	5,000
Union Theological Seminary,	Prince Ed. Co., "	Presbyterian,	1824	3	20	175	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary,	Richmond, "	Baptist,	1832	3	67		1,000
Southern Theol. Seminary,	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyterian,	1831	3	24	124	4,500
Theological Seminary,	Lexington, "	Lutheran,	1835	2	10	20	1,800
Furman Theological Seminary,	Fairfield Dist., "	Baptist,	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Mercer Theological Seminary,	Penfield, Ga.	"	1833	3	4		1,000
Howard Theol. Institution,	Marion, Ala.	"	1843	2	10		1,000
Western Bap. Theol. Institut.,	Covington, Ky.	"	1840	4	18	9	2,000
Southwest Theol. Seminary,	Maryville, Tenn.	Presbyterian,	1821	2	24	90	6,000
Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	"	1829	3	36	257	10,500
Theol. Dep. Kenyon College,	Gambier, "	Prot. Episcop.,	1828	4	4	30	4,500
Theol. Dep. Wes. Res. College.	Hudson, "	Presbyterian,	1830	3	22	43	80
Granville Theol. Department,	Granville, "	Baptist,	1832	2	8		500
Oberlin Theol. Department,	Oberlin, "	Presbyterian,	1834	3	27	126	
Theol. Sem. Ass. Ref. Church.	Oxford, "	Asso. Ref.,	1839	1	12	31	1,500
Indiana Theological Seminary.	S. Hanover, Ind.	Presbyterian,			10		
Alton Theological Seminary,	Upper Alton, Ill.	Baptist,	1835				

XIX. LAW SCHOOLS.

Place.	Name.	Professors.	Students.
Cambridge, Mass.,	Harvard University,	4	94
New Haven, Conn.,	Yale College,	2	35
Princeton, N. J.,	College of New Jersey,	3	8
Carlisle, Pa.,	Dickinson College,	1	9
Williamsburg, Va.,	William and Mary College,	1	32
Charlottesville, Va.,	University of Virginia,	1	72
Chapel Hill, N. C.,	North Carolina University,	1	10
Tuscaloosa, Ala.,	Alabama University,	1	
Lexington, Ky.,	Transylvania University,	3	75
Lebanon, Tenn.,	Cumberland University,	1	25
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Cincinnati College,	3	25
Bloomington, Ind.,	Indiana State University,	2	29

XX. MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Found- ded.	Prof.	Stu.	Grad- uates.	Lectures commence.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick, Me.	1820	5	74	596	February 15th.
N. H. Medical School,	Hanover, N.H.	1797	7	52	758	1st or 2d Th. in Aug.
Castleton Medical College,	Castleton, Vt.	1818	7	104	555	4th Thurs. in Aug.
Vermont Medical College,	Woodstock, Vt.	1835	7	96	332	1st Th. in March.
Medical School, Harv. Univ.,	Cambridge, Ma.	1782	6	139	575	1st Wed. in Nov.
Berkshire Medical School,	Pittsfield, "	1823	5	103	473	1st Th. in Sept.
Medical Inst. Yale College,	N. Haven, Ct.	1810	6	38	850	5 w. after 3d Th. Aug.
Coll. Phys. & Surg., N. Y.,	N. York, N.Y.	1807	6	219	552	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Inst. Geneva Coll.,	Geneva, "	1835	6	60	98	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med. Faculty, Univ. N. Y.,	N. York, "	1837	6	421	597	Last Mon. in Oct.
Albany Medical College,	Albany, "	1839	8	114	58	1st Tues. in Oct.
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.,	Philadel., Pa.	1765	7	508	4,952	1st Mon. in Nov.
Jefferson Medical College,	" "	1824	7	480	1,598	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. Penn. College,	" "	1839	8	99		1st Mon. in Nov.
Philadelphia Coll. of Med.,	" "		7	69		
Med. School, Univ. Md.,	Baltimore, Md.	1807	6	100	909	October 31st.
Washington Med. College,	" "	1827	6	25		1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. School, Columb. Coll.,	Washington,	1825	6	40	81	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. School, Univ. Va.,	Charlottesville,	1825	3	45		1st Mon. in Oct.
Richmond Med. College,	Richmond, Va.	1838	6	75	14	1st Mon. in Nov.
Winchester Med. College,	Winchester, "		6			1st Mon. in Oct.
Med. Coll. State of S. C.,	Charleston, S.C.	1833	8	158		2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. College of Georgia,	Augusta, Ga.	1830	7	115	124	2d Mon. in Nov.
Med. College of Louisiana,	N. Orleans, La.	1835	7	30		3d Mon. in Nov.
Memphis Medical College,	Memphis, Ten.		7			
Med. Dep. Transylv. Univ.,	Lexington, Ky.	1818	7	214	1,351	1st Mon. in Nov.
Louisville Medical Institute,	Louisville, "	1837	6	242	53	1st Mon. in Nov.
West'n Reserve Med. Coll.,	Cleveland, Oh.	1844	6	245	96	1st Wed. in Nov.
Medical College of Ohio,	Cincinnati, "	1819	8	130	331	1st Mon. in Nov.
Indiana Medical College,	Laporte, Ind.		7	104	19	1st Mon. in Nov.
Rush Medical College,	Chicago, Ill.	1842	6	70	16	1st Mon. in Nov.
Med. Dep. of Kemp. Coll.,	St. Louis, Mo.	1841	9	75	19	Last week in Oct.
Med. Coll. St. Louis Univ.,	" "	1836	9	102	36	October 15th.
Willoughby Med. College,	Willoughby, "	1834	6	126	57	Last Mon. in Oct.
Med. Coll. Missouri Univ.,	Columbia, "	1840	7	92		1st Mon. in Nov.

XXI. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

CORPORATION, *ex officio*.

Zachary Taylor,
Millard Fillmore,
John M. Clayton,
Wm. M. Meredith,
Geo. W. Crawford,
Wm. Ballard Preston,

Jacob Collamer,
Reverdy Johnson,
Roger B. Taney,
Thomas Ewbank,
William W. Seaton.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Millard Fillmore, Vice-President,
Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice United States,
W. W. Seaton, Mayor of Washington,
James A. Pearce, U. S. Senator,
James M. Mason, " "
George P. Marsh, U. S. Representative,
Henry W. Hilliard, " "

Robert McClelland, U. S. Representative,
Rufus Choate, Mass.,
Gideon Hawley, N. Y.,
Richard Rush, Penn.,
William C. Preston, S. C.,
A. Dallas Bache, } Members of
Joseph G. Totten, } Nat. Inst.

OFFICERS.

MILLARD FILLMORE, *Chancellor*.*Executive Committee.*

W. W. Seaton,
A. Dallas Bache,
James A. Pearce.

Building Committee.

Joseph G. Totten,
W. W. Seaton.

Joseph Henry, LL. D., *Secretary*.

Charles C. Jewett, *Assistant Secretary and Acting Librarian*.

James Renwick, Jr., *Architect*.

Robert Mills, *Assistant Architect and Superintendent*.

XXV. POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.
Maine,	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,955	501,793	.
New Hampshire,	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328	284,674	.
Vermont,	85,416	154,465	217,713	236,764	260,652	291,948	.
Massachusetts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	.
Rhode Island,	69,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,530	.
Connecticut,	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,802	297,665	309,978	.
New York,	340,120	586,756	969,949	1,372,812	1,918,606	2,428,921	2,604,496
New Jersey,	184,139	211,949	249,555	277,575	320,823	373,306	.
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	.
Delaware,	60,093	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	.
Maryland,	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	.
Virginia,	748,308	880,200	974,642	1,065,379	1,211,405	1,239,797	.
North Carolina,	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	.
South Carolina,	249,073	345,591	415,715	502,741	581,185	594,398	.
Georgia,	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	518,823	691,392	774,325
Florida,	.	.	.	.	34,730	54,477	.
Alabama,	.	.	20,845	127,901	209,627	590,756	694,827
Mississippi,	.	8,850	40,352	75,443	136,621	375,651	.
Louisiana,	.	.	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	.
Arkansas,	.	.	.	14,273	30,398	97,574	145,000
Tennessee,	30,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	631,904	829,210	.
Kentucky,	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,379	687,917	779,828	.
Ohio,	.	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	.
Michigan,	.	.	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	304,278
Indiana,	.	4,875	24,520	147,178	343,031	655,866	.
Illinois,	.	.	12,282	55,211	157,455	476,183	643,482
Missouri,	.	.	20,845	66,586	140,445	383,702	511,937
Dist. of Columbia,	.	14,083	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	.
Wisconsin,	.	.	.	.	.	30,945	*211,252
Iowa,	.	.	.	.	.	43,112	†81,920
Total,	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,920	17,063,353	

XXVI. SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Maine,	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire,	158	8	0	0	0	1
Vermont,	17	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island,	962	381	103	48	17	5
Connecticut,	2,759	951	310	97	25	17
New York,	21,324	20,343	15,017	10,068	75	4
New Jersey,	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,657	2,254	674
Pennsylvania,	3,737	1,706	795	211	403	64
Delaware,	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,292	2,605
Maryland,	103,036	105,635	111,502	107,398	102,294	89,737
Virginia,	203,427	345,796	392,518	425,153	469,757	448,987
North Carolina,	100,572	133,296	168,824	205,017	235,601	245,817
South Carolina,	107,094	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,401	327,088
Georgia,	29,264	59,404	105,218	149,656	217,531	280,944
Alabama,	.	.	.	41,879	117,549	253,532
Mississippi,	.	3,489	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211
Louisiana,	.	.	34,660	69,064	109,588	168,452
Arkansas,	.	.	.	1,617	4,576	19,935
Tennessee,	3,417	13,584	44,535	80,107	141,603	183,059
Kentucky,	11,830	40,343	80,561	126,732	165,213	182,258
Ohio,	.	.	.	.	0	3
Michigan,	.	.	24	.	32	0
Indiana,	.	135	237	190	0	3
Illinois,	.	.	168	117	747	331
Missouri,	.	.	3,011	10,222	25,081	58,240
Dist. of Columbia,	.	3,244	5,395	6,377	6,119	4,694
Florida,	.	.	.	.	15,501	25,717
Wisconsin,	.	.	.	.	.	11
Iowa,	.	.	.	.	.	16
Total,	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,064	2,009,031	2,487,355

* Dec. 1847.

† May, 1844.

XXVII. RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following list of Railroads in Massachusetts and the adjacent States, and in New York, is very complete and accurate, being compiled from official returns made near January, 1849. But the remainder is quite imperfect, though more full than anything which has been given before. We insert it in the hope, that, by the kindness of our correspondents in the several States, and of the officers of the railroad companies, we may obtain materials for a far more perfect enumeration in our next volume.

1. Railroads in Massachusetts.

Name of Road.	Road completed year.	Length of Road, miles.	Total Capital paid in, \$	Total Cost of Road and Equipment, \$	No. of Miles run by Passenger Trains.	No. of Miles run by Freight Trains.	No. of Passengers carried.	Tons of Merchandise carried.	Receipts from Passengers in 1848.	Receipts from Freight in 1848.	Total Income in 1848.	Total Expenses in 1848.	Dividends for 1848, p.c.t.	Amount of Dividends paid since Road commenced,* per cent.	Surplus on hand.
Berkshire,†	1841	21.14	600,000	600,000	13,314	20,370	42,474	304,270	301,219	255,147	461,338	268,707	8	95½	251,107
Boston and Lowell,	1835	25.76	1,800,000	2,013,637	267,184	174,650	595,764	116,694	332,161	170,185	511,628	264,535	8½	71½	48,272
Boston and Maine,	1843	74.26	3,249,805	3,571,832	354,753	264,440	1,057,509	87,611	331,263	112,188	354,377	183,362	6½	95½	74,351
Boston and Providence,	1835	41.00	3,160,000	3,031,107	243,000	182,430	560,137	57,611	331,263	112,188	354,377	183,362	6½	95½	74,351
Boston and Worcester,	1835	44.62	4,245,175	4,650,393	465,297	286,985	1,024,557	137,143	332,886	139,073	716,259	406,204	8½	93½	24,401
Cape Cod Branch,	1843	27.80	343,010	587,116	39,998	27,722	58,802	13,739	28,018	7,618	35,635	14,956	2	2	1,354
Connecticut River,	1846	50.00	1,234,970	1,588,185	147,062	95,278	239,865	101,314	88,638	71,807	155,249	95,659	8	31	136,136
Eastern,	1840	33.11	2,655,700	3,095,394	271,976	224,640	1,021,189	45,263	378,059	58,150	479,138	230,834	8	67½	15,924
Fall River,	1846	42.24	1,050,000	1,145,953	139,852	96,648	43,314	56,545	118,391	32,336	184,344	75,467	6½	9½	7,033
Fitchburg,	1845	49.30	2,735,910	2,945,631	377,620	241,115	745,825	266,898	220,199	260,696	30,744	13,711	10	35	27,214
Lowell and Lawrence,	1843	12.35	900,000	983,349	18,062	15,850	68,660	3,671	17,233	3,511	169,188	109,599	10	60	80,963
Nashua and Lowell,‡	1838	14.55	525,000	525,063	53,410	37,006	254,965	186,602	72,867	92,195	136,182	96,226	6	99½	251,267
New Bedford and Taunton,	1840	20.13	400,000	499,966	136,532	101,422	94,545	30,290	82,857	42,237	218,073	121,118	6½	20	8,000
Norwich and Worcester,§	1839	66.00	1,653,500	2,187,829	312,182	221,792	1,100,461	46,740	100,272	99,960	267,350	199,013	6½	60	109,955
Old Colony,	1845	37.25	1,601,415	2,080,903	191,688	137,708	552,203	73,900	150,703	53,767	28,329	17,468	20	15½	1,965
Pittsfield & North Adams,	1846	18.65	500,000	447,755	25,404	19,625	33,372	14,029	14,659	13,382	193,844	83,889	5	85½	28,035
Providence & Worcester,	1847	43.50	2,932,000	1,873,896	125,891	78,626	305,484	47,988	117,346	73,917	23,700	17,619	8	30	233,134
Stoughton Branch,||	1845	5.00	85,400	96,111	57,170	21,932	101,462	35,522	64,018	44,083	108,101	90,485	8	30	2,346
Taunton Branch,	1846	11.00	250,000	305,086	79,348	49,242	405,614	265,542	65,138	746,010	1,352,065	652,357	8		
Western,¶	1842	156.00	5,150,000	9,899,154	904,492	243,152	454,272	4,015	1,352,065	4,383	16,876	14,506	8		
Worcester and Nashua,**	1843	45.64	934,499	1,010,538	19,320	19,320	23,476	6,046	12,462	4,383					
Total.		844.33	34,611,384	42,438,878											

* The cars commenced running on sections of the various roads as they were finished, and dividends were declared from the net earnings, in some cases, before the road was completed.

† Leased to the Bridgport and West Stockbridge Road at seven per cent. net on the capital of \$500,000.

‡ 5.33 miles in New Hampshire.

§ Includes branch from Norwich to Allyn's Point, seven miles.

|| This road is maintained by the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation.

¶ This includes the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, from Albany to the State line. Length 38.25 miles. Built at a cost of \$1,924,702, and leased by the Western Railroad.

** 6.62 miles are in New Hampshire.

The following roads are also completed : —

Name.	Length.	When completed.	Cost.	Expenses in 1848.	Receipts in 1848.
Cheshire,	53.65	1849	\$ 1,905,457	\$ 47,068	\$ 80,034
Dorchester and Milton, . .	3.25	Dec. 1847	114,224	Leased to Old Col. R. 1847.	
Essex,	22.50	1848	421,575		10,607
Hartford & N. Haven, in Ms.,	5.87	1845			
Lexington and W. Cambridge,	6.63	1846	252,631	Leased to Fitchburg Railr.	
Norfolk County,	25.96	1849	621,489		
South Shore,	11.50	Jan. 1849	255,749	Run by Old Colony Railr.	
Stony Brook,	13.16	July, 1848	254,906	Leased to Nashua & Lowell	
West Stockbridge,	2.75	1837	41,516	[Railroad at 6 per cent.	
Vermont and Massachusetts,	69.00	1849			
Total,	214.27		3,867,599		

The Woburn Branch, 2 miles long, belongs to the Lowell road ; the Medford Branch, 2 miles, the Methuen Branch, 3 miles, and the Great Falls Branch (in New Hampshire), 3 miles, to the Maine ; the West Roxbury Branch, 5.35 miles, and the Pawtucket Branch, 4.2 miles, to the Providence ; the Brookline Branch, 1.6 miles, the Newton Lower Falls Branch, 2.5 miles, the Saxonville Branch, 4 miles, the Millbury Branch, 3.2 miles, and the Milford Branch, 12 miles, to the Worcester ; the Marblehead Branch, 3 miles, the Gloucester Branch, 13.5 miles, and the Salisbury Branch, 3.4 miles, to the Eastern ; the Fresh Pond and Watertown Branch, 6.75 miles, to the Fitchburg. The Worcester Branch road is half a mile in length, the Bridgewater Branch, 6.5, the Chicopee Branch, 3 miles, and the Granite (in Quincy) road, 3 miles. Including these, the total length of what may be called the Massachusetts roads is 1,141.10 miles. Besides these, there are numerous roads in process of construction, leading from the main lines in Massachusetts into other States. During the session of 1846, the Massachusetts legislature chartered eighteen roads and branches, with an aggregate capital of \$ 5,795,000 ; during the session of 1847, sixteen, with an aggregate capital of \$ 4,822,000 ; during the session of 1848, nineteen, with an aggregate capital of \$ 7,105,000, and the capital stock of the railroads already in operation was increased \$ 3,945,000 ; and during the session of 1849, fourteen, with an aggregate capital of \$ 2,470,000, and the capital stock of the railroads in operation was increased \$ 1,150,000.

2. Other Completed Railroads in New England.

State.	Name.	Length.	Cost.	Expenses in 1848.	Receipts in 1848.
		Miles.			
Maine,	Bangor and Oldtown,	11.75	\$ 350,000		
"	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth,	52.00			
New Hampshire,	Eastern R. in New Hampshire,	16.80	494,066		\$ 39,000
"	Concord,	34.50	1,350,000	\$ 179,873	318,258
"	Northern R. (including Frank-				
"	lin and Bristol R.),	81.75	2,672,792	225,294	408,656
"	Sullivan (Feb. 5, 1849),	25.00	673,501		
"	Cheshire,	54.00	2,584,143		
Rhode Island, . .	Providence and Stonington,	50.00	2,614,404	83,280	182,572
Connecticut, . .	Hartford and New Haven, . . .	38.00	1,100,000	232,520	432,803
"	Hartford and Springfield, . . .	20.13	540,000		
"	Bridgeport and W. Stockbridge,	95.25			
"	New York and New Haven, . . .	76.00			
Total,		555.18			

3. *Principal Lines of Railroad in Process of Construction in New England on the 1st of September, 1849.*

Name.

- Atlantic and St. Lawrence,** From Portland to the Canada line, which it strikes at the town of Canaan, Vt., where it connects with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, which is open from Montreal to St. Hyacinthe, 30 miles. Whole length, 156 miles. Open to Mechanics' Falls, 37 miles. Branch from Mechanics' Falls to Buckfield; length, 10 miles. The whole of the road to the State line is under contract.
- Kennebec, Bath, & Portland,** From Portland to Augusta. Length, 60 miles. There is a branch to Bath, 9 miles long, now open. The road is open from North Yarmouth, where it intersects the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, to Brunswick, 14½ miles.
- Androscoggin and Kennebec,** From Waterville to Danville, where it connects with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. Length, 60 miles. Open from Danville Junction to Winthrop, 29 miles.
- York and Cumberland,** . From Somersworth, N. H., to Portland. Length about 60 miles. Graded from Portland to Gorham, 12 miles.
- Portsmouth and Concord,** From Portsmouth to Concord, N. H. Length, 40 miles. Track laid to Newmarket, 10 miles. The rest of the road is nearly graded.
- Manchester and Lawrence,** From Manchester, N. H., to Lawrence, Mass. Length, 23½ miles to State line in N. H., and 3 miles in Mass. The road will probably be opened by January 1, 1850.
- Concord and Montreal,** . From Concord, N. H., *via* Plymouth and Haverhill, to a point of intersection with some one of the Montreal roads. Length, 69 miles. Open to Fogg's Road, in New Hampton, 41 miles.
- Concord and Claremont,** . From Concord, N. H., to Claremont, where it intersects the Sullivan road. Length, 50 miles. Open to Warner, 18 miles.
- Cocheco,** From Dover, N. H., to Haverhill. Open to Farmington, 17 miles.
- Great Falls and Conway,** From Somersworth, N. H., *via* Rochester, to Conway. Open to Rochester, 12 miles.
- Connecticut and Passumpsic River,** From the mouth of White River, at Hartford, Vt., up the west bank of the Connecticut to the State line at Canaan, where it will connect with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic road. Length, 114 miles. Open to Wells River (Newbury, Vt.), 40 miles.
- Vermont Central,** . . . From Windsor, Vt., *via* Montpelier and the valley of the Onion River, to Burlington. Length, 115 miles. Open to Montpelier, Vt., 76½ miles.
- Vermont and Canada,** . From the Vermont Central Railroad, at Stanton's, in Essex, Vt., to the Ogdensburg road, at Rouse's Point. Length, 40 miles.
- Rutland,** From Bellows Falls, Vt., *via* Rutland, Middlebury, and the valley of Black River and the Otter Creek, to Burlington. Length, 117 miles. Open from Bellows Falls to Ludlow, 28 miles, and from Burlington to Middlebury, 24 miles; will be opened to Rutland, 60 miles from Burlington, by Nov. 1, 1849. A branch is projected from Rutland, *via* Castleton, to Whitehall, N. Y.
- Peterboro' and Shirley,** . From Groton, Mass., where it leaves the Fitchburg road, to Pe-

terboro', N. H. Length, 30 miles. Open to the village of West Townsend, within 3 miles of the State line, 12 miles.

Fitchburg and Worcester, Length, 12 miles.

Grand Junction and Union, From deep water at East Boston to the Worcester Railroad in Brighton. Length, 6 miles.

Salem and Lowell, . . . From Essex Road in South Danvers to Lowell and Lawrence road in Tewksbury, 16 miles. Whole distance from Salem to Lowell, 24 miles.

Wilton, From Nashville, N. H., on the Nashua and Lowell road, to Wilton. Open to Amherst, N. H., $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles, Nov. 1, 1848.

Newburyport, . . . From Newburyport, Mass., to Georgetown. Length, 12 miles.

N. London & Willimantic, From New London, Conn., via Willimantic, to Palmer Depot, Mass., on the Western Railroad. Length, 68 miles.

Canal, From New Haven to Springfield. Open to Plainville, 28 miles.

Naugatuck, Open from Bridgeport, Conn., to Winsted, 62 miles.

Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, Under contract from Plainville, Conn., to Willimantic, about 40 miles.

Ogdensburg, From Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain. Length, 117 miles. Will be opened to Ellenburg, 30 miles from Rouse's Point, in October, 1849.

4. New York Railroads.

Name of Road.	Length.	Cost of Construction.	Total No. of Miles run in 1848.	Expenses in 1848.	Income from Passengers in 1848.	Income from Freight, &c., in 1848.	Dividends.
	Miles.	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Albany and West Stockbridge,	38.25	1,924,702	189,572	44,045			
Lockport and Niagara Falls,	23.00	210,000	36,000	11,000	13,000	750	
Saratoga and Washington, .	40.00	948,372	4,890	822	3,567	312	
Lewiston,	3.33	27,000	10,190	6,674	7,127	747	
Skeneateles and Jordan, . .		27,262	15,060	2,503	1,523	1,976	997
Hudson and Berkshire, . .	13.50	807,774	17,116	11,209	4,602	10,719	
Syracuse and Utica, . . .	53.00	1,968,036	203,594	577,383	296,832	380,839	100,000
New York and Erie, . . .	74.00	3,276,679	203,226	195,508	125,722	185,190	133,437
Troy and Greenbush, . . .	6.00	273,626	59,072	47,329	35,108	24,947	7,484
Long Island,	98.25	2,037,640	177,277	136,006	108,955	49,134	
Cayuga and Susquehanna, .	29.00	18,000	22,664	15,906	2,375	15,694	
Auburn and Syracuse, . .	26.00	1,125,887	88,844	69,428	132,668	39,517	32,000
New York and Harlem, . .	80.17	3,579,567	209,000	193,481	253,953	65,082	38,168
Attica and Buffalo, . . .	31.00	821,314	78,594	399,870	119,446	31,513	35,000
Schenectady and Troy, . .	20.50	659,669	68,965	46,717	31,826	15,199	
Utica and Schenectady, . .	78.00	3,161,688	279,990	328,109	556,885	239,355	528,200
Buffalo and Niagara Falls, .	22.00	250,397	25,124	24,526	55,768	4,246	15,930
Rensselaer and Saratoga, .	25.00	661,911	40,178	39,916	33,662	196,090	
Tonawanda,	43.50	974,866	108,392	85,611	180,963	57,338	49,427
Saratoga and Schenectady, .	22.00	331,036	25,423	27,116	33,518	23,501	
Auburn and Rochester, . .	78.00	2,644,520	295,371	188,028	358,471	96,251	8 per ct.
Buffalo and Black Rock, .	3.00	20,000	20,400	2,041	2,610		
Albany and Schenectady, .	16.09	1,606,197	77,980	66,346	113,742	62,181	70,000
Total,	840.29	27,355,144					

5. Other Railroads in the United States.

State.	Name.	Miles in Length.	Cost.	Gross Receipts in 1848.	Expenses in 1848.
N. J.	Camden and Amboy,	61	\$ 3,200,000	.	.
"	Trenton Branch,	64			
"	New Brunswick Branch,	29			
"	Camden and Woodbury,	9			
"	New Jersey Central,	36	680,000	.	.
"	Morris and Essex (Newark to Morristown),	20	400,000	.	.
"	Paterson (to Jersey City),	16	500,000	.	.
"	New Jersey (Jersey City to N. Brunswick),	29	2,000,000	.	.
Penn.	Philadelphia and Trenton,	28	500,000	.	.
"	Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown,	17	.	.	.
"	Philadelphia and Wilmington (Del.),	27	.	.	.
"	Philadelphia and Reading,	93	11,531,447	.	.
"	Philadelphia and Columbia,	82	4,204,969	.	.
"	Philadelphia City,	6	.	.	.
"	Portage (Hollidaysburg and Johnstown),	36½	1,783,000	.	150,969
"	Valley (Norristown to Columbia),	20½	.	.	.
"	West Chester (to Columbia Railroad),	10	.	.	.
"	Harrisburg and Lancaster,	37	1,183,257	121,350	37,386
"	Cumberland Valley,	50	1,250,000	.	.
"	Franklin (Chambersburg to Williamsport),	30	.	.	.
"	York and Wrightsville,	13	.	.	.
"	Strasburg (Cumb. Val. R. to Strasburg),	7	.	.	.
"	Little Schuylkill (Port Clinton to Tamaqua),	23	326,500	.	.
"	Danville and Pottsville,	44½	.	.	.
"	Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna,	106	.	.	.
"	Williamsport and Elmira (N. Y.),	73½	.	.	.
"	Blossburg and Corning (N. Y.),	40	600,000	.	.
"	Mt. Carbon,	7½	.	.	.
"	Schuylkill Valley and Branches,	25	300,000	.	.
"	Schuylkill (Schuylkill to Valley R.),	13	.	.	.
"	Mill Creek (Port Carbon to coal-mine),	9	.	.	.
"	Minehill and Schuylkill Haven,	25	396,117	.	.
"	Mauch Chunk and Branches (to mines),	25	100,000	.	.
"	Room Run (Mauch Chunk to coal-mine),	5½	.	.	.
"	Beaver Meadow (Parryville to mine),	26	150,000	.	.
"	Beaver Meadow Branch,	12	.	.	.
"	Hazleton and Lehigh,	10	.	.	.
"	Nesquehoning (to Lehigh River),	5	.	.	.
"	Lehigh and Susquehanna,	20	1,250,000	.	.
"	Carbondale and Honesdale,	21	.	.	.
"	Lyken's Valley (Broad Mt. to Millersburg),	16½	170,000	.	.
"	Pine Grove,	4	.	.	.
"	Germantown Branch,	6	.	.	.
Del.	Frenchtown and Newcastle,	17	600,000	.	.
Md.	Baltimore and Ohio (to Cumberland),	178	7,623,606	1,213,664	662,106
"	Baltimore and Susquehanna (to York, Pa.),	60	3,370,282	.	.
"	Baltimore and Washington,	31	1,650,000	255,165	143,524
"	Annapolis and Elk Ridge,	21	400,000	.	.
"	Baltimore and Wilmington,	70	.	.	.
Va.	Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac,	76	1,458,219	.	100,569
"	Richmond and Petersburg,	22½	875,405	.	.
"	Louisa (Taylorsville to Gordonsville),	58	489,588	.	.
"	Chesterfield (Richmond to coal-mine),	12	150,000	.	.
"	City Point (to Petersburg),	12	196,556	.	.
"	Petersburg (to Garysburg, N. C.),	60	946,721	.	87,131
"	Winchester and Potomac,	32	509,415	.	.
"	Portsmouth and Roanoke,	78½	1,454,171	.	.
"	Greensville and Roanoke,	20	284,433	.	.
N. C.	Raleigh and Gaston,	87	1,600,000	.	.
"	Wilmington and Raleigh,	167	1,800,000	.	.
S. C.	South Carolina (Charleston to Hamburg),	136	5,943,678	800,073	308,802
"	Branchville and Columbia,	68			
"	Camden Branch,	37½	.	.	.

State.	Name.	Miles in Length.	Cost.	Gross Receipts in 1848.	Expen- ses in 1848.
Ga.	Central (Savannah to Macon),	192	3,222,289	516,252	266,450
"	Macon and Western,	101	328,091	140,970	63,243
"	Georgia (Augusta to Atlanta),	170	3,000,000	477,052	267,173
"	Athens Branch,	40			
"	Western and Atlantic,	102			
Fa.	Tallahassee and St. Marks,	26	130,000	.	.
"	St. Joseph (St. Joseph to Jola),	28	.	.	.
Ala.	Montgomery and West Point,	67	500,000	.	.
"	Tusculumbia and Decatur,	46	450,000	.	.
Miss.	Vicksburg and Jackson,	46	395,600	.	.
"	Jackson and Brandon,	13	100,000	.	.
"	Mississippi (Natchez and Malcolm),	30	.	.	.
"	St. Francisville and Woodville,	28	168,000	.	.
Ky.	Lexington and Ohio (to Frankfort),	29	450,000	50,000	30,000
Ohio,	Little Miami,	84	1,508,402	280,086	136,617
"	Mad River and Lake Erie,	135	1,754,260	298,166	137,246
"	Sandusky and Mansfield,	57	1,106,131	85,276	27,355
Ind.	Madison and Indianapolis,	86	.	468,529	381,480
Mich.	Central (Detroit to Kalamazoo),	218½	5,564,633	427,430	239,224
"	Southern (Monroe to Hillsdale),	68	936,296	.	.
"	Tecumseh Branch,	10	.	.	.
"	Detroit and Pontiac,	25	300,000	.	.
"	Adrian and Toledo,	33	.	.	.
	Total out of New England and New York,	4,058	.	.	.
	Grand total in the United States,	6,117½	.	.	.

XXVIII. POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Cities.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.
New York,	33,131	60,489	96,373	123,706	203,007	312,710	371,102
Philadelphia,	42,520	70,237	96,664	108,116	167,118	258,037*	.
Baltimore,	13,603	26,614	46,555	62,738	80,625	134,379*	.
New Orleans, . . . .	.	.	17,242	27,176	46,310	102,193	.
Boston,	18,038	24,927	32,250	43,298	61,392	93,383	114,366
Cincinnati, . . . .	.	750	2,540	9,644	24,831	46,338	.
Brooklyn, . . . .	.	3,298	4,402	7,175	12,042	36,233	59,566
Albany,	3,498	5,349	9,356	12,630	24,238	33,721	41,139
Charleston,	16,359	18,712	24,711	24,480	30,289	29,261	.
Washington, . . . .	.	3,210	8,208	13,247	18,827	23,364	.
Providence, . . . .	.	7,614	10,071	11,767	16,832	23,171	.
Louisville, . . . .	.	.	1,357	4,012	10,362	21,210	.
Pittsburg, . . . .	.	1,665	4,768	7,248	12,542	21,115	.
Lowell, . . . .	.	.	.	.	6,474	20,796	28,841
Rochester, . . . .	.	.	.	1,502	9,269	20,191	25,265
Richmond, . . . .	.	5,537	9,735	12,046	16,060	20,153	.
Troy, . . . .	.	.	3,885	5,264	11,401	19,334	21,709
Buffalo, . . . .	.	.	1,508	2,095	8,553	18,213	29,773
Newark, . . . .	.	.	.	6,507	10,953	17,290	34,140
St. Louis, . . . .	.	.	.	4,598	5,852	16,469	63,491†
Portland, . . . .	.	3,677	7,169	8,581	12,601	15,218	19,013‡
Salem,	7,921	9,457	12,613	12,721	13,886	15,082	.

* Including the county.

† In 1849.

‡ In 1848.

XXIX. STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND DESIGNATION OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

[From a letter of the Secretary of State to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated December 12, 1848.]

1. States in which the Passengers arrived.

States.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Maine,	3,589	2,670		6,259
New Hampshire, . .	33	15		48
Massachusetts, . .	13,052	8,839	472	22,363
Rhode Island, . .	61	47		108
Connecticut, . . .	7	1		8
New York,	96,318	64,676		160,994
Delaware,	989	1,002		1,991
Pennsylvania, . .	5,385	4,439		9,824
Maryland,	4,133	2,958		7,091
Virginia,	237	187		424
South Carolina, . .	232	104		336
North Carolina, . .	5	4		9
Georgia,	27	10		37
Florida,	49	30		79
Louisiana,	11,614	7,685		19,299
Texas,	397	225		622
Total,	136,128	92,892	472	229,492

2. The Countries registered as the Birthplaces of the Passengers.

Great Britain and Ireland, . .	148,212	France,	7,743
United States, . . .	2,968	Prussia,	451
British America, . . .	6,354	Denmark,	210
Germany,	58,018	Switzerland,	319
West Indies,	1,271	Other countries, or unkn'n,	3,043
Sweden and Norway, . .	903	Total,	229,492

3. Ages.

Less than 5 years,	18,484	Between 25 and 30 years,	35,329
Between 5 and 10 years,	17,249	" 30 " 35 " 	21,765
" 10 " 15 " 	17,480	" 35 " 40 " 	13,891
" 15 " 20 " 	29,157	Above 40 years,	23,066
" 20 " 25 " 	51,008	Not returned,	2,085
		Total,	229,514

4. Occupations.

Laborers,	47,125	Women and children not counted in families,	5,263
Servants,	4,433	Farmers,	34,434
Merchants,	3,486	Other occupations, or unknown,	109,293
Professional men, students, and engineers,	364	Total,	229,380
Mechanics, miners, and manufacturers,	24,982		

These tables include only those who were entered at the custom-house. If those who came to the United States by way of the British Provinces, and those not regularly entered at any custom-house, were reckoned, the number would be much increased.

Some trifling errors, probably typographical, exist in the tables of the Secretary's letter. These have been corrected when the means were at hand; but some may still be noted above.

XXX. COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

States.	Absolute Debt.	Contingent Debt.	Total Debt.	Annual Interest on Absolute Debt.
Maine, . . .	\$ 979,000	\$	\$ 979,000	\$ 65,000
New Hampshire, .	None.		None.	
Vermont, . . .	None.		None.	
Massachusetts, . .	1,041,491	5,049,556	6,091,047	52,540
Rhode Island, . .				
Connecticut, . . .	None.	33,212	33,212	
New York, . . .	22,703,343	1,233,906	23,937,249	1,253,584
New Jersey, . . .	62,596		62,596	3,756
Pennsylvania, . .	40,424,737		40,424,737	2,139,043
Delaware, . . .	None.		None.	
Maryland, . . .	8,800,000	7,100,000	15,900,000	525,000
Virginia, . . .	8,368,767	6,071,740	14,400,507	491,540
North Carolina, .	None.	977,000	977,000	
South Carolina, .	3,622,039		3,622,039	217,332
Georgia, . . .	1,903,472		1,903,472	116,053
Florida, . . .				
Alabama, . . .	10,385,938		10,385,938	542,581
Mississippi, . . .	2,271,707	5,000,000	7,271,707	136,000
Louisiana, . . .	1,380,566	14,857,565	16,238,131	78,914
Texas, . . .	11,050,201		11,050,201	
Arkansas, . . .	3,862,172	180,000	3,862,172	153,670
Tennessee, . . .	3,337,856		3,337,856	177,426
Kentucky, . . .	4,531,913		4,531,913	271,975
Ohio, . . .	19,173,223		19,173,223	1,159,893
Michigan, . . .	2,849,939		2,849,939	175,000
Indiana, . . .	6,556,437		6,556,437	244,228
Illinois, . . .	16,612,795		16,612,795	
Missouri, . . .	956,261		956,261	75,000
Iowa, . . .	55,000		55,000	5,500
Wisconsin, . . .	None.			
Total, . . .	170,749,453	40,502,979	211,252,432	7,884,035
Total, near Jan. 1, 1848,	169,776,030	35,932,008	205,708,038	8,521,671
Total, " " 1847,	165,129,900	51,781,654	216,911,554	9,072,939
Total, " " 1846,	179,635,022	44,388,805	224,023,827	9,930,052

These tables are believed to be very accurate, being compiled almost exclusively from official reports made by the Treasurers and Auditors to the Legislatures of the several States, near the 1st of January, 1849. The account of the State debts, in particular, is full, and may be depended upon; that of the several kinds of property owned by the States of course is more defective, — for the State archives seldom afford complete materials for accurate accounts of this sort, and the property is sometimes estimated at a nominal valuation, which is much above its market value. The editor of the American Almanac respectfully invites his correspondents in the

THE FINANCES OF THE STATES.

States.	Amount of School Fund.	Other Productive Property.	Other Property not now Productive.	Ordinary annual Expenditure exclusive of Debts and Schools.
Maine,	\$ 350,000	\$ 700,000	\$	\$ 150,000
New Hampshire,	None.	None.		75,000
Vermont, . . .	None.	None.		90,000
Massachusetts, .	850,767	6,712,885	1,500	450,000
Rhode Island, .	51,300			45,000
Connecticut, . .	2,077,641	406,000		100,000
New York, . . .	6,491,803	31,763,468		750,000
New Jersey, . .	369,278	222,398	764,671	117,700
Pennsylvania, .		32,152,754		350,000
Delaware, . . .	225,000	190,000		11,000
Maryland, . . .		4,608,970	16,526,915	180,300
Virginia, . . .	1,488,261	6,107,634	5,409,706	573,324
North Carolina, .				75,000
South Carolina, .		4,910,030		115,000
Georgia,	262,300	10,000	15,635	131,000
Florida,				45,000
Alabama,	1,215,381	3,177,150		120,000
Mississippi, . .			2,000,000	130,000
Louisiana, . . .			2,416,938	515,207
Texas,				116,000
Arkansas, . . .				76,121
Tennessee, . . .	1,346,068	4,837,430	1,101,390	165,000
Kentucky, . . .	1,221,819	3,520,500		250,000
Ohio,	1,566,931	18,000,000		213,000
Michigan,	500,000	889,229		135,000
Indiana,	2,195,149			100,000
Illinois,				125,000
Missouri,	575,668			110,000
Iowa,	132,909			25,000
Wisconsin, . . .				20,000
Total,	21,420,275	118,508,448	28,236,755	5,258,652
Total, near Jan. 1, 1848,	20,338,246	111,638,746	31,498,469	5,062,310
Total, " " 1847,	17,631,553	108,643,384	30,660,945	5,435,285
Total, " " 1846,	16,608,719	110,396,552	23,232,715	5,455,186

several States to communicate such errors as they may detect in these tables, and they will be republished in the volume for 1851 in a revised and perfect condition. The object here is to give only a summary of the facts, so as to afford the means of comparing the States with each other. Their financial condition is shown at much greater length under the head of "Individual States." Official returns published in this work for 1843 (page 135) showed that the total of the debts of the States in 1842 was \$ 198,818,736. It is apparent, then, that there has been no great reduction of these debts.

XXXI. CONGRESS.

THE Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and must assemble at least once every year, on the first Monday of December, unless it is otherwise provided by law.

The Senate is composed of two members from each State; and, of course, the regular number is now 60. They are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, for the term of six years, one third of them being elected biennially.

The Vice-President of the United States is the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. In his absence, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of members from the several States, elected by the people, for the term of two years. The Representatives are apportioned among the different States according to population. The 31st Congress is chosen according to the act of Congress of 1842, the ratio being "one Representative for every 70,680 persons in each State, and one additional Representative for each State having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States." The law of 1842 also requires, that the Representatives of each State "shall be elected by *districts* composed of a contiguous territory, equal in number to the number of Representatives to which said State may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative." The present number of Representatives is 231, and there are two Delegates, one each from Oregon and Minnesota, who have a right to speak, but not to vote.

Since the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation of each member of the Senate and House of Representatives has been \$8 a day, during the period of his attendance in Congress, without deduction in case of sickness; and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel, in the usual road, in going to and returning from the seat of government. The compensation of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is \$16 a day.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. THE SENATE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, New York, *President*.

[The figures denote the expiration of the terms of the Senators.]

<i>Maine.</i>			<i>Vermont.</i>		
Hannibal Hamlin,	Hampden,	1851	Samuel S. Phelps,	Middlebury,	1851
J. W. Bradbury,	Augusta,	1853	William Upham,	Montpelier,	1855
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			<i>Massachusetts.</i>		
John P. Hale,	Dover,	1853	Daniel Webster,	Marshfield,	1851
Moses Norris, Jr.,	Manchester,	1855	John Davis,	Worcester,	1853

<i>Rhode Island.</i>		<i>Louisiana.</i>	
Albert C. Greene, Providence,	1851	Solo. U. Downs, Monroe,	1853
John H. Clarke, Providence,	1853	Pierre Soulé, New Orleans,	1855
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>Arkansas.</i>	
Roger S. Baldwin, New Haven,	1851	Wm. K. Sebastian, Helena,	1853
Truman Smith, Litchfield,	1855	Solon Borland, Little Rock,	1855
<i>New York.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
D. S. Dickinson, Binghampton,	1851	Hopk. L. Turney, Winchester,	1851
Wm. H. Seward, Albany,	1855	John Bell, Nashville,	1853
<i>New Jersey.</i>		<i>Kentucky.</i>	
Wm. L. Dayton, Trenton,	1851	J. R. Underwood, Bowling Green,	1853
Jacob W. Miller, Morristown,	1853	Henry Clay, Lexington,	1855
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
Daniel Sturgeon, Uniontown,	1851	Thomas Corwin, Lebanon,	1851
James Cooper, Adams,	1855	Salmon P. Chase, Cincinnati,	1855
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>Michigan.</i>	
John Wales, Wilmington,	1851	Lewis Cass, Detroit,	1851
Presley Spruance, Newcastle,	1853	Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor,	1853
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Indiana.</i>	
*Benj. C. Howard, Baltimore,	1851	Jesse D. Bright, Madison,	1851
James A. Pearce, Chestertown,	1855	James Whitcomb, Terre Haute,	1855
<i>Virginia.</i>		<i>Illinois.</i>	
James M. Mason, Winchester,	1851	S. A. Douglass, Quincy,	1853
R. M. T. Hunter, Lloyds, Essex,	1853	Vacancy.	
<i>North Carolina.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
W. P. Mangum, Red Mountain,	1853	Thos. H. Benton, St. Louis,	1851
Geo. E. Badger, Raleigh,	1855	David R. Atchison, Platte City,	1855
<i>South Carolina.</i>		<i>Florida.</i>	
John C. Calhoun, Pendleton,	1853	David Levy Yulee, St. Augustine,	1851
A. P. Butler, Edgefield C.H.	1855	Jackson Morton, Pensacola,	1855
<i>Georgia.</i>		<i>Texas.</i>	
John M. Berrien, Savannah,	1853	Thos. J. Rusk, Nacogdoches,	1851
Wm. C. Dawson, Greensboro',	1855	Samuel Houston, Raven Hill,	1853
<i>Alabama.</i>		<i>Iowa.</i>	
*Benj. Fitzpatrick, Benton,	1853	George W. Jones, Du Buque,	1853
Vacancy.		A. H. Dodge, Burlington,	1855
<i>Mississippi.</i>		<i>Wisconsin.</i>	
Jefferson Davis, Warrenton,	1851	Henry Dodge, Dodgeville,	1851
Henry S. Foote, Jackson,	1853	J. P. Walker, Milwaukee,	1853
<i>Officers of the Senate. Second Session of Thirtieth Congress.</i>			
Asbury Dickens, <i>Secretary.</i>		Robert Beale, { <i>Sergeant at Arms</i>	
Lewis H. Machen, <i>Chief Clerk.</i>		and <i>Doorkeeper.</i>	
		Henry Slicer, <i>Chaplain.</i>	

* Appointed by the Governor to hold office until the Legislature fills the vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS,
which will expire on the 3d of March, 1851.

[The numbers attached to the names show the Districts in each State from which the members were chosen.]

Maine. — 7.

7. Fuller, Thos. J. D.,
1. Gerry, Elbridge,
4. Goodenow, Rufus K., Bath.
2. Littlefield, Nath. S.,
3. Otis, John, Hallowell.
5. Sawtelle, Cullen,
6. Stetson, Charles,

New Hampshire. — 4.

4. Hibbard, Harry, Bath.
2. Peaslee, Chas. H., Concord.
1. Tuck, Amos, Exeter.
3. Wilson, James, Keene.

Vermont. — 4.

2. Hebard, William,
1. Henry, William, Bellows Falls.
3. Meacham, Joseph, Middlebury.
4. Peck, Lucius B., Montpelier.

Massachusetts. — 10.

5. Allen, Charles, Worcester.
6. Ashmun, George, Springfield.
3. Duncan, Jas. H., Haverhill.
9. Fowler, Oren, Fall River.
10. Grinnell, Joseph, New Bedford.
2. King, Daniel P., South Danvers.
8. Mann, Horace, West Newton.
7. Rockwell, Julius, Pittsfield.
1. Winthrop, R. C., Boston.
4. Vacant.*

Rhode Island. — 2.

2. Dixon, Nathan F., Westerly.
1. King, George G., Newport.

Connecticut. — 4.

2. Booth, Walter, Meriden.
4. Butler, Thomas B., Norwalk.
3. Cleveland, C. F., Hampton.
1. Waldo, Lorenzo P., Tolland.

New York. — 34.

17. Alexander, H. P.,
14. Andrews, G. R.,
22. Bennett, Henry,
2. Bokee, D. A., Brooklyn.
5. Briggs, George, New York.
6. Brooks, James, New York.
34. Burrows, Lorenzo,
19. Clarke, Charles E.,
25. Conger, Harmon S., Cortlandville.
23. Duer, William, Oswego.
24. Gott, Daniel, Manlius.
10. Gould, Herman D.,
8. Halloway, Ransom,
26. Jackson, Wm. T.,
1. King, John A., Jamaica.
18. King, Preston, Ogdensburg.
20. Matteson, O. B.,
9. McKissock, Thos.,
7. Nelson, William, Peekskill.
3. Phoenix, J. Phillips, New York.
33. Putnam, Harvey, Attica.
12. Reynolds, Gideon, Hooick.
31. Risley, Elijah,
29. Rose, Robert L., Allen's Hill.
30. Rumsey, David, Jr., Bath.
27. Sackett, Wm. A.,
28. Schermerhorn, A. M.,
13. Schoolcraft, J. L.,
32. Spaulding, E. G.,
11. Silvester, P. H., Coxsackie.
15. Thurman, John R.,
4. Underbill, Walter, New York.
21. Walden, Hiram, Otsego Co.
16. White, Hugh, Cohoes.

New Jersey. — 5.

1. Hay, Andrew K., Gloucester Co.
5. King, James G., Hudson Co.
2. Newell, Wm. A., Allentown.

* No election as yet in this District.

4. Van Dyke, John, N. Brunswick.
3. Wildrick, Isaac, Warren Co.

Pennsylvania.—24.

11. Butler, Chester, Wilkesbarre.
17. Calvin, Samuel,
13. Casey, Joseph,
2. Chandler, Jos. R., Philadelphia.
7. Dickey, Jesse C., Beaver.
10. Dimmick, M. M.,
5. Freedley, John W., Norristown.
24. Gilmore, Alfred,
21. Hampton, Moses, Pittsburg.
22. Howe, John W.,
1. Levin, Lewis C., Philadelphia.
19. Mann, Job, Bedford.
16. McLanahan, J. X.,
3. Moore, Henry D.,
15. Nes, Henry, York.
18. Ogle, A. Jackson,
14. Pitman, Charles W.,
20. Reed, R. R.,
4. Robbins, John, Jr.,
6. Ross, Thomas,
8. Stevens, Thaddeus, Lancaster.
9. Strong, William, Reading.
23. Thompson, James, Erie.
12. Wilmot, David, Towanda.

Delaware.—1.

- Houston, John W., Georgetown.

Maryland.—6.*Election 1st Wednesday in October.*

[See Additions and Corrections at the end of the volume.]

Virginia.—15.

3. Averett, Thos. H.,
7. Bayly, Thos. H., Accomac C. H.
14. Beale, R. T. L., Hague.
4. Boccock, Thos. S., Appomattox.
12. Edmundson, H. A.,
8. Holladay, Alex. R.,
11. McDowell, James, Lexington.
13. McMullen, F.,
2. Meade, Rich. K., Petersburg.

1. Milson, John S.,
9. Morton, Jeremiah,
10. Parker, Richard,
5. Powell, Paulus,
6. Seddon, James A.,
15. Vacancy.*

North Carolina.—9.

7. Ashe, William S.,
2. Caldwell, Jos. P.,
1. Clingman, T. L., Asheville.
6. Daniel, J. R. J., Halifax.
3. Deberry, Edmund,
9. Outlaw, David, Windsor.
4. Shepperd, A. H., Salem.
8. Stanly, Edward,
5. Venable, Abr. W., Brownsville.

South Carolina.—7.

5. Burt Armstead, Millington,
7. Colcock, Wm. F.,
6. Holmes, Isaac E., Charleston.
4. McQueen, John,
2. Orr, J. L.,
1. Wallace, Daniel, Union C. H.
3. Woodward, J. A., Winnsboro'.

Georgia.—8.

6. Cobb, Howell, Athens.
5. Hackett, Thos. C.,
4. Haralson, H. A., La Grange.
1. King, Thos. B., Frederica.
3. Owen, Allen T.,
7. Stephens, A. H., Crawfordsville.
8. Toombs, Robert, Washington.
2. Welborn, M. J.,

Alabama.—7.

1. Alston, Albert J., Mobile.
7. Bowdon, F. W., Talladega.
6. Cobb, W. R. W., Bellefonte.
3. Harris, S. W., Wetumpka.
2. Hilliard, H. W., Montgomery.
5. Hubbard, D.,
4. Inge, S. W., Livingston.

* Alexander Newman, the member elect, has deceased.

Mississippi. — 4.*Election 1st Monday in November.**Louisiana.* — 4.*Election 1st Monday in November.**Arkansas.* — 1.

Johnson, R. W., Little Rock.

Tennessee. — 11.

3. Anderson, Josi. M.,
8. Ewing, Andrew,
7. Gentry, M. P., Franklin.
9. Harris, J. G.,
1. Johnson, A., Greenville.
5. Jones, Geo. W., Fayetteville.
4. Savage, John H.,
10. Stanton, F. P., Memphis.
6. Thomas, Jas. H., Columbia.
2. Watkins, Albert G.,
11. Williams, Chris. H.,

Kentucky. — 10.

1. Boyd, Linn, Cadiz.
6. Breck, Daniel, Richmond.
4. Caldwell, Geo. A., Columbia.
2. Johnson, James L., Owensboro'.
7. Marshall, Humph., Drennon Lick.
9. Mason, John C., Owingsville.
3. McLean, F. E., Elkton.
8. Morehead, Chas. S., Frankfort.
10. Stanton, Rich. H., Maysville.
5. Thompson, J. B., Harrodsburg.

Ohio. — 21.

17. Cable, Joseph,
2. Campbell, Lewis D.,
18. Carter, D. R.,
4. Corwin, Moses B.,
19. Crowell, John, Warren.
1. Disney, David T., Cincinnati.
14. Evans, Nathan, Cambridge.
20. Giddings, J. R., Jefferson,
16. Hoagland, Moses,
15. Hunter, Wm. F.,
11. Miller, John K., Mount Vernon.

7. Morris, Jona. D., Batavia.

9. Olds, Edson B.,

5. Potter, E. D.,

21. Root, Jos. M., Norwalk.

3. Schenck, R. C., Dayton.

10. Sweetzer, Charles,

8. Taylor, John L., Chillicothe.

12. Vinton, S. F., Gallipolis.

13. Whittlesey, W. A.,

6. Vacancy.*

Michigan. — 3.

3. Bingham, K. S., Kensington.

1. Buel, Alex. W., Detroit.

2. Sprague, William, Kalamazoo.

Indiana. — 10.

1. Albertson, Nathaniel.
5. Brown, Wm. J.,
2. Dunham, Cyrus L.,
9. Fitch, Graham N.,
6. Gorman, Willis A.,
10. Harlan, Andrew J.,
4. Julian, Geo. W.,
8. McDonald, Joseph E.,
7. McGaughey, Edw. W.,
3. Robinson, J. L., Rushville.

Illinois. — 7.

6. Baker, Ed. D., Springfield.
1. Bissell, Wm. H.,
7. Harris, Thos. L.,
2. McClernand, J. A., Shawneetown.
5. Richardson, Wm. A., Rushville.
4. Wentworth, J., Chicago.
3. Young, Thos. R.,

Missouri. — 5.

2. Bay, Wm. V. N.,
1. Bowlin, J. B., St. Louis.
3. Greene, James S., Monticello.
5. Hall, Willard P., St. Joseph.
4. Phelps, John S., Springfield.

Florida. — 1.

Cabell, E. C., Tallahassee.

* Rodolphus Dickinson, the member elect, has deceased.

Texas. — 2.

2. Howard, Volney E.,
1. Kaufman, D. S., Sabinetown.

Iowa. — 2.

2. Leffler, Shepherd, Burlington.
1. Thompson, Wm., Mt. Pleasant.

Wisconsin. — 3.

2. Cole, Orasmus, Potosi.

3. Doty, James D., Neenah.

1. Durkee, Charles, Southport.

DELEGATES. — 2.

Oregon Territory. — 1.

- Thurston, S. F., Astoria.

Minnesota Territory. — 1.

- Sibley, Charles S., St. Pauls.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Albertson, Nath., Ind.	Chandler, Jos. R., Pa.	Hackett, Thos. C., Ga.
Alexander, H. P., N. Y.	Clarke, Chas. E., N. Y.	Hall, Willard P., Mo.
Allen, Charles, Ms.	Cleveland, C. F., Ct.	Halloway, R., N. Y.
Alston, Albert J., Ala.	Clingman, T. L., N. C.	Hampton, Moses, Pa.
Anderson, J. M., Tenn.	Cobb, Howell, Ga.	Haralson, H. A., Ga.
Andrews, G. R., N. Y.	Cobb, W. R. W., Ala.	Harlan, A. J., Ind.
Ashe, Wm. S., N. C.	Colcock, Wm. F., S. C.	Harris, J. G., Tenn.
Ashmun, George, Ms.	Cole, Orasmus, Wisc.	Harris, S. W., Ala.
Averett, T. H., Va.	Conger, H. S., N. Y.	Harris, Thos. L., Ill.
Baker, Ed. D., Ill.	Corwin, Moses B., O.	Hay, Andrew K., N. J.
Bay, Wm. V. N., Mo.	Crowell, John, Ohio.	Hebard, William, Vt.
Bayly, Thos. H., Va.	Daniel, J. R. J., N. C.	Henry, William, Vt.
Beale, R. T. L., Va.	Deberry, E., N. C.	Hibbard, Harry, N. H.
Bennett, Henry, N. Y.	Dickey, Jesse C., Pa.	Hilliard, H. W., Ala.
Bingham, K. S., Mich.	Dimmick, M. M., Pa.	Hoagland, Moses, O.
Bissell, Wm. H., Ill.	Disney, D. T., O.	Holmes, Isaac E., S. C.
Bocock, Thos. S., Va.	Dixon, Nathan F., R. I.	Holladay, Alex. R., Va.
Bokee, D. A., N. Y.	Doty, James D., Wisc.	Houston, J. W., Del.
Booth, Walter, Ct.	Duer, William, N. Y.	Howard, Vol. E., Tex.
Bowden, F. W., Ala.	Duncan, Jas. H., Mass.	Howe, John W., Pa.
Bowlin, Jas. B., Mo.	Dunham, Cyrus L., Ind.	Hubbard, D., Ala.
Boyd, Linn, Ky.	Durkee, Charles, Wisc.	Hunter, Wm. F., O.
Breck, Daniel, Ky.	Edmundson, H. A., Va.	Inge, Samuel W., Ala.
Briggs, George, N. Y.	Evans, Nathan, O.	Jackson, Wm. F., N. Y.
Brooks, James, N. Y.	Ewing, Andrew, Tenn.	Johnson, A., Tenn.
Brown, Wm. J., Ind.	Fitch, Graham N., Ind.	Johnson, Jas. L., Ky.
Buel, Alex. W., Mich.	Fowler, Oren, Ms.	Johnson, R. W., Ark.
Burrows, L., N. Y.	Freedley, John W., Pa.	Jones, Geo. W., Tenn.
Burt, Armistead, S. C.	Fuller, Thos. J. D., Me.	Julian, Geo. W., Ind.
Butler, Chester, Pa.	Gentry, M. P., Tenn.	Kaufman, D. S., Tex.
Butler, Thos. B., Ct.	Gerry, Elbridge, Me.	King, Dan'l P., Ms.
Cabell, E. C., Fl.	Giddings, J. R., O.	King, Geo. G., R. I.
Cable, Joseph, O.	Gilmore, Alfred, Pa.	King, James G., N. J.
Caldwell, Geo. A., Ky.	Goodenow, R. R., Me.	King, John A., N. Y.
Caldwell, Jos. P., N. C.	Gorman, Willis A., Ind.	King, Preston, N. Y.
Calvin Samuel, Pa.	Gott, Daniel, N. Y.	King, Thos. B., Ga.
Campbell, L. D., O.	Gould, H. D., N. Y.	Leffler, Shepherd, Iowa.
Carter, D. K., O.	Greene, James L., Mo.	Levin, Lewis C., Pa.
Casey, Joseph, Pa.	Grinnell, Joseph, Mass.	Littlefield, N. S., Me.

Mann, Horace, Mass.	Phelps, John S., Mo.	Stephens, Alex. H., Ga.
Mann, Job, Pa.	Phoenix, J. P., N. Y.	Stetson, Charles, Me.
Marshall, H., Ky.	Pitman, Chas. W., Pa.	Stevens, Thaddeus, Pa.
Mason, John C., Ky.	Potter, E. D., O.	Strong, William, Pa.
Matteson, O. B., N. Y.	Powell, Paulus, Va.	Sweetzer, Charles, O.
McClelland, J. A., Ill.	Putnam, Harvey, N. Y.	Taylor, John L., O.
McDonald, J. E., Ind.	Reed, R. R., Pa.	Thomas, Jas. H., Tenn.
McDowell, James, Va.	Reynolds, G., N. Y.	Thompson, James, Pa.
McGaughey, E. W., Ind.	Richardson, W. A., Ill.	Thompson, J. B., Ky.
McKissock, T., N. Y.	Risley, Elijah, N. Y.	Thompson, Wm., Iowa.
McLanahan, J. X., Pa.	Robbins, John, Jr., Pa.	Thurston, S. F., Oreg. T.
McLean, F. E., Ky.	Robinson, John L., Ind.	Thurman, J. R., N. Y.
McMullen, F., Va.	Rockwell, Julius, Ms.	Toombs, Robert, Ga.
McQueen, John, S. C.	Root, Jos. M., O.	Tuck, Amos, N. H.
Meacham, Joseph, Vt.	Rose, Rob't L., N. Y.	Underhill, W., N. Y.
Meade, Rich. K., Va.	Ross, Thomas, Pa.	Van Dyke, J., N. J.
Miller, John K., O.	Rumsey, David, Jr. N. Y.	Venable, A. W., N. C.
Milson, John S., Va.	Sackett, Wm. A., N. Y.	Vinton, Sam'l F., O.
Moore, Henry D., Pa.	Savage, John H., Tenn.	Walden, Hiram, N. Y.
Morehead, C. S., Ky.	Sawtelle, Cullen, Me.	Waldo, L. P., Ct.
Morris, Jona. D., O.	Schenck, Rob't C., O.	Wallace, Daniel, S. C.
Morton, Jeremiah, Va.	Schermerhorn, A. M., [N. Y.]	Watkins, A. G., Tenn.
Nelson, William, N. Y.	Schoolcraft, J. L., N. Y.	Welborn, M. J., Ga.
Nes, Henry, Pa.	Seddon, James A., Va.	Wentworth, John, Ill.
Newell, Wm. A., N. J.	Shepperd, A. H., N. C.	White, Hugh, N. Y.
Ogle, A. J., Pa.	Sibley, C. S., Min. Ter.	Whittlesey, W. A., O.
Olds, Edson B., O.	Silvester, P. H., N. Y.	Wildrick, Isaac, N. J.
Orr, J. L., S. C.	Spaulding, E. G., N. Y.	Williams, C. H., Tenn.
Otis, John, Me.	Sprague, W., Mich.	Wilmot, David, Pa.
Outlaw, David, N. C.	Stanly, Edward, N. C.	Wilson, James, N. H.
Owen, Allen T., Ga.	Stanton, F. P., Tenn.	Winthrop, R. C., Ms.
Parker, Richard, Va.	Stanton, Rich. H., Ky.	Woodward, J. A., S. C.
Peaslee, Chas. H., N. H.		Young, Thos. R., Ill.
Peck, Lucius B., Vt.		

.XXXII. Aggregate Value of Breadstuffs and Provisions exported each Year, from 1821 to 1848, inclusive.

[From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 11, 1848.]

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1821	\$ 12,341,901	1831	\$ 17,538,227	1841	\$ 17,196,102
1822	13,886,866	1832	12,424,703	1842	16,902,876
1823	13,767,847	1833	14,209,128	1843	11,204,123
1824	15,059,484	1834	11,524,024	1844	17,970,135
1825	11,634,449	1835	12,009,399	1845	16,743,421
1826	11,303,496	1836	10,614,130	1846	27,701,121
1827	11,685,556	1837	9,588,359	1847	68,701,921
1828	11,461,144	1838	9,636,650	1848	37,472,751
1829	13,131,858	1839	14,147,779		
1830	12,075,430	1840	19,067,535	Total,	\$ 471,000,405

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

I. MAINE.

Government for the Year ending the 2d Wednesday in June, 1850.

			Salary.
JOHN W. DANA,	of Fryeburg,	Governor (term expires on	
the second Wednesday in May, 1850,)			\$ 1,500
Ezra B. French,	of Nobleboro',	Secretary of State,	900
Moses M'Donald,	of Limerick,	Treasurer,	900
Alfred Redington,	of Augusta,	Adjutant-General,	700
William G. Crosby,	of Belfast,	Sec. of Board of Education,	1,000
Samuel Cony,	of Oldtown,	Land Agent,	1,000
Benjamin Carr,	of Palermo,	Warden of State Prison,	700
James Bates,	of Augusta,	Sup't of Insane Hospital,	800
Nicholas Emery,	of Portland,	} Bank Commissioners.	
Alpheus Lyon,	of Waterville,		
William Tripp,	of Franklin,	President of the Senate,	\$ 4 per day.
Daniel T. Pike,	of Augusta,	Secretary of the Senate.	
Samuel Belcher,	of Farmington,	Speaker of the House,	4 " "
Edmund W. Flagg,	of East Corinth,	Clerk of the House.	

Simeon Strout,	of Limington,	} Councillors.
Randall Skillin,	of Cape Elizabeth,	
Manasseh H. Smith,	of Warren,	
Thomas Nickerson,	of Linnæus,	
Stillman Howard,	of Leeds,	
Benjamin Wiggin,	of Bangor,	
Samuel S. Heagan,	of Prospect,	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Ether Shepley,	of Portland,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,800
John S. Tenney,	of Norridgewock,	Justice,	1,800
Samuel Wells,	of Portland,	"	1,800
Joseph Howard,	of Portland,	"	1,800
Henry Tallman,	of Bath,	Attorney-General,	1,000
John Shepley,	of Saco,	Reporter,	1,000

District Courts.

			Judge,	Salary.
Joseph G. Cole,	of Paris,	Western District,		\$ 1,200
Richard D. Rice,	of Augusta,	Middle “	“	1,200
Joshua W. Hathaway,	of Bangor,	Eastern “	“	1,200

Municipal and Police Courts.

		Judge,	
Luther Fitch,	of Portland,		\$ 700
Jacob Smith,	of Bath,	“	Fees.
Spencer A. Pratt,	of Bangor,	“	500

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Residences.	Salary.	Registers.	Residences.	Salary.
York,	Wm. C. Allen,	Alfred,	\$ 400	Wm. Hammond,	Elliot,	\$ 620
Cumberland,	Josiah Peirce,	Gorham,	500	F. Bradford,	Portland,	905
Lincoln,	Arnold Blaney,	Bristol,	350	Arnold Blaney,	Bristol,	500
Hancock,	Parker Tuck,	Penobscot,	300	J. D. Richards,	Ellsworth,	300
Washington,	J. C. Talbot,	E. Machias,	300	Albert G. Lane,	Machias,	400
Kennebec,	Daniel Williams,	Augusta,	300	Francis Davis,	Augusta,	550
Oxford,	Lyman Rawson,	Rumford,	200	W. H. Kimball,	Paris,	350
Somerset,	Charles Greene,	Athens,	150	Thos. C. Jones,	Norr'wock,	300
Penobscot,	Sylvanus G. Rawson,	Bangor,	275	John Williams,	Bangor,	550
Waldo,	Joseph Miller,	Lincolnville,	200	Charles Palmer,	Belfast,	300
Franklin,	Moses Sherburne,	Phillips,	200	Sewall Cram,	N. Sharon,	150
Piscataquis,	Ephraim Packard,	Blanchard,	135	Eben S. Greely,	Dover,	125
Armostock,	S. G. Tuck,	Haynesville,	160	Theodore Cary,	Houlton,	160

FINANCES.

[Extracted from the Report of the State Treasurer.]

Amount of receipts from May 1, 1848, to April 30, 1849,	\$ 275,890.57
Balance of cash in the Treasury, May 1, 1848,	126,478.25

402,368.82

Amount of expenditures from May 1, 1848, to April 30, 1849,	323,330.56
Balance of cash in the Treasury, April 30, 1849,	79,038.26

402,368.82

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Pay of the Legislature,	\$ 39,691.00
Expenses of the Executive,	6,984.31
Salaries,	25,365.78
Clerks,	2,595.00
Roll of accounts,	12,202.08
Printing, binding, and stationery,	3,500.00
Costs in criminal prosecutions,	14,920.86
Officers of the State Prison,	4,500.00
Insane Hospital,	10,533.00
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	4,000.00
School fund, No. 15,	23,634.32
Teachers' Institutes,	2,600.00
Board of Education,	480.00
Penobscot Indians' fund,	4,045.11
Indian annuities,	1,500.00
Agricultural products to Indians,	580.75
State roads,	1,500.00
Militia pensions,	1,909.50
Maine Reports,	780.00

Agricultural societies,	\$ 2,563.42
County taxes,	24,701.01
Furniture and repairs,	1,000.00
Contingent fund of Treasurer,	1,000.00
State Prison,	2,302.00
Public debt paid,	29,200.00
Interest on public debt,	68,875.00
Temporary loan,	27,450.00

Chief Sources of Income.

Direct taxes,	\$ 122,840.25
Land-office,	86,796.17
Permanent school fund,	2,629.52
School fund, No. 16,	25,909.02
County taxes,	19,095.96
Interest on U. S. loan,	9,000.00
Interest,	2,614.07
Bank dividends,	500.00
Duties on commissions,	2,115.00

The resources of the State are estimated at	\$944,705.16
Among which are enumerated, besides cash on hand and proceeds of annual taxes, U. S. six per cent. stock due in 1856, interest semiannually, . . .	150,000.00
100 shares in Augusta Bank,	10,000.00
Also claims against United States for raising volunteers,	6,548.49
Whole amount of public debt,	\$979,000.00
Interest on this debt, about	65,000.00
Temporary loan,	82,350.00

II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Government for the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday of June, 1850.

SAMUEL DINSMOOR,	of Keene,	Governor,	Salary.
Thomas P. Treadwell,	of Concord,	Secretary of State,	\$1,000
William C. Prescott,	of Concord,	Deputy Sec. of State,	800
John Atwood,	of Concord,	Treasurer,	Fees.
John Sullivan,	of Exeter,	Attorney-General,	600
John Wadleigh,	of Meredith,	Adjutant-General,	1,200
Richard S. Rust,	of Northfield,	School Commissioner,	400
William P. Weeks,	of Canaan,	Pres. of the Senate,	600
Samuel H. Ayer,	of Hillsborough,	Speaker of the House,	\$2.50 per day.
Francis R. Chase,	of Conway,	Clerk of the Senate,	\$2.50 per day.
Thomas J. Whipple,	of Meredith,	Clerk of the House,	Fees.
Butterfield & Hill,	of Concord,	State Printers.	Fees.
John Clark,	of Portsmouth,	Commissary-General.	

Executive Council.

	Counties.	Councillors.
1st District,	{ Rockingham and part of Merrimack,	{ Joseph Clough, of Canterbury.
2d "	{ Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll,	{ Dana Woodman, of N. Hampton.
3d "	{ Hillsborough and part of Merrimack,	{ John L. Hadley, of Weare.
4th "	Cheshire and Sullivan,	Alvah Smith, of Lempster.
5th "	Grafton and Coos,	Isaac Ross, of Hanover.

JUDICIARY.

The Superior Court of Judicature consists of a chief justice and four associate justices, who hold one term annually in each of the ten counties of the State, for the hearing and determining of questions of law and petitions for divorce. This court is also vested with chancery powers.

The judges of the Superior Court of Judicature are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas. This court, before whom all actions for the recovery of debts and the enforcement of contracts, and all jury trials, are brought, consists of one of the justices of the Superior Court, and of two

county judges, who are generally appointed from among the yeomanry, whose principal duty it is to attend to the ordinary business of the county, its roads, expenses, &c. Terms are held semiannually in each of the counties. At the last session of the Legislature, the Circuit Court was abolished, and the judges were made justices of the Superior Court.

Superior Court.

			Appointed.	Salary.
John J. Gilchrist,	of Charlestown,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1848	\$1,400
Andrew S. Woods,	of Bath,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1840	1,200
Leonard Wilcox,	of Orford,	"	1848	1,200
Ira A. Eastman,	of Gilmanton,	"	1849	\$1,200
Samuel D. Bell,	of Manchester,	"	1849	1,200

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Counties.	Justices.	Residence.	Salary.
Rockingham,	{ Bradbury Bartlett,	Nottingham,	3 per day during attendance at court, and 10 cents per mile for travel.
	{ James Pickering,	Newington,	
Strafford,	{ George L. Whitehouse,	Farmington,	
	{ Hiram R. Roberts,	Somersworth,	
Belknap,	{ Thomas Cogswell,	Gilmanton,	
	{ Henry Y. Simpson,	New Hampton,	
Carroll,	{ Thomas Rust,	Wolfeborough,	
	{ Thomas P. Drake,	Effingham,	
Merrimack,	{ Benjamin Wadleigh,	Sutton,	
	{ Jacob A. Potter,	Concord,	
Hillsborough,	{ Jacob Whittemore,	Antrim,	
	{ Jesse Carr,	Goffstown,	
Cheshire,	{ Horace Chapin,	Winchester,	
	{ Nathan G. Babbitt,	Westmoreland,	
Sullivan,	{ Ambrose Cossit,	Claremont,	
	{ Eleazer Jackson,	Cornish,	
Grafton,	{ David C. Churchill,	Lyme,	
	{ Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron,	
Coos,	{ Joshua Marshall,	Stratford,	
	{ Robert Ingalls,	Shelburne,	

Courts of Probate.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registrars.	Salary.
Rockingham,	Ira St. Clair,	\$334	James H. Shapley,	\$462
Strafford,	Chas. W. Woodman,	167	John H. White,	233
Belknap,	Warren Lovell,	142	Jeremiah Elkins,	183
Carroll,	Jonathan T. Chase,	142	Obed Hall,	183
Merrimack,	Horace Chase,	245	Calvin Ainsworth,	345
Hillsborough,	Luke Woodbury,	334	Lemuel N. Pattee,	464
Cheshire,	Larkin Baker,	225	Geo. F. Starkweather,	300
Sullivan,	John L. Putnam,	175	Ralph Metcalf,	225
Grafton,	Eleazer Martin,	275	Samuel Swasey,	380
Coos,	Benjamin Hunkin,	100	George A. Cossit,	125

FINANCES.

[From Treasurer's Report, June 6, 1849.]

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>			
Proceeds of sales of public lands, \$11,181.36		Pay of Senate,	2,079.80
Surplus Revenue, 2,500.00		Pay of Representatives,	39,864.50
Railroad tax, 38,569.64		For money borrowed,	24,545.66
Money borrowed, 44,682.00		State printers,	3,241.85
Civil commissions (fees), 407.54		Publishing laws,	526.00
State tax for 1848 and previous years, 59,978.40		N. H. Asylum,—Support of insane, Perkins Institution,—Education of blind,	1,643.30
		American Asylum,—Education of deaf and dumb,	450.00
		State Library,	232.99
<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>			
Salaries, Executive and Judiciary, \$18,881.05		Officers' School of Instruction, 1847 and 1848,	7,589.67
Pay of Council, 1,065.80			
Total receipts for the year ending June 6, 1849,			\$155,364.29
Total expenditure for the same period,			149,237.49
Balance in Treasury, June 6, 1849,			6,126.80
<i>Statement of the Condition of the Treasury, June 6, 1849.</i>			
Total amount of funds,			\$6,509.55
Total amount of indebtedness,			31,351.67
Balance against the Treasury,			\$24,842.12

Statement of the Condition of the several Banks in New Hampshire, on the 1st Monday of June, 1849.

Names of Banks.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock actually paid in.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Amount of debts due the bank and of real estate.	Amount of bills of other banks and of deposits in other banks.
Amoskeag,	Manchester,	\$100,000	\$4,055	\$20,069	\$79,379	\$196,463	\$15,842
Ashuelot,	Keene,	100,000	4,553	9,436	68,665	161,412	7,852
Belknap County,	Meredith Bridge,	50,000	2,400	4,039	46,585	96,744	5,177
Cheshire,	Keene,	100,000	5,186	16,530	71,884	184,471	9,699
Claremont,	Claremont,	60,000	4,166	9,423	41,558	191,460	24,561
Connecticut River,	Charlestown,	90,000	7,034	58,261	51,585	194,078	4,449
Derry,	Derry,	20,000	1,017		6,624	23,620	6,870
Dover,	Dover,	75,000	4,245	20,636	54,445	148,372	8,879
Granite,	Exeter,	100,000	5,580	9,909	56,571	150,476	17,043
Great Falls,	Somersworth,	100,000	4,189	5,924	72,516	172,011	7,378
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	50,000	2,526	13,486	30,467	111,136	3,107
Lebanon,	Lebanon,	100,000	11,256	7,743	74,388	148,213	27,634
Manchester,	Manchester,	100,000	7,852	14,924	95,181	182,527	29,638
Mechanics',	Concord,	100,000	8,524	19,045	82,834	201,597	12,691
Merrimack County,	Concord,	80,000	12,114	12,765	72,895	147,655	16,271
Mech. and Traders',	Portsmouth,	110,000	13,568	68,727	101,150	257,868	19,334
New Ipswich,	New Ipswich,	100,000	6,588	3,566	42,264	128,692	14,248
Nashua,	Nashua,	100,000	14,911	27,132	84,815	198,665	28,373
Piscataqua Exch.,	Portsmouth,	200,000	9,017	50,395	141,218	335,500	52,064
Rochester,	Rochester,	100,000	5,872	4,579	42,008	134,348	10,347
Rockingham,	Portsmouth,	143,000	14,470	41,186	79,260	268,036	11,379
Stratford,	Dover,	100,000	3,187	21,815	65,994	184,935	7,362
Winchester,	Winchester,	100,000	3,076	5,539	46,332	143,381	8,211
Total,		2,178,000	155,707	443,629	1,508,606	3,839,469	348,319

Common Schools.

The present school law is in the third year of its existence. Already, however, much interest has been excited in the cause of education, and in the improvement of the common school system. The returns to the 20th of May, 1849, are from all but 7 towns, and give the following statistics, to wit:—

Whole number of school districts reported,	2,137
Number of scholars in the winter schools,	80,072
Average attendance in the winter schools,	59,812
Number of scholars in the summer schools,	64,036
Average attendance in the summer schools,	47,064
Average length of the winter schools in weeks,	9.8
Average length of the summer schools in weeks,	8.5
Average monthly wages of male teachers, exclusive of board,	\$14.13
Average monthly wages of female teachers, exclusive of board,	\$ 5.95
Number of male teachers employed in the winter schools,	1,316
Number of female teachers employed in the winter schools,	807
Amount of money raised by taxes for the schools,	\$32,771.22
Amount contributed in board and fuel,	44
Income of local funds,	62
Amount of literary fund,	10
Amount raised for the Teachers' Institute, about	00
Whole amount raised for the benefit of the schools during the year,	\$46,330.38

Including the amount raised in the towns not reported, the entire amount would not be much less than \$160,000, which is about \$80,000 more than is required to be raised by law, and \$10,000 more than was raised last year.

State Prison, Concord.—James Moore, *Warden*, salary, \$800; Rev. Eleazer Smith, *Chaplain*; William Prescott, M. D., *Physician*. Whole number of convicts in prison, July 1, 1848, 77. Received since, 17. Whole number, 94. There have been discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 9; by pardons, 2; death, 1; = 12. Leaving in prison, May 31, 1849, 82. Of those remaining in prison, 80 are males, and 2 are females. The ages of the convicts at the time of their conviction were as follows:—Under 15 years of age, 2; from 15 to 20, 17; 20 to 30, 35; 30 to 40, 17; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1. Of the convicts now in prison, 57 were committed for offences against property, as burglary, house-breaking, horse-stealing, larceny, &c.; 6 for arson and malicious burning; 9 for rape or attempt to commit rape; 5 for manslaughter; 4 for murder. There are 9 sentenced for life; 3 for 20 years; 3 for 15 years; 2 for 14 years; 1 for 11 years; 6 for 10 years; 12 for 5 years; 18 for 3 years; and 1 for 1 year. Of the whole number, 17 are foreigners, and 45 natives of New Hampshire. 21 convicts are employed in the cabinet shop; 31 in the shoe shop; 12 in the smith shop; the 2 females are employed in sewing. The expenditures for the year were \$5,631.22; the receipts were \$4,735.89; making a balance against the prison of \$895.33. The amount owed by the prison, May 31, 1849, was \$2,226.01. By the report of the chaplain, it appears that each convict has been furnished with a good newspaper weekly, and that considerable progress has been made in writing, arithmetic, &c. The prison library now consists of nearly 600 volumes.

New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord.—Andrew McFarland, *Superintendent*. Since the opening of the asylum, for nearly seven years, there have been admitted, to May 31, 1849, 627 patients; 196 have been cured, and 114 now remain in the institution. Of these, 52 are males and 62 females. The number of patients admitted during the past year was 81. Of these, 32 were males and 49 were females. 76 were discharged during the year. Of these, 36 (16 males and 20 females) had recovered; 15 (9 males and 6 females) had partially recovered; 11 (6 males and 5 females) had remained stationary; and 14 (6 males and 8 females) died. The number of patients is now so large as to require more ample ac-

commodations than the present asylum gives. The receipts of the asylum from all sources, for the year ending May 31, 1849, were \$11,929.95. The expenditures for the same period were \$12,132.89. There is due the asylum \$3,462.79. Deduct \$1,934 owed by the asylum, and also deficiency of income for the past year, and the asylum has a balance in its favor of \$1,165.79.

III. VERMONT.

Government for the Year ending October, 1850.

			Salary.
CARLOS COOLIDGE,	of Windsor,	Governor (term ends Oct. 1850),	\$ 750
Robert Peirpont,	of Rutland,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Sen.,	\$ 4 a day.
George Howes,	of Montpelier,	Treasurer,	400
James McM. Shafter,	of Burlington,	Secretary of State,	275
George F. Houghton,	of St. Albans,	Sec. Civil and Military Affairs,	200
Silas H. Hodges,	of Rutland,	Auditor of Accounts,	150
De Witt,	of Burlington,	Secretary of the Senate,	250
Wm. C. [redacted],	of Fairhaven,	Speaker of the House.	
Ferrand [redacted],	of Montpelier,	Clerk of the House,	400
C. W. Carpenter,	of Northfield,	State Librarian,	100
Hiram Harlow,	of Windsor,	Superintendent of State Prison,	500
F. W. Hopkins,	of Rutland,	Adjutant and Insp.-General,	150
Horace Eaton,	of Enosburg,	Superintendent of Common Schools.	
Hampden Cutts,	of Hartland,	Commissioner of the Insane.	
Pierpoint Isham,	of Bennington,	Bank Commissioner.	

The Senate was established in 1836. The House of Representatives is composed of about 230 members, one member from each town. Pay of the members of each House, \$1.50 a day during the session of the Legislature.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

			Salary.
Stephen Royce,	of Berkshire,	Chief Judge,	\$ 1,375
Isaac F. Redfield,	of Randolph,	Associate Judge,	1,375
Milo L. Bennett,	of Burlington,	"	1,375
Daniel Kellogg,	of Rockingham,	"	1,375
Hiland Hall,	of Bennington,	"	1,375
Luke P. Poland,	of Morristown,	"	1,375
Peter T. Washburn,	of Woodstock,	Reporter,	450

Clerks of Supreme and County Courts.

Counties.		Residence.
Bennington,	Samuel H. Blackmer,	Bennington.
Windham,	Marshall Miller,	Fayetteville.
Rutland,	Frederic W. Hopkins,	Rutland.
Windsor,	Norman Williams,	Woodstock.
Addison,	George S. Swift,	Middlebury.

Counties.		Residence.
Orange,	Calvin Blodgett,	Chelsea.
Chittenden,	David B. Buckley,	Burlington.
Washington,	Shubael Wheeler,	Montpelier.
Caledonia,	G. A. Burbank,	Danville.
Lamoile,	Harlow B. Smith,	Hydepark.
Grand Isle,	Elijah Haynes,	North Hero.
Franklin,	Joseph H. Brainerd,	St. Albans.
Orleans,	Henry M. Bates,	Irasburg.
Essex,	Wm. H. Hartshorn,	Guildhall.

The judiciary powers are vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of six judges; in County Courts, or Courts of Common Pleas, comprising six circuits, each County Court being composed of one judge of the Supreme Court, who is, *ex officio*, chief justice of the County Courts of his circuit, and two assistant judges for each county; and in justices of the peace; all the judges and justices being chosen annually by the Legislature.

The Supreme Court sits once, and the County Courts twice a year, in each county. Each judge of the Supreme Court is *Chancellor* of a circuit. The Court of Chancery has two stated sessions annually in each county, and is always in session for all purposes except the final hearing of a cause. An appeal from the decree of the Chancellor lies to the Supreme Court.

Common Schools. — Number of school districts in the State, 2,616; number of children between 4 and 18 years, 98,000; average of wages paid male teachers per month, \$13.12; average of wages paid female teachers per month, \$5.26; average length of schools in the year, 26 weeks; average amount paid for each scholar, \$1.33. 68 per cent. of the schools were taught by females. The school fund was abolished in 1845 to pay the State debt.

State Prison. — Year ending Sept. 1, 1848. — Number of convicts, Sept. 1, 1847, 55; admitted during the year, 19; total, 74. 22 were discharged during the year: 14 by expiration of sentence; 7 by pardon; and 1 escaped. One of the prisoners is a female. The income of the prison for the year was \$4,234.46. Expenditures, \$7,588.93. Balance for the year against the prison, \$3,354.47.

Vermont Asylum for the Insane, Brattleboro'. — William H. Rockwell, M. D., Superintendent. Since the opening of the asylum, there have been admitted, to September, 1848, 1,323 patients; 1,011 have been discharged, and 312 remain in the institution. Of the 1,323 patients thus admitted, 592 have recovered, equal to 44.74 per cent.; 143 have died, equal to 10.80 per cent. Of the 1,011 discharged, 592 have recovered, equal to 58.55 per cent. During the year ending August 1st, 1848, the whole number of patients was 460. Admitted, 156; discharged, 148; remaining in the institution, 312. Of those discharged, 84 were cured, and 36 died.

Terms of Admission. — For the first six months, \$2 per week, and \$1.75 afterwards. When the insanity is connected with epilepsy or paralysis, \$2.50 per week. Patients are received from other States for \$2 per week, or \$100 per year.

Banks. — Number of banks in the State, 21; capital paid in, \$1,604,225; circulation, \$1,733,482; due depositors, \$269,228.75. Total liabilities, \$3,613,350.25. Resources, \$3,791,390.64.

FINANCES.

For Fiscal Year ending September 1, 1848.

Amount received into the Treasury,	\$ 99,076.87
“ expended,	95,417.47
Balance in Treasury Sept. 1st, 1848,	3,659.40

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>		<i>Principal Sources of Revenue.</i>	
Expenses of the Legislature,	\$ 25,829.02	In Treasury, Sept. 1, 1847,	\$ 5,027.06
Executive expenses, — salaries,	2,461.66	From taxes,	70,011.67
Expenses of the Judiciary,	43,618.38	Taxes on bank dividends,	2,566.32
Military expenses,	987.40	Safety and School Funds,	3,397.88
Relief of infirm poor, insane, and deaf and dumb,	8,015.59	Peddlers', &c., licenses,	12,624.73
Common Schools,	2,317.18	Loan from Bank of Brattleboro',	5,000.00
Geological Survey,	1,116.30	All other sources,	5,449.12
Agricultural,	1,570.77		
Financial disbursements,	9,501.17		

State Liabilities, Sept. 1, 1848.

Indebted to Safety Fund Banks,	\$ 38,036.20	To meet which, it has, —	
Salaries due, &c.,	5,071.06	Balance in the Treasury,	\$ 3 659.40
Bank of Brattleboro',	5,000.00	Taxes not collected,	34,215.03
	48,107.26	Notes for School Fund,	6,746.30
Deduct resources,	48,584.04	From County Clerks,	148.58
Balance in favor of the State,	476.70	Demands (good) in hands of State's Attorneys,	3,965.31
			48,584.04

IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

Government for the Year ending the 1st Wednesday in January, 1850.

			Salary.
GEORGE N. BRIGGS,	of Pittsfield,	Governor,	\$ 2,500
John Reed,	of Yarmouth,	Lieutenant-Governor,	\$ 4 a day.
William B. Calhoun,	of Springfield,	Sec. of Commonwealth,	1,600
Ebenezer Bradbury,	of Newburyport,	Treas. and Receiver-Gen.,	1,600
David Wilder, Jr.,	of Leominster,	Auditor,	1,500
George H. Devereux,	of Salem,	Adj.-Gen. and Keeper of Military Stores,	1,500
William Tufts,		1st Clerk, Secretary of State's Office,	1,200
Joseph Foster,		1st Clerk, Treasurer's Office,	1,200
Barnas Sears,	of Newton,	Sec. of Board of Educa- tion and State Librarian,	1,500
Joseph Bell,	of Boston,	Pres't of the Senate,	\$ 4 per day.
Francis B. Crowninshield,	of Boston,	Speaker of House of Rep.	"
Charles Calhoun,	of Boston,	Clerk of Senate,	\$ 10 per day.
Charles W. Storey, Jr.,	of Boston,	Clerk of House,	\$ 10 per day.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court.

Lemuel Shaw,	of Boston,	Chief Justice,	\$ 3,500
Samuel S. Wilde,	of Boston,	Justice,	3,000
Charles A. Dewey,	of Northampton,	"	3,000

			Salary.
Theron Metcalf,	of Boston,	<i>Justice,</i>	\$ 3,000
Richard Fletcher,	of Boston,	"	3,000
John H. Clifford,	of New Bedford,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	2,500
Luther S. Cushing,	of Boston,	<i>Reporter,</i>	300
Charles R. Train,	of Framingham,	<i>District Attorney, N. Dist.</i>	1,000
H. G. O. Colby,	of New Bedford,	" S. "	1,000
Ezra Wilkinson,	of Dedham,	" Mid. "	800
William Porter, Jr.,	of Lee,	" W. "	800
Asahel Huntington,	of Salem,	" E. "	800
Samuel D. Parker,	of Boston,	<i>Attorney, Co. of Suffolk,</i>	2,000

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, who hold office during good behaviour. It has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes, and exclusive chancery jurisdiction, so far as chancery powers are given by statute; and concurrent original jurisdiction of all civil cases, where the amount in dispute exceeds \$ 600, in Suffolk, and \$ 300 in the other counties. It holds law terms in eight of the fourteen counties of the State, and *nisi prius* terms in all the counties.

Court of Common Pleas.

Daniel Wells,	of Greenfield,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 2,300
Edward Mellen,	of Wayland,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,100
Horatio Byington,	of Stockbridge,	"	2,100
George Tyler Bigelow,	of Boston,	"	2,100
Jonathan C. Perkins,	of Salem,	"	2,100
E. Rockwood Hoar,	of Concord,	"	2,100

The Court of Common Pleas is held for the trial of civil cases above \$ 20, and, except in Suffolk county, has criminal jurisdiction in all cases not capital. In Suffolk, the criminal jurisdiction is surrendered to the Municipal Court. There are six judges, and frequent terms are held in every county. Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil cases under \$ 20, except in Boston, where the Justices of the Police Court, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, hold a "Justices' Court."

Police Court of Boston.

John G. Rogers, Jas. C. Merrill, Abel Cushing, *Justices*, salary, \$ 1,500 each.

Commissioners of Insolvency.

John M. Williams,	of Boston,	for Suffolk	County.
John G. King,	of Salem,	for Essex	"
Asa F. Lawrence,	of Pepperell,	for Middlesex	"
Henry Chapin,	of Worcester,	for Worcester	"
Myron Lawrence,	of Belchertown,	for Hampshire	"
Daniel W. Alvord,	of Greenfield,	for Franklin	"
George B. Morris,	of Springfield,	for Hampden	"
Thomas Robinson,	of Adams,	for Berkshire	"
Francis Hilliard,	of Roxbury,	for Norfolk	"
Welcome Young,	of E. Bridgewater,	for Plymouth	"
David Perkins,	of Fall River,	for Bristol	"

Zeno Scudder, of Barnstable, for Barnstable County.
 George Cobb, of Nantucket, for Nantucket "
 Leavitt Thaxter, of Edgartown, for Dukes "

These Commissioners hold a Court of Insolvency at the shire towns in their respective counties on the first Tuesday of each month, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. Salary,—fees not exceeding the amount of \$1,500 each.

Probate Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Salary.	Registers.	Salary.
Barnstable,	Nymphas Marston,	\$ 400	Timothy Reed,	\$ 500
Berkshire,	Daniel N. Dewey,	375	Henry W. Bishop,	550
Bristol,	Oliver Prescott,	400	Anselm Bassett,	750
Dukes,	Theod. G. Mayhew,	100	B. C. Marchant,	150
Essex,	Daniel A. White,	600	Nathaniel Lord, Jr.,	1,500
Franklin,	George Grennell,	240	Wendell T. Davis,	425
Hampden,	Oliver B. Morris,	240	Justice Willard,	550
Hampshire,	Ithamar Conkey,	240	Samuel F. Lyman,	450
Middlesex,	Samuel P. P. Fay,	700	Isaac Fiske,	1,500
Nantucket,	Samuel Mitchell,	200	George Cobb,	300
Norfolk,	Sherman Leland,	400	Jonathan H. Cobb,	700
Plymouth,	Aaron Hobart,	350	Jacob H. Loud,	650
Suffolk,	Edward G. Loring,	800	H. M. Willis,	2,000
Worcester,	Thomas Kinnicut,	600	Charles G. Prentiss,	1,500

FINANCES.

The receipts of all kinds, including loans, for the year ending January

1st, 1849, were \$ 1,177,978.52

The entire expenditure for the same period was 1,166,623.88

Balance in favor of the State, 11,354.64

Principal Items of Expenditure.

Councillors,	\$ 4,440.00
Legislature, winter session, 127 days,	87,505.00
Extra Session, Nov. 23, 1848,	5,593.50
Salaries,	69,282.57
Adjutant and Q. M. General's Dep't,	1,000.00
Fuel, &c., for State-House,	2,500.00
Repairs of do.	861.63
State printing,	13,994.28
State Library,	300.00
Term Reports,	1,739.98
County Treasurers,	60,013.70
Rolls of accounts,	99,121.89
Miscellanies,	12,084.79
Interest on temporary loans,	3,601.90
" Railroad do.	2,037.37
" Western Railroad scrip,	49,350.00
Agricultural Societies,	7,102.00
American Institute of Instruction,	300.00
Asylum for the Blind,	9,000.00
" Deaf and Dumb,	7,879.68
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	7,000.00
Bounty on silk,	51.95
" to militia,	20,554.00

Weights, measures, and balances

for cities and towns,	\$ 20,900.00
Lunatic Hospital,	4,350.00
Martha Johannot's annuities,	2,420.00
Pensions,	2,174.00
State Reform School,	53,516.63

Total ordinary expenditure, 548,674.92

Chief Sources of Income.

Auction tax,	\$ 50,531.42
Bank "	326,835.85
Attorney for Suffolk County,	1,344.61
Alien passengers,	26,884.66
County Treasurers (Franklin Co.),	305.18
Hawkers' and peddlers' licenses,	3,412.00
Interest on deposits in City Bank,	677.63
Lands in Maine,	495.00
Miscellanies,	412.72
Rolls of accounts,	698.92
State Maps sold,	25.50
Western Railroad dividends,	94,112.00
" stock sold,	163,000.00
" rights sold,	3,000.00

Total ordinary revenue, 677,529.56

The debt of Massachusetts, on its own account, was, on the 1st January, 1849, \$1,041,500.52	
Liability of the Commonwealth for scrip loaned to the various railroads,	5,049,555.56
Total absolute and contingent debt,	\$ 6,091,056.08
The value of the property of the Commonwealth, January 1, 1849,	\$ 1,091,152.61
Western Railroad stock sinking fund,	525,120.55
School Fund,	843,267.17
School Fund for Indians,	2,500.00
Charles River and Warren Bridge Fund,	25,610.48
Mortgages on the various railroads,	5,049,555.56
Total property of the Commonwealth,	\$ 7,542,206.40
Excess of resources over liabilities,	1,451,150.32
To this may be added the value of at least 2,225,000 acres of Maine lands, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be divided between the school fund and the sinking fund until they amount to \$1,000,000 each.	

Abstract of the Returns of the Banks in Massachusetts for 1848.

DUE FROM THE BANKS.	26 Banks in Boston.	86 Banks out of Boston.	Total, 112 Banks.
Capital stock paid in,	\$ 18,980,000.00	\$ 14,005,000.00	\$ 32,985,000.00
Bills in circulation of five dollars and upwards,	4,180,822.00	6,626,370.00	10,807,192.00
Bills in circulation less than five dollars,	770,411.50	1,618,425.50	2,388,837.00
Net profits on hand,	2,419,650.68	1,317,783.92	3,737,434.60
Balances due to other banks,	3,866,998.76	216,652.20	4,083,650.96
Cash deposited,	5,779,350.33	2,315,620.15	8,094,970.48
Cash deposited bearing interest,	351,210.49	118,804.41	470,014.90
Total amount due from the banks,	36,348,443.76	26,218,656.18	62,567,099.94
RESOURCES OF THE BANKS.			
Specie,	1,885,805.01	692,225.31	2,578,030.32
Real estate,	638,265.07	394,851.84	1,073,116.91
Bills of other banks in this State,	1,899,176.05	232,402.15	2,130,578.20
Bills of other banks elsewhere,	153,101.00	53,138.13	206,239.13
Balances due from other banks,	1,635,020.16	1,834,014.83	3,469,034.99
Debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks,	30,088,076.47	23,022,023.92	53,110,100.39
Total resources of the banks,	36,348,443.76	26,218,656.18	62,567,099.94
Amount of dividends for the year 1847-1848,	1,323,600.00	877,265.00	2,200,865.00
Amount of reserved profits,	1,497,823.87	821,849.67	2,319,673.54
Debts due each bank, secured by pledge of stock,	551,708.15	406,668.43	958,376.58
Debts due and unpaid and doubtful,	18,010.24	171,019.75	189,030.02

The average dividends of all the banks for the year was 6.76 per cent.

Institutions for Savings. — In the 41 institutions that made returns, there were 69,894 depositors, and \$11,970,447.64 deposits securely invested. The average annual per cent. of dividends of the last five years is 5.66 per cent. The whole expense of managing these 41 Savings Banks is \$36,404.96.

Insurance Abstract for 1848. — Number of offices, 29, 16 of which are in Boston. Capital, \$5,775,000. In United States stocks and Treasury-notes, \$51,000. Bank stocks in Massachusetts, \$3,941,952. Stock of the State of Massachusetts, \$120,328. Loans on bottomry and respondentia, \$93,800. Real estate, \$448,493. Mortgages on do., \$766,837. Loans on collateral and personal security, \$407,075; loans on personal security only, \$319,394. Cash, \$210,044. Reserved or contingent fund, \$361,934. Railroad stock, \$386,340. Losses ascertained and unpaid, \$271,516. Estimated losses in addition, \$282,118. Premium notes, \$2,069,701. Notes bad or doubtful, but not charged to profit and loss, \$30,169. At risk, marine, \$54,608,266; fire, \$58,816,020. Premiums on fire risks undetermined, \$429,304. Average annual dividends for 5 preceding years, or since incorporated, 8½ per cent. (Boston offices, 10½ per cent.). Fire losses paid last year, \$355,564. Marine losses do., \$1,544,124.

Schools for 1848. — The towns raise by taxation for the support of schools, annually, \$754,943. Besides this, \$4,863, income of the "Surplus Revenue," is so appropriated.

Total, \$759,811. Add \$35,895, contributed as board and fuel. Number of children in the State from 4 to 16 years old, 214,436. Number that attend school under 4 years, 3,656; over 16 years, 9,977. Amount for each child between 4 and 16, \$3.54. Mean average attendance upon school, 133,308. No. of public schools in the State, 3,653. No. of male teachers, 2,424. No. of female teachers, 5,510. No. of scholars in summer schools, 165,132. No. in winter schools, 185,000. Average wages per month, inclusive of board, paid to male teachers, \$33.05. Do. to female teachers, \$14.13. Amount of School Fund, Jan. 1, 1849, \$648,267; increase during the year, \$3,059. There are 67 incorporated academies in the State, with 3,862 pupils, and an aggregate of \$61,308 paid for tuition; also 1,096 unincorporated academies and private schools, &c., with 27,216 scholars, and an aggregate of \$245,849 paid for tuition. There are also local funds for the support of academies, &c., to the amount of \$363,464, yielding an income of \$21,645. No. of volumes in school libraries, 91,539. Value, \$42,707. Value of apparatus, \$23,826. The value of the public school-houses in the State is \$2,750,000, of which \$2,200,000 has been expended since 1838. There are three Normal Schools supported by the State, at an annual cost of about \$6,500, — one at Westfield, one at West Newton, and one at Bridgewater.

State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester. — George Chandler, M. D., *Superintendent*. Patients at the commencement of the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, 394; admitted during the year, 261, — 128 males, 133 females; remaining at the end of the year, 409, — 217 males, 192 females; average during the year, 404. Of those admitted during the year, 166 (91 males, 75 females) were committed by the courts; 22 (10 males, 11 females) by overseers; and 73 (37 males, 46 females) were private boarders. 150 foreigners (76 males, 74 females) remained in the hospital at the end of the year. 246 patients (120 males, 126 females) were discharged during the year; of whom 136 were recovered, 32 improved, 46 incurable and harmless, 2 incurable and dangerous, and 30 died. 15 strong rooms for the more violent female patients have been brought into use. Receipts during the year, \$44,406.32; balance of cash, November, 1847, \$6,218.47; total, \$50,624.79. Expenditures, \$42,860.05. Leaving balance to new account, \$7,764.24. The expense per patient the last year was \$106.09; the average annual expense per patient for the 16 years the Hospital has been in operation is \$126.72.

State Prison. — The number of prisoners, September 30, 1848, was 281; 122 having been received, and 129 discharged, during the year. Of those in prison, 239 were committed for offences against property, and 42 for offences against the person. 17 are confined for life; 1 for 35 years; 3 for 18 years; and the remainder for a shorter period; 107 are confined for 2 years or less. 41 are from 15 to 20 years old; 137 from 20 to 30; 52 from 30 to 40; 30 from 40 to 50; 18 from 50 to 60; 2 from 60 to 70; and 1 above 70. 74 are foreigners, and 97 natives of Massachusetts. There are 39 second-comers; 9 third-comers; 1 fourth and 1 sixth comer. There are 22 negroes and 8 mulattoes. Average number of convicts for the year, 287. There has been no death. The expenses have been \$35,115.04; the receipts, \$32,387.82. Deficit of income, \$2,727.22, owing chiefly to the expense of rebuilding a workshop that was damaged by fire.

State Reform School, Westboro'. — W. R. Lincoln, *Superintendent*. This institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders, the first of its kind in this country, was opened November 1, 1848, and dedicated on the 7th of December following. During the month of November, there were admitted 23 boys, one of whom was rejected, after trial, as an improper subject. 1 was 11 years old; 3 were 12; 4 were 13; 9 were 14; 3 were 15; 1 was 16; 1 was 18; and the age of one was unknown. 10 were committed for larceny; 2 for breaking and entering with intent to steal; 2 for breaking and entering, and larceny; 3 as idle and dissolute; 1 for an indecent assault; 1 for having obscene books for circulation; and 4 for stubbornness. 9 were committed during minority; 4 for 5 years; 4 for 3 years; 4 for 2 years; and 2 for 1 year. 11 were received from Suffolk County, 9 from Middlesex, and 3 from Essex. 10 were born in the United States, and 13 in foreign countries. All the boys are employed during a portion of the day at some mechanical, agricultural, or domestic labor. They do the washing, ironing, and cooking, and make and mend their own clothes. Each day, 4 hours are devoted to school, 6 to labor, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to sleep, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to recreation and miscellaneous duties. 180 acres of land were originally purchased, and during the last year

an adjoining farm was added. The buildings can accommodate 300 boys. There were 262 boys at the school in September, 1849.

Pauperism in the Year 1848. — The number of persons relieved or supported as paupers was 18,693, of whom 7,166 were town paupers, and 9,431 State paupers. Of these State paupers, 7,413 were foreigners, and of this number 6,707 were natives of England and Ireland. There were 174 almshouses, with 16,667 acres attached, the whole valued at \$1,056,494. Number relieved in almshouses, 8,833 (the average being 4,023), of whom 4,057 were unable to labor. Number relieved out of almshouses, 9,817. Average weekly cost of each pauper in almshouses, \$1.01³⁴/₁₁₃; out of almshouses, \$1.07⁷/₁₃. Net expense of almshouses, including interest, \$372,749.95. Estimated value of pauper labor in almshouses, \$16,232. 1,494 foreign paupers have come into the State within the year. 611 insane and 394 idiots were relieved or supported during the year. 729 are paupers by reason of insanity or idiocy, and it is probable that 9,567 were made paupers by intemperance in themselves or others.

Jails and Houses of Correction. — Whole number of prisoners, including 1,177 debtors, was 8,260. Of these, 6,843 were males; 1,377 females; 1,146 minors; 526 colored; 2,520 able to read or write; 43 insane; 1,143 natives of Massachusetts; 711 natives of other States; 1,963 foreigners; 4,443 nativity unknown; remaining in confinement, November 1, 1848, 962. Average cost of board of each prisoner per week, \$1.71. Total expense for the year, \$77,218.64. Estimated value of labor in Houses of Correction, \$9,657.55.

Criminal Statistics.

Offences.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nol. Pros'd.	Still pending.	No Bill.	Not Arrested.	Default on Recognizance.	Costs.
<i>Against the person</i> , feloniously,	66	28	7	3	18	8	2		\$ 4,269.83
" " not feloniously,	367	192	22	40	56	30	7	20	7,081.99
<i>Against property</i> , with violence,	130	90	11	2	15	4	4	4	3,301.53
" " without violence,	655	321	70	34	86	107	14	23	13,285.22
Other offences,	2,327	1,046	63	193	529	338	77	81	24,312.71
Whole number,	3,545	1,677	173	272	704	487	104	128	\$ 52,251.28

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the registration year ending April 30th, 1848. — By the returns, which are more full than either of those of previous years, it appears that, excluding the population of Boston, the number of births returned is as 1 to 394 inhabitants, (according to the census of 1840,) the number of marriages as 1 to 122, and the number of deaths as 1 to 62.8. The "Registration" gives the following tables:—

1. Influence of Occupation on Longevity.

Occupations.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.			1848.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.	Number.	Aggregate Age.	Average Age.
Professional men,	54	75	82	62	54	74	3,785	51.15	6	3,192	49.87
Merchants,	78	93	75	90	81	102	5,018	19.20	93	4,829	51.92
Agriculturists,	660	706	663	645	679	741	47,538	64.14	739	48,345	65.41
Public Officers, .	41	29	25	35	34	42	1,890	45.00	45	1,802	40.04
Mechanics, . . .	452	484	452	477	538	651	30,241	46.45	649	29,899	46.06
Laborers, . . .	195	179	182	219	216	262	12,242	46.73	424	18,440	43.49
Seamen, . . .	192	07	162	145	119	214	9,210	43.04	188	8,173	43.50
Paupers, . . .	15	32	35	5	7	47	2,708	57.62	32	2,080	65.00
Females, . . .			19	264	3	5	23,496	47.95	500	23,802	47.64
Total & averages,	1,687	1,805	1,695	1,942	2,153	2,623	136,128	51.89	2,734	140,567	51.41

No person under 20 years of age is included in this abstract, occupations not being supposed to have any particular influence before that age.

2. Influence of Domestic Condition on Longevity.

Showing, for each County, the number and average age of all in the returns over 20 years old, whose condition is specified.

Counties.	Males.						Females.					
	Unmar-ried.		Married.		Widow-ers.		Unmar-ried.		Married.		Widows.	
	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.	Number.	Average Age.
Essex,	69	33.88	222	54.70	47	73.93	69	46.30	214	43.68	140	70.89
Middlesex,	112	35.29	251	53.52	47	74.04	101	39.56	325	44.10	99	71.49
Worcester,	79	34.06	266	55.81	75	71.16	114	39.93	251	41.24	157	74.06
Hampshire,	16	36.06	59	58.59	17	75.23	32	45.62	76	44.30	36	73.25
Hampden,	31	31.35	103	55.08	22	74.32	30	32.06	94	41.95	44	73.25
Franklin,	16	28.87	38	63.00	14	80.21	16	30.25	52	48.23	25	72.64
Berkshire,	20	41.95	40	62.32	17	79.47	14	28.78	68	46.79	28	75.50
Norfolk,	62	35.45	165	50.09	33	71.45	49	38.00	133	40.88	72	72.56
Bristol,	45	35.51	130	51.13	17	75.41	42	47.57	138	44.01	63	70.63
Plymouth,	21	33.33	55	56.29	16	74.56	22	43.91	69	43.63	33	77.85
Barnstable,	8	33.25	66	52.25	14	72.85	21	57.42	64	43.67	40	68.52
Dukes,	5	66.20	8	51.87	1	100.00	5	44.20	13	50.61	4	82.25
Nantucket,	6	33.50	18	55.33	6	78.00	2	54.00	25	40.72	17	68.35
Total,	490	35.23	1421	54.41	326	73.93	517	41.63	1522	43.62	758	72.29

V. RHODE ISLAND.

Government for the Year ending 1st Tuesday in May, 1850.

		Salary.
HENRY B. ANTHONY, of Providence,	Governor,	\$400
Thomas Whipple, of Coventry,	Lieutenant-Governor,	200
Christopher E. Robbins, of Providence,	Sec. of State,	\$750 and fees.
Stephen Cahoon, of Newport,	General Treasurer,	500
Joseph M. Blake, of Bristol,	Attorney-General,	Fees.
Elisha R. Potter, of Kingston,	Comm'r of Public Schools,	800
Amos D. Smith, of Providence,	Major-Gen. of the Militia.	
James C. Fidden, of Providence,	Speaker of the House.	

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General are elected annually on the 1st Wednesday of April, for the year commencing the 1st Tuesday of May. The Commissioner of Schools is appointed by the Governor. The Senate consists of the Governor, who presides, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one Senator from each of the thirty-one towns in the State. The House of Representatives consists of 69 members.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Richard W. Greene, of Providence,	Chief Justice, Entries &	\$900
Levi Haile, of Warren,	Associate Justice,	550
William R. Staples, of Providence,	" "	550
George A. Brayton, of Warwick,	" "	550
Joseph K. Angell, of Providence,	Reporter.	

The judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they are removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of the Assembly, and voted for by a majority of the members elected to each House. By an act passed May, 1848, the Court of Common Pleas in each of the five counties is hereafter to be held by a single judge of the Supreme Court sitting alone. The associate judges of the Supreme Court are to divide this duty among themselves. There are no longer any associate justices elected for each county.

Clerks of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts.

Counties.	Clerks of Supreme Court.	Clerks of Common Pleas.	Post-Office.
Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, Kent,	William Gilpin, Walter Paine, Jr., Powell Helme, Massadore T. Bennett, Joseph J. Tillinghast,	Daniel C. Denham, John W. Smith, John G. Clarke, Jr., Massadore T. Bennett, Jeremiah S. Slocum,	Newport. Providence. Kingston. Bristol. E. Greenwich.

Public Schools. — The State has a School Fund, invested in bank stock, of \$51,300. By an act passed 1836, the interest of this State's part of the United States surplus revenue (commonly called the Deposit Fund) was set apart for public schools. \$25,000 is annually paid from the State treasury for schools; and each town, in 1846, according to the requisitions of the revised school law, voted to raise by tax one third as much as they receive from the State, and many of the towns raise a much larger sum. The amount expended for schools in 1844 (exclusive of academies and private schools) was over \$54,000. For several years past, great exertions have been made in all parts of the State in improving the schools and school-houses. By an act passed June, 1848, the proceeds of the militia commutation tax in each town are to be applied hereafter to the support of public schools. By the act of January, 1849, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, \$10,000 is to be annually paid out of the State treasury for the support of schools. For several years past, \$1,500 has been annually appropriated by the State for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind, in asylums out of the State. No report has been made to the Legislature for three or four years past. The former commissioner resigned in February, 1849.

State Prison. — Thomas W. Hayward, Warden. Salary \$800. The number of prisoners, Sept. 30, 1848, was 20, — 17 males, 3 females. Committed, during past year, 7. Discharged, by expiration of time, 2. Died, 1. Escaped, 3 (1 retaken). Natives of Rhode Island, 11; of other States, 3; foreigners, 6. The convicts in the State prison are principally employed in shoemaking, — those in the Providence county jail, at cabinet-work.

FINANCES.

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>		<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	
Salaries,	\$5,528	Bank tax,	\$27,709
Senate,	1,846	Tax on increase of bank capital,	4,695
House of Representatives,	4,180	From Courts,	3,989
Expenses of Supreme Court and of the Common Pleas,	14,377	Insurance Companies,	1,630
Schools,	25,665	Interest on surplus revenue,	8,129
State Prison,	4,000	Dividend on School Fund,	3,244
Accounts allowed by General Assem- bly,	9,181	Auctions,	1,254
Balance against State in last account,	9,635	Peddlers,	5,380
Governor's orders,	826	Pawtucket Turnpike,	1,000
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	1,550	Town Councils,	1,964
Miscellaneous,	2,418	Used of U. S. Surplus Revenue,	18,200
		Miscellaneous,	1,186

Banks in Rhode Island in April, 1849.—The whole number of banks is 63, and their condition is thus stated:—

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Capital stock paid in, . . .	\$ 11,240,307.50	Debts due from directors, . . .	\$ 771,978.32
Bills in circulation, . . .	2,543,444.37	Debts due from other stockholders, . . .	562,091.98
Deposits on interest, . . .	140,913.67	Debts due from all others, . . .	13,350,806.79
Deposits not on interest, . . .	1,300,755.00	Total discounts, . . .	14,634,877.59
Debts due from banks, . . .	488,897.98	Specie actually in banks, . . .	262,908.74
Dividends unpaid, . . .	34,893.66	Bills of other banks, . . .	451,364.03
Net profits on hand, . . .	659,461.34	Deposits in other banks, . . .	539,452.00
	16,408,672.92	Stock in the banks, &c., . . .	79,311.53
		Stock in other banks, and other stocks,	145,489.98
		Real estate,	232,412.97
		Furniture and other property, . . .	12,856.08
			16,408,672.92

From a report to the Legislature at the June session, 1849, it appears, that the full value of all the property of the State was \$70,289,990; of which \$48,956,829 was real property, and \$21,333,161 was personal. The increase of ratable property in the State, from 1796 to 1823, was \$17,140,000; and from 1833 to 1849, it was \$37,650,000.

City of Providence.—The total receipts of the city of Providence, for the year ending March 5, 1849, were (including balance of old account, \$15,601.88,) \$163,476.42. The total expenditures were \$149,477.31. Leaving a balance to the city of \$13,999.11. \$9,891.26 were expended for interest; for schools, \$32,628.04; for streets, \$32,239.48. The debt of the city was \$199,370.15.

Savings Institutions.—From the returns of five Savings Institutions, in June, 1849, it appears that the amount of deposits was \$1,054,263.60; and was made by 6,960 depositors. The average dividend, for the last 3 years, is between 5 and 6 per cent. per annum.

VI. CONNECTICUT.

Government for the Year ending on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1850.

			Salary.
JOSEPH TRUMBULL,	of Hartford,	Governor,	\$1,100
Thomas Backus,	of Killingly,	Lieut.-Gov. & Pres. Senate,	300
Roger H. Mills,	of New Hartford,	Secretary of State,	1,000
Henry D. Smith,	of Middletown,	Treasurer,	1,000
Abijah Catlin,	of Harwintown,	Comptroller,	1,000
Seth P. Beers,	of Litchfield,	Comm'r of the School Fund and Sup't of Schools,	\$1,250 and expenses.
Gideon Trumbull,	of Stonington,	Ass't Comm'r of School Fund.*	
Henry Dutton,	of New Haven,	Pres. pro tem. of the Senate.	
John C. Lewis,	of Litchfield,	Speaker of the House.	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme and Superior Court.

Samuel Church,	of Litchfield,	Chief Justice,	\$1,300
Henry M. Waite,	of Lyme,	Associate Justice,	1,250

* And Commissioner after December 1, 1849.

William L. Storrs,	of Middletown,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	Salary. \$1,250
Joel Hinman,	of New Haven,	"	1,250
William W. Ellsworth,	of Hartford,	"	1,250
Thomas Day,	of Hartford,	<i>Reporter,</i>	550

A term of the Superior Court is held by one judge semiannually, in each county of the State ; and the Supreme Court, constituted of the five judges, meets annually in each county. The judges of this court hold their offices until seventy years of age. This court has jurisdiction in all cases where the damages, or matter in dispute, exceeds \$ 70.

County Courts.

Counties.	Judges.	Attorneys.	Clerks.	Residence.
Hartford,	Francis Parsons,	R. D. Hubbard,	Chauncey Howard,	Hartford.
New Haven,	Henry Dutton,	Dennis Kimberly,	Henry G. Lewis,	New Haven.
New London,	Charles J. M'Curdy,	John T. Wait,	James Stedman,	Norwich.
Fairfield,	Thomas B. Osborne,	Joshua B. Ferris,	Thomas Robinson,	Norwalk.
Windham,	Thomas Backus,	Jonathan A. Welch,	Daniel P. Tyler,	Brooklyn.
Litchfield,	Hiram Goodwin,	Leman Church,	Gideon H. Hollister,	Litchfield.
Middlesex,	Samuel Ingham,	Charles Whittlesey,	Elihu Spencer,	Middletown.
Tolland,	Hiram Rider,	John H. Brockway,	Jeremiah Parrish,	Tolland.

A County Court is held by one judge three times each year, in the several counties. The judges of this court are appointed annually by the Legislature. They have jurisdiction in all civil actions where the damages, or matter in dispute, exceed \$ 35. In civil cases, an appeal lies in all cases from the County to the Superior Court, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of \$ 70. The clerks of the County Courts are likewise clerks of the Superior and Supreme Courts of their respective counties.

FINANCES FOR 1848-49.

<i>Principal Items of Expenditure, from</i> <i>March 31, 1848, to April 1, 1849.</i>	Public buildings and institutions, \$ 9,336.73 Quartermaster-General's department, 2,250.00
Debenture and expenses of General Assembly, \$ 28,353.64	<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>
Salaries of officers, 13,725.00	Forfeited bonds, \$ 2,453.20
Judicial expenses, 41,374.84	Avails of courts, 1,514.80
Contingent expenses, 10,566.74	Dividends on bank stock, 34,060.50
Support of State paupers, 1,100.00	Taxes, 70,562.19
Directors of State Prison, 300.00	Licenses to peddlers, 704.45
Superintendence of common schools, 1,350.73	State Prison, 1,000.00

The permanent fund of the State, on the 1st day of April, 1847, consisting of bank stock not transferable, or subscriptions to the capital of sundry banks, which may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice, amounted to \$ 406,000. Valuation in 1846 of real estate, \$ 88,963,321.08½; personal estate, \$ 15,888,483.93½. Aggregate, \$ 104,851,805.02.

Banks in Connecticut in May, 1849.

<i>Liabilities, exclusive of Capital Stock.</i>	Dividends unpaid, \$ 32,220.34
Circulation, \$ 4,511,571.06	Other liabilities, 6,310.95
Deposits, 2,100,272.25	Total, \$ 7,015,340.91
Due other banks, 364,966.31	

<i>Resources.</i>		Over drafts,	\$ 20,249.61
Specie,	\$ 575,676.07	Real estate,	332,751.72
Bills of other banks,	196,273.35	Bills discounted,	13,740,591.07
Due from other banks,	1,087,757.72	Total resources,	\$ 16,920,097.93
Due from brokers and agents, .	385,558.38	Deduct liabilities,	7,015,340.91
Stocks and bonds,	522,010.78	Excess of resources,	9,904,757.02
Checks and other cash items, .	58,929.22		

Four new banks were chartered by the Legislature of 1849, with an aggregate capital of \$ 950,000.

Abstract of Expenditures of the State of Connecticut for Twelve Years.

Year.	General Assembly.	Salaries.	Contingent Expenses.	Judicial Expenses.	Support of State Paupers.	Q. M. General's Dep't.	Public Buildings, Institutions, &c.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1838	21,729	9,234	11,250	34,115	1,700	1,720	1,438	86,172
1839	12,065	9,234	8,350	28,483	1,700	1,078	2,762	72,855
1840	17,601	9,034	7,213	27,544	1,700	1,100	9,827	74,324
1841	17,287	9,034	7,986	32,479	1,700	870	13,529	83,186
1842	16,891	11,434	8,542	29,432	1,700	1,100	10,228	79,627
1843	21,930	11,434	10,737	31,336	1,500	828	5,659	83,724
1844	16,253	11,434	5,948	31,021	1,500	838	5,407	72,781
1845	17,642	11,434	8,191	31,776	1,500	943	12,573	84,360
1846	18,451	11,934	10,249	33,911	1,500	1,725	13,446	92,207
1847	23,850	12,597	15,934	34,761	1,500	605	12,112	102,619
1848	25,111	11,934	9,306	36,781	1,100	1,746	9,786	97,322
1849	28,354	13,725	10,567	41,375	1,100	2,250	9,387	108,741

Common Schools. — The number of school societies is 217; of school districts, 1,650; of children between four and sixteen, 88,911. The amount of the School Fund, September 2, 1847, as appears from the biennial exhibit, was \$ 2,077,641.19, and the amount of dividends for 1849, was \$ 133,366.50; which gives \$ 1.50 to every enumerated child. The returns in Connecticut do not give the number of teachers, or their wages, or the length of schools; but only the information indicated above. The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$ 10,000 for the establishment of a *State Normal School*, "for the training of teachers in the art of instructing and governing the common schools of the State." This institution is placed under the control of eight trustees, appointed by the General Assembly, one from each county. The principal of the Normal School, Henry Barnard, of Hartford, is, *ex officio*, Superintendent of Common Schools, an office heretofore attached to that of Commissioner of the School Fund. The number of pupils is limited to 220, to be selected one from each school society. Tuition free. Schools or conventions for training teachers must also be held in each county annually, by the Superintendent of Schools.

Retreat for the Insane, Hartford. — John S. Butler, M. D., Physician and Superintendent. — The whole number of patients, April 1, 1848, was 122; 133 were admitted in the course of the year, making 255 in all; 108 of whom were males, and 147 females. 122 were discharged during the year, leaving in the Retreat, April 1, 1849, 133; 61 of whom were males, and 72 females. Of the 122 patients discharged, 70 were recovered, 23 improved, 17 not improved, and 12 died. The whole number admitted, from the opening of the institution, in 1824, to this time, is 1,897. 1,764 have been discharged; of whom 1,012 have recovered, 597 have improved, and 155 have died. Of the 49 males admitted during the past year, 17 were farmers; and of the 84 females, 12 were wives or daughters of farmers, and 34 engaged in domestic occupations. Of the 133, 49 were married, 71 single, and 13 widowed.

The terms of admission are, for patients belonging to the State, with the usual accommodations, \$ 3.00 per week; for those belonging to other States, \$ 3.50 per week. For patients belonging to the State, with accommodations in the centre building, and a separate attendant, \$ 10.00 per week; for those belonging to other States, \$ 12.00 per week. No patient is admitted for a shorter term than three months, and payment for that term must be made in advance. For admission, apply to the Superintendent.

American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford. — Lewis Weld, A. M., Principal

— The number of pupils for the year ending May 12, 1849, was 205; of whom 114 were males, and 91 females. Of these, 20 were supported by friends; 31 by the State of Maine; 21 by New Hampshire; 17 by Vermont; 75 by Massachusetts; 6 by Rhode Island; 27 by Connecticut; and 8 by South Carolina. The cost for each pupil for board, washing, fuel, &c., tuition, and the incidental expenses of the school-room, is \$100 per annum. In sickness, the necessary extra charges are made. Payment must be made six months in advance, and a satisfactory bond for punctual payment will be required. Applicants for admission must be between 8 and 25 years of age, of good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly, of good morals, and free from any contagious disease. Applications for the benefit of the legislative appropriations in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts should be made to the Secretaries of those States respectively, stating the name and age of the proposed beneficiary, and the circumstances of his parent or guardian. In the States of Rhode Island and South Carolina, they should be made to the commissioners of the funds for the education of the deaf and dumb, and in Vermont and Connecticut, to the Governor. In all cases, a certificate from two or more of the selectmen, magistrates, or other respectable inhabitants of the township or place to which the applicant belongs, should accompany the application.

State Prison, Wethersfield. — Elisha Johnson, Warden. A. S. Warner, Physician. David Miller, Chaplain. — The whole number of convicts, March 31, 1849, was 157. During the year, 57 had been received, and 50 discharged. 34 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 7 were pardoned, and 9 died. Of those remaining in prison, 141 are males, — 105 white, and 36 colored; and 16 are females, — 10 white, and 6 colored. The males are employed in making cabinet-work, cutlery, and shoes; and the females in washing, cooking, making and mending clothing, and binding boots. The lowest number in confinement during the year was 144; the average, 157. There are 17 prisoners under sentence for life. Of the 57 admitted during the year, 33 were for offences against property, including burglary, larceny, horse-stealing, counterfeiting, &c.; 3 for arson; 4 for adultery; 3 for bigamy; 12 for offences against life and the person, including assaults. A small library was purchased for the use of the prisoners, under the resolve of the General Assembly of 1847, and instruction in the rudiments of learning has been given them. There is also a Sunday school connected with the prison. The receipts of the prison for the year were \$13,871.29; the expenditures \$11,681.48; balance in favor of the prison, \$2,209.81.

Registration. — An act providing for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths was passed by the General Assembly in 1848. The returns made under this act, for the year ending August 7, 1848, are far from complete, — several towns wholly failing to comply therewith, and in others only a part of the school districts making the required returns. The report of the Secretary of State (May, 1849) exhibits the following results, — from 134 towns: —

Counties.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.			
	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Both Residents of the State.	One residing out of the State.	Both Non-residents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford,	565	544	215	1,324	478	40	24	542	424	412	34	870
New Haven,	537	524	111	1,222	406	23	1	430	361	360	12	733
New London,	540	468	115	1,123	366	29	65	460	318	336	19	673
Fairfield,	467	428	119	4,014	273	25	2	300	302	297	19	618
Windham,	235	254	57	596	206	23	220	449	203	202	16	421
Litchfield,	307	299	99	704	263	24		287	226	228	4	458
Middlesex,	252	261	46	559	167	17	2	186	190	158	8	356
Tolland,	126	122	60	308	142	18	2	162	114	128	8	250
Total,	3,129	2,899	822	6,850	2,301	199	316	2,816	2,138	2,121	120	4,379

Of the deaths, 587 were under 1 year of age; 561 were between 1 and 5 years; 179 between 5 and 10; 275 between 10 and 20; 491 between 20 and 30; 376 between 30 and 40; 312 between 40 and 50; 332 between 50 and 60; 357 between 60 and 70; 410 between 70 and 80; 309 between 80 and 90; 68 between 90 and 100; and 5, 100 and upwards. The greatest number of deaths in any month was 398, in March; the smallest was 252, in December.

VII. NEW YORK.

Government for the Year 1850.

Hamilton Fish,	of New York,	<i>Governor</i> (term ends Decem-	Salary.
ber 31, 1850),			\$4,000
Geo. W. Patterson,	of Westfield,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	\$6 a day.
*Christopher Morgan,	of Auburn,	<i>Sec. State & Sup't Com. Schools,</i>	2,500
*Washington Hunt,	of Lockport,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	2,500
*Alvah Hunt,	of Oxford,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,500
*Ambrose L. Jordan,	of New York,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	2,000
*Charles B. Stuart,		<i>State Engineer and Surveyor,</i>	2,400
*Samuel Stevens,	of Albany,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	1,000
†John Stewart,	of New York,	<i>Commissary-General,</i>	700
Lewis Benedict,	of Albany,	<i>Judge-Advocate General,</i>	500
*Nelson J. Beach,	of Lowville,	<i>Canal Commissioner,</i>	1,700
‡Jacob Hinds,	of Hindsville,	" "	1,700
§Charles Cook,	of Havana,	" "	1,700
*Isaac N. Comstock,	of Albany,	<i>Inspector of State Prisons,</i>	1,600
†David D. Spencer,	of Ithaca,	" "	1,600
§Alexander H. Wells,	of Sing Sing,	" "	1,600
||David K. Abell,	of Albany,	<i>Canal Appraiser,</i>	\$4 a day, and 5
			[cents a mile for travel.
¶Gideon Hard,	of Albion,	" " " "	"
¶Elihu L. Phillips,	of Syracuse,	" " " "	"
Archibald Campbell,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Sec. of State & Clerk of</i>	
		<i>Comm'r's of the Land-Office,</i>	1,500
Philip Phelps,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Comptroller,</i>	1,500
Judson W. Sherman,	of Albany,	<i>Dep. Treasurer,</i>	1,300
Francis H. Ruggles,	of Fredonia,	<i>Auditor of Canal Department,</i>	1,500
Alexander G. Johnson,	of Troy,	<i>Dep. Sup't of Common Schools,</i>	1,000
Alfred B. Street,	of Albany,	<i>State Librarian,</i>	600
Elisha W. Skinner,	of Albany,	<i>Assist. " "</i>	600
Robert H. Morris,	of Albany,	<i>Private Secretary of Governor,</i>	600

Legislature.

The *Senate* consists of thirty-two members, who are elected for two

* Term expires Dec. 31, 1849.

† Term expires March 7, 1850.

‡ Term expires Dec. 31, 1850.

§ Term expires Dec. 31, 1851.

|| Term expires January 8, 1850.

¶ Term expires April 4, 1850.

years, one from each senatorial district. The *Assembly* consists of one hundred and twenty-eight members, elected annually. The pay of Senators and Representatives is \$ 3 per day, and \$ 1 for every 10 miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

1. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.*

This court is composed of the President of the Senate (who is president of the court, and when absent the chief judge of the Court of Appeals presides), the Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the greater part of them. It is a court of record, and when summoned, meets at Albany, and has for its clerk and officers the clerk and officers of the Senate. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the court extends only to removal from or disqualification for office, or both; the party being still liable to indictment.

2. *The Court of Appeals.*

This court has full power to correct and reverse all proceedings and decisions of the Supreme Court, or of the old Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. It is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected (one every second year) by the people at large, for eight years, and four selected each year from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. These selections are made alternately from the first, third, fifth, and seventh, and from the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth judicial districts. The judge (of the four chosen at large) whose term first expires presides as chief judge. Six judges constitute a quorum. Every cause must be decided within the year in which it is argued, and, unless re-argued, before the close of the term after the argument. Four terms must be held each year, and every two years there must be one term in each judicial district. Each judge has a salary of \$ 2,500 per annum. The court for 1850 is thus constituted: —

<i>Chosen by the People at Large.</i>			<i>Term expires.</i>
Greene C. Bronson,	of Albany,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	Dec. 31, 1851.
Charles H. Ruggles,	of Poughkeepsie,		" 1853.
Addison Gardiner,	of Rochester,		" 1855.
Freeborn G. Jewett,	of Skaneateles,		" 1849.

Selected from the Justices of the Supreme Court to serve until Dec. 31, 1850.

E. P. Hurlbut, of New York,	Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse,
Ira Harris, of Albany,	John Maynard, of Seneca Falls.
Charles S. Benton, of Mohawk, <i>Clerk.</i> Salary, \$ 2,000.	

3. *The Supreme and Circuit Courts.*

The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts, and of the old Courts of Com-

mon Pleas. For the election of the justices, the State is divided into eight judicial districts, each of which elects four to serve eight years, with an annual salary of \$2,500. In each district one justice goes out of office every two years. The justice in each district whose term first expires, and who is not a judge of the Court of Appeals, is a presiding justice of the court, and the clerks of the several counties serve as clerks. At least four general terms of the Supreme Court are held in each district every year. Every county has each year at least one special term, and two Circuit Courts. Any three or more of the justices (including one presiding justice) hold the general terms; and any one or more hold the special terms, at which are heard all equity cases, and Circuit Courts, which are held exclusively for the trial of issues of fact.

Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.	Justices.	Residence.	Term expires.
<i>First District.</i>			<i>Fifth District.</i>		
E. P. Hurlbut,	New York,	Dec. 31, 1851.	Daniel Pratt,	Syracuse,	Dec. 31, 1851.
J. W. Edmonds,	New York,	" 1853.	Philo Gridley,	Utica,	" 1853.
H. P. Edwards,	New York,	" 1855.	Wm. F. Allen,	Oswego,	" 1855.
Samuel Jones,	New York,	" 1849.	Charles Gray,	Herkimer,	" 1849.
<i>Second District.</i>			<i>Sixth District.</i>		
W. T. McCoun,	Oyster Bay,	" 1851.	Hiram Gray,	Elmira,	" 1851.
Nathan B. Morse,	Brooklyn,	" 1853.	Charles Mason,	Hamilton,	" 1853.
Seward Barculo,	Poughkeepsie,	" 1855.	E. B. Morehouse,	Cooperstown,	" 1855.
Selah B. Strong,	Setauket,	" 1849.	W. H. Shankland,	Cortlandville,	" 1849.
<i>Third District.</i>			<i>Seventh District.</i>		
Ira Harris,	Albany,	" 1851.	John Maynard,	Seneca Falls,	" 1851.
Malbone Watson,	Catskill,	" 1853.	Henry Welles,	Penn Yan,	" 1853.
Amasa J. Parker,	Albany,	" 1855.	Samuel L. Selden,	Rochester,	" 1855.
W. B. Wright,	Monticello,	" 1849.	T. A. Johnson,	Corning,	" 1849.
<i>Fourth District.</i>			<i>Eighth District.</i>		
Alonzo C. Paige,	Elizabethtown,	" 1851.	James Mullet,	Buffalo,	" 1851.
John Willard,	Sarat. Springs,	" 1853.	Seth E. Sill,	Buffalo,	" 1853.
Augus. C. Hand,	Schenectady,	" 1855.	R. P. Marvin,	Jamestown,	" 1855.
Daniel Cady,	Johnstown,	" 1849.	James G. Hoyt,	Attica,	" 1849.

4. County or Surrogates' Courts.

When the real estate, or all the defendants, or all the parties interested, are in the county, the jurisdiction of the County Courts extends to actions of debt, assumpsit, and covenant, when the debt or damages claimed are not above \$2,000; to actions for injury to the person or trespass upon property, where the damages are not above \$500; and in replevin suits, where the property claimed is not above \$1,000. They have equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages; for the sale of the real estate of infants; for partition of lands; for admeasurement of dower; for the satisfaction of judgments where above \$75 is due on an unsatisfied execution; and for the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The Surrogates' Courts have the ordinary jurisdiction of courts of probate.

5. Criminal Courts.

These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, in each county, except in the city and county of New York, are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, the county judge, and the two justices of the peace chosen members of the Court of Sessions. The presiding justice and any two of the others form a quorum. In the city and county of New York, they are composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, who presides, and any two of the following officers: judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county; the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of said city. These courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Sessions are composed of the county judge and the two justices of the peace designated as members of the Court of Sessions, and are held at the same time and place as the County Courts.

6. Courts of New York City and County.

Superior Court.

Judges.	Salary.	Term expires.
Thomas J. Oakley, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 3,500,	Dec. 31, 1851.
Lewis H. Sanford,	do.	" 1853.
Aaron Vanderpoel,	do.	" 1849.
J. L. Mason,*	do.	" 1851.
John Duer,	do.	" 1853.
Wm. W. Campbell,	do.	" 1855.
D. R. Floyd Jones, <i>Clerk</i> .		

Common Pleas.

Michael Ulshoeffer,	\$ 3,000,	Dec. 31, 1849.
Daniel P. Ingraham,	do.	" 1851.
Charles P. Daly,	do.	" 1853.
James Conner, <i>Clerk</i> .		
Alex. W. Bradford, <i>Surrogate</i> ,	\$ 3,000,	" 1851.

Marine Court.

Edward E. Cowles, <i>1st Judge</i> ,	\$ 2,000,	2d Tuesday in May, 1853.
James Lynch,	do.	" " "

Education. — The amount of capital and annual revenue of the several funds appropriated to the purposes of education, for the year ending September, 1848, was as follows: —

	Capital.	Revenue.
Common School Fund,	\$ 211,475.14	\$ 117,220.25
United States Deposit Fund,	4,014,520.71	251,577.24
Literature Fund,	265,806.78	18,183.61
	<u>\$ 6,491,802.63</u>	<u>\$ 386,981.10</u>

* Judges Mason, Duer, and Campbell attend only to suits transferred from the Supreme Court, which court is empowered to transfer, by order, pending suits to the Superior Court.

There has also been paid from the general fund for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, \$31,000.00; and to the institution for the blind, \$18,252.89; making the whole sum paid during the year for the purposes of education, \$436,233.99. To the Common School Fund belong about 301,759 acres of land, and to the Literature Fund about 10,880 acres.

Common Schools. — Of the funds devoted to education as above, what is exclusively the Common School Fund may be stated as follows: —

Productive capital of the School Fund as above,	\$ 2,211,475.14
Amount from United States Deposit Fund, which would produce \$165,000, the sum annually appropriated therefrom, for the support of Common Schools, at six per cent. interest,	2,750,000.00
The principal which will produce, annually, \$25,000, — the sum reserved by the constitution to be added to the capital of the School Fund,	416,666.67

Making a total of \$ 5,378,141.81

The annual interest on this sum, at six per cent., is \$322,688.50. The balance of the income of the United States Deposit Fund is appropriated to the support of Colleges, Academies, the Normal School, Indian Schools, Teachers' Institutes, &c. The income of the Literary Fund must, by the constitution, be applied to the support of Academies.

The whole amount of public money received from all sources by the Commissioners of cities, and town Superintendents, during the year ending July 1, 1848, was \$858,594.84. Apportioned for teachers' wages, \$657,331.09; for libraries, \$91,485.92. Leaving balance unapportioned, of \$109,777.85. The amount paid on rate bills for teachers' wages, besides public money, was \$466,674.85.

Statistics of the Common Schools for the Year ending July 1, 1848. — Number of whole districts in the 873 towns and 12 cities of the State, 8,070. Number of parts of districts, 5,462. Returns were received from 8,006 whole districts, and from 5,315 parts of districts. Average length of schools in all the districts, 8 months. Volumes in district libraries, 1,333,843. 775,723 children were taught during the year. 718,123 were returned between 5 and 16 years of age. 193,625 pupils attended school less than 3 months; 194,182 attended 2 and less than 4 months; 154,673, 4 and less than 6; 104,016, 6 and less than 8; 50,863, 8 and less than 10; 25,028, 10 and less than 12; and 17,805 attended school for 12 months. There are about 11,000 colored children between 5 and 16 in the State, and 4,741 in the colored schools. \$16,926.68 of public money was appropriated to these schools. 75,000 children are probably taught annually in private schools. There are besides schools for the instruction of Indian children in the several reservations. 641 Indian children are reported between 5 and 16 years, and 500 as having attended school. 16 teachers' institutes were held, which had 1,096 pupils. There is also a Normal School, supported by the State. Free schools are established in a portion of the State containing one fifth of the entire population.

FINANCES.

Debt of the State. — The general fund and railroad debt, at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1848, was \$5,989,693.33; and the canal debt at the same period was \$16,713,649.91. Making an aggregate of \$22,703,343.23, — on which accrues, annually, \$1,253,584 interest. There is also a contingent debt, consisting of State stock and comptroller's bonds of \$1,233,905.60, upon which the State does not pay interest. This will make the total indebtedness of the State \$23,937,248.83.

The property of the State, in addition to the educational funds mentioned above, consists of the works of internal improvement, which, at their *cost* valuation, (i. e. the amount expended upon them to date,) are worth \$31,763,467.86. But the whole amount of tolls derived from them during the year is \$3,033,570.20, — which gave, after deducting expenses, the *net* income of \$2,348,219.52. This is 6 per cent. interest upon \$39,136,992.00, which may be taken as the worth of the works to the State. The amount of debt incurred for their construction, and yet unpaid, is, as stated above, \$16,713,649.91. The taxable property of New York, in 1848, was \$652,288,171, being \$526,624,853 of real estate, and

\$125,663,318 of personal estate. The State and county taxes were \$3,966,738.18; the town taxes, \$1,309,720.05. Total taxation, \$5,295,458.23, — making the rate of State, county, and town taxes, 8.11 mills on a \$1.00 valuation. The highest rate was 17.8 mills on \$1.00, and in Albany County; the lowest 2.4 mills, and in Putnam County.

General Fund, — on which are charged the ordinary expenses of government.

Receipts on account of General Fund, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1848,	\$848,155.28
Expenditures on account of General Fund, for the same period,	885,248.00

Deficiency in revenue of General Fund,	37,092.72
Add surplus of General Fund, last year,	111,665.93
Payments in last fiscal year exceeded the receipts,	148,758.65

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>		<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>	
Auction duty,	\$103,901.36	Executive,	\$34,575.73
Salt duty,	43,347.67	Judiciary,	107,955.59
Register and clerk fees,	1,005.67	Commissioners of the code,	5,700.00
Fees of Secretary's office,	1,950.98	" on Practice and	
Peddlers' licenses,	2,290.00	Pleadings,	6,478.58
Foreign insurance companies,	4,810.14	Legislature,	151,702.83
Interest on arrears of county taxes,	12,095.10	State printing,	64,935.21
" Treasury deposits,	4,292.77	Deaf and dumb,	31,000.00
Surplus revenue of canals, annual		Blind,	18,252.89
appropriation,	200,000.00	Agricultural societies,	417.00
State tax,	238,303.74	Onondaga Salt Springs,	25,520.21
Sales of land,	4,824.27	State Prisons,	38,400.39
Miscellaneous and temporary re-		State Library,	8,734.91
ceipts,	20,965.14	Hospital, New York,	22,500.00
		House of Refuge for Western	
		New York,	26,615.34
		Foreign poor,	10,000.00
		Miscellaneous and temporary,	20,774.51

Bank Fund. — This fund is made up by annual contributions from the incorporated safety fund banks, of one half of one per cent. on their respective capitals, and was by law appropriated to the payment of the debts of such banks liable to contribute the same, as should become insolvent. The fund has been exhausted, and \$900,828.47 of six per cent. stock has been issued, to meet the wants of the fund, — which stock, except \$91,662.96, now in the treasury, or invested, is to be provided for out of the future contributions, by the banks, to the fund. Since 1829, the banks have contributed to this fund \$1,876,063.76, and the whole circulation redeemed for insolvent banks is \$1,548,558.33, leaving a surplus of \$327,505.43, which, with the stock that has been issued, has been used up in paying other liabilities of insolvent banks than those created for their circulation. The notes of every insolvent safety fund bank which has failed have been redeemed. There are now 78 of these incorporated banks in operation, and two branches, whose aggregate capital amounts to \$29,638,980.

Free Banks. — The Free Bank Fund consists of bonds and mortgages, and stocks deposited with the Comptroller, and moneys received on the same and held by him, for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by banks and individual bankers, under the general banking law. The whole number of associations is 53; of individual banks, 51: in all, 104, whose aggregate circulation, Dec. 1, 1848, was \$9,993,762, and whose whole amount of securities deposited was \$10,640,182.45.

Bloomington Asylum for the Insane. — Charles H. Nichols, M. D., *Physician and Superintendent*. At the beginning of the year, there were 145 patients in the asylum; 138 (73 males and 65 females) were admitted, making the number of cases at the asylum during the year, 283. Of the 138 admitted, 11 were cases of delirium tremens and habitual

intemperance, and I was a readmission, making 127 cases of insanity proper. Of these, 55 resided in New York, and 16 in New Jersey. Their age on admission was, under 20 years, 11; 20 to 30, 37; 30 to 40, 35; 40 to 50, 25; 50 to 60, 8; 60 to 70, 7; 70 to 80, 2; unknown, 1. 44 were single; 72 married; 10 were widowed. 139 cases have been discharged; 53 were cured, 18 much improved, 37 improved, 31 unimproved. 25 patients, 13 males and 12 females, died during the year, being an unusually large number. There is a school connected with the men's department, in which the ordinary English branches are taught. The asylum has a library, and newspapers and monthly and quarterly reviews are taken for the patients. Courses of lectures upon natural philosophy, chemistry, animal physiology, &c., illustrated by diagrams, are given in the winter. A new building, 75 feet long and 14 wide, has been erected in the principal airing court of the men's department, inclosing a new bowling-alley and shuffle-board. This will be especially useful in winter, when out-of-door exercise is much of the time impracticable.

New York Hospital. — At the beginning of the year, there were in the hospital 313 patients; admitted during the year, 3,236; total, 3,579. Of this number, there have been cured, 2,507; relieved, 144; discharged at their own request, 145; discharged as improper objects, 40; eloped or dismissed, 92; died, 372; remaining at the end of the year, 279. 1,066 patients were received gratuitously during the year. Including those already in the hospital, the whole number received and treated gratuitously during the year was 1,572. The receipts during the year, including the State annuity (\$12,500), were \$39,370.53. The expenditures during the same period were \$45,103.02, being a deficiency of \$5,732.49.

VIII. NEW JERSEY.

Government for the Year ending January, 1850.

DANIEL HAINES,	of Sussex Co.,	<i>Governor</i> (term of office expires January, 1851),	Salary. \$1,600
Ch. G. McChesney,	of Trenton,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees.
John Mairs,	of Trenton,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,000
Theodore F. King,	of Perth Amboy,	<i>Superintendent of Public Schools.</i>	
Ephraim Marsh,	of Morris Co.,	<i>Pres. of the Senate,</i>	\$4.00 a day.
Edward Whelpley,	of Morris Co.,	<i>Speaker of the Assembly,</i>	4.00 a day.
Philip J. Gray,	of Camden Co.,	<i>Clerk of the Senate,</i>	3.50 a day.
Alex. M. Cumming,		<i>Clerk of the Assembly,</i>	3.50 a day.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is composed of the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and six other judges appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, who hold office for six years, one judge vacating his seat each year in rotation. The court holds stated terms at Trenton, on the third Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October.

			Term expires.
Andrew Sinnickson,	of Cumberland Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>	1850
James Speer,	of Passaic Co.,	"	1851
Joseph Porter,	of Gloucester Co.,	"	1852
Ferdinand S. Schenck,	of Somerset Co.,	"	1853
Robert H. McCarter,	of Sussex Co.,	"	1854
Garret D. Wall,	of Burlington,	"	1855

Court of Chancery.

The Chancellor is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds four terms annually at Trenton, on the third Tuesdays in March, June, September, and December.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Oliver S. Halsted,	of Newark, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	1852	\$1,800 and fees
Samuel R. Gummere,	of Trenton, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1850	Fees.

Supreme Court.

The judges are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for seven years. This court holds four terms each year at Trenton, on the first Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October; and the judges of this court hold Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer four times a year in each county, except the counties of Atlantic and Cape May, in which only two terms are held. Courts of Common Pleas are held four times a year in each county, by judges appointed by the Legislature for five years, who receive fees, but no salary, and the number of whom is limited to five in each county.

		Term expires.	Salary.
Henry W. Greene,	of Trenton, <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	1853	\$1,500 and fees.
Elias B. D. Ogden,	of Paterson, <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1855	1,400 and fees.
James S. Nevius,	of N. Brunswick, "	1852	1,400 and fees.
Jos. F. Randolph,	of N. Brunswick, "	1852	1,400 and fees.
Thos. P. Carpenter,	of Woodbury, "	1852	1,400 and fees.
Abraham Browning,	of Camden, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	1850	80 and fees.
James Wilson,	of Trenton, <i>Clerk</i> ,	1852	Fees.
A. O. Zabriskie,	<i>Reporter</i> ,		200

FINANCES.

Balance on hand, January, 1848,	\$ 12,314.78
Whole amount received in 1848,	116,210.24
	\$ 128,525.02
Whole amount expended,	117,701.89
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1849,	\$ 10,823.13

Prin. Items of Expenditure to Jan. 1, 1849.

Building, furnishing, and expenses of Lunatic Asylum, . . .	\$ 42,378.71
Support of deaf and dumb and blind, . . .	4,717.78
Salaries of Executive and Judiciary, . . .	15,050.53
State Prison, . . .	9,478.14
Transportation of prisoners and costs, . . .	7,191.24
Legislature, . . .	17,556.05
Court of Errors and Appeals, . . .	2,202.90
Printing, . . .	5,380.98
Pensions, . . .	2,139.76
Various incidental expenses, . . .	11,605.80
	\$ 117,701.89
On hand, January 1, 1849, . . .	10,823.13
	\$ 128,525.02

Chief Sources of Income to Jan. 1, 1849.

Transit duties on railroads and canals, . . .	\$ 65,615.84
Dividends on stock of railroads and canals, . . .	24,000.00
Taxes on railroad stock, . . .	5,250.00
Interest on bonds of Camden and Amboy Railroad, . . .	1,530.00
State tax, . . .	15,402.00
Incidental, . . .	4,412.40
	\$ 116,210.24
Balance on hand, January 1, 1848,	12,314.78
	\$ 128,525.02

The whole amount of the absolute debt of the State is	\$ 62,595.82
Annual interest of absolute debt,	3,755.74
The value of the productive property owned by the State, in 1849, was	222,397.53
The value of the State property not now productive, consisting of the Surplus Revenue lent to the counties without interest,	764,670.60
Whole amount of School Fund owned by the State,	\$ 380,448.33
Of this, there is unavailable the sum of	11,169.85
Total available School Fund,	369,278.48

State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton. — H. A. Buttolph, M. D., *Superintendent.* — The asylum was opened for the admission of patients May 15, 1848, although the building was not then entirely completed. Up to December 31, 1848, there had been admitted 86 patients (47 males, 39 females), and of these 3 were discharged cured (1 male and 2 females). The building is now completed, is warmed by steam, lighted by gas, and is thoroughly ventilated. *Terms.* — Board per week for those supported at public charge, \$3; for those supported by friends, \$3 and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay. A bond is required, in the penal sum of \$ 500, to pay all charges for board, &c., and also to pay not exceeding \$ 50 for such damages to the property of the asylum as may be done by the patient.

State Prison, Trenton. — J. B. Saddle, *Keeper.* — Number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1847, 153. Received during the year, 108. Total, 261. Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 71; by pardon, 12; by death, 2 (one by suicide); in all, 85. Remaining in prison, 176. White, — males 114, females 9; colored, — males 52, females 1. 4 were committed for manslaughter, 3 for murder in the second degree, 3 for rape, 5 for forgery, 17 for burglary, 48 for larceny, 39 for violent assaults, and 4 for burning. 88 were natives of New Jersey, 20 of New York, 20 of Pennsylvania, and 33 were foreigners.

IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

Government for the Year 1850.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, of Armstrong Co., <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1852.)	Salary.
Townsend Haines, of Chester Co., <i>Sec. of State & Sup. Com. Schools</i> ,	\$ 3,000
Alexander Russel, of Bedford Co., <i>Deputy Secretary of State</i> ,	1,000
Gideon J. Ball, of Erie Co., <i>State Treasurer</i> ,	1,400
J. N. Purviance, of Butler Co., <i>Auditor-General</i> ,	1,400
John Laporte, of Bradford Co., <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,200
Thomas J. Rehner, of Berks Co., <i>Deputy Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,000
Wm. H. Irwine, of Bedford Co., <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	300
George F. Darsie, of Alleghany Co., <i>Speaker of the Senate</i> ,	
Wm. F. Packer, <i>Speaker of the House</i> .	
James M. Power, of Alleghany Co.,	} <i>Canal Commissioners.</i>
Morris Longstreth, of Montgomery Co.,	
Israel Paynter, of Philadelphia Co.,	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John B. Gibson, of Carlisle,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$ 3,666.67
Molton C. Rogers, of Lancaster,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	2,400.00

		Salary.
Thomas Burnside, of Centre Co.,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	\$ 1,600
Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland Co.,	"	1,600
Thomas S. Bell, of Chester Co.,	"	1,600
Cornelius Darragh, of Alleghany,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 300 and fees.
Joseph S. Cohen,	<i>Prothonotary for the Eastern District,</i>	Fees.
Wm. McCandless,	" " <i>Western</i>	"
P. C. Sedgwick,	" " <i>Middle</i>	"
Charles P. Pleasants,	" " <i>Northern</i>	"

The judges of the Supreme Court appointed before 1843 have four dollars a day while engaged in holding court or travelling to and from the same. Those appointed since, and whose salaries are \$1,600, have three dollars a day while thus engaged, as a full allowance for travelling expenses. They hold court in bank, once a year, in four several districts:—1st, for the Eastern District, at Philadelphia; 2d, for the Middle District, at Harrisburg; 3d, for the Northern District, at Sunbury; 4th, for the Western District, at Pittsburg.

District Courts.

There are four District Courts, which are invested with the civil jurisdiction of the Common Pleas in their respective districts in all cases exceeding a certain amount.

		Salary.
George Sharswood,	<i>Pres. Judge for City and Co. of Philadelphia,</i>	\$ 2,000
John K. Findlay,	<i>1st Assist. Judge</i> " "	2,000
George M. Stroud,	<i>2d Assist. Judge</i> " "	2,000
Hopewell Hepburn,	<i>Pres. Judge for the County of Alleghany,</i>	2,000
Charles Shaler,	<i>Judge</i> " "	2,000

Courts of Common Pleas.

For the sessions of this court, the State was formerly divided into 21 districts. Last winter, the number of districts was increased to 24. The following is a list of the judges.

Districts.	President Judges.	Salary.
1. Philadelphia,	Edward King,	\$ 2,600
<i>Judges,</i> James Campbell, Anson N. Parsons,	Wm. D. Kelley, each	2,600
2. Lancaster,	Ellis Lewis,	1,600
3. Northampton and Lehigh,	J. Pringle Jones,	1,600
4. Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield,	Geo. W. Woodward,	2,000
5. Alleghany,	Benjamin Patton,	2,500
6. Erie and Crawford,	Gaylord Church,	1,600
7. Bucks and Montgomery,	David Krause,	1,600
8. Northumberland, Lycoming, and Columbia,	Joseph B. Anthony,	1,600
9. Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	Frederic Watts,	2,000
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, and Armstrong,	Jno. C. Knox,	1,600
11. Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wyoming,	William Jessup,	2,000
12. Dauphin and Lebanon,	John J. Pearson,	1,600

Districts.	President Judges.	Salary.
13. Bradford, Tioga, Potter, and McKean,	Horace Williston,	2,000
14. Washington, Fayette, and Greene,	Samuel A. Gilmore,	1,600
15. Chester and Delaware,	Henry Chapman,	1,600
16. Franklin, Bedford, and Somerset,	Jeremiah A. Black,	2,000
17. Beaver, Butler, and Mercer,	John Bredin,	2,000
18. Venango, Jefferson, Warren, and Elk,	Joseph Buffington,	2,000
19. York and Adams,	Daniel Durkee,	2,000
20. Mifflin and Union,	Abraham S. Wilson,	2,000
21. Schuylkill,	Luther Kidder,	1,600
22. Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Carbon,	Nathaniel B. Eldred,	1,600
23. Berks,	David F. Gordon,	1,600
24. Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria,	George Taylor,	1,600

FINANCES.

The present debt of the State is as follows:—

Six per cent. stocks,	\$ 1,887,549.06
Five per cent. stocks,	37,305,801.18
Four and a half per cent. stocks,	200,000.00
	<u>39,393,350.24</u>

Relief notes in circulation,	\$ 702,664.00
Interest, certificates outstanding,	220,789.52
“ “ unclaimed,	4,448.38

Interest on unclaimed and outstanding certificates to be added to them when funded,	14,165.89
Domestic creditors,	89,318.95
	<u>1,031,386.74</u>

Total public debt, Dec. 31, 1848, \$ 40,424,736.98

Regular annual interest on loans, 1,987,542.99

Add arrears of interest (\$ 19,000) and guarantied interest on internal improvement companies (\$ 32,500), 51,500.00

Total interest for 1849, \$ 2,039,042.99

The value of the productive property owned by the State in 1849 was \$ 32,152,754.06.

Total receipts during the year ending November 30, 1848, \$ 3,631,776.22

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1847, 680,890.85

Total revenue, \$ 4,512,667.07

Total expenditures during the same period, 3,936,376.68

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1848, \$ 577,290.39

Principal Items of Expenditure.		
Loans,	\$ 148,373.15	Damages on public works, \$ 26,453.10
Guaranty of interest,	32,500.00	Penitentiaries, 7,247.00
Interest on loans,	2,005,740.79	Domestic creditors, 13,246.42
Public improvements,	996,592.70	Militia expenses, 36,724.32
Common schools,	176,590.62	Pensions and gratuities, 22,705.21
Cancelled relief notes,	139,000.00	State library, 2,044.15
Expenses of government,	230,580.78	Revenue commissioners, 2,253.02
Abatement of State tax,	41,522.11	House of refuge, 4,000.00
Charitable institutions,	27,000.00	Miscellaneous, 22,800.31
		<u>\$ 3,936,376.68</u>

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>		
Loans,	\$ 140,000.00	Tavern licenses, \$ 33,306.61
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,550,555.03	Auction commissions, 22,500.00
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,350,129.49	Lands, 21,454.91
Tax on corporation stocks,	140,359.89	Militia fines, 17,161.73
Tax on bank dividends,	118,048.55	Tax on certain offices, 19,394.26
Retailing licenses,	131,165.30	Brokers' licenses, 2,566.00
Tax on loans,	113,431.23	Peddlers' licenses, 2,184.85
Collateral inheritance tax,	55,359.01	Tax on enrolment of laws; 1,965.00
Auction duties,	56,153.50	Refunded cash, 14,538.05
Tax on writs,	30,682.95	Miscellaneous, 12,784.86
		\$ 3,831,776.22

Common Schools. — The whole number of school districts in the State, exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 5, 1848, was 1,306. Of these, 1,153 contributed to the support of schools, and 1,102 made reports. The whole number of schools was 7,845. The average number of months taught was 4.24½. Number of male teachers, 6,065, at an average monthly pay of \$ 17.37. Number of female teachers, 3,031, at an average monthly pay of \$ 10.65. Number of male scholars, 197,984; of female scholars, 162,621. There were 6,931 studying German. The average number of scholars in each school was 44, and the cost of teaching each scholar per month, 45½ cents. The amount of tax levied was \$ 508,696.51; received from the State appropriation, \$ 193,035.75; received from the collectors of the school tax, \$ 392,442.56. The cost of instruction was \$ 465,992.34; of fuel and contingencies, \$ 39,513.63; of school-houses, repairs, &c., \$ 96,539.47.

X. DELAWARE.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
WILLIAM THARP,	of Smyrna,	Governor (term of office	
expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1851),			\$ 1,333½
Daniel M. Bates,	of Dover,	Secretary of State,	Fees and 400
Jacob Faris,	of Newark,	State Treasurer,	500
Hiram W. M'Colley,	of Milford,	Auditor,	500
W. W. Morris,	of Dover,	President of the Senate.	
Daniel Cummins,	of Smyrna,	Speaker of the House.	

JUDICIARY.

Superior Court.

James Booth,	of Newcastle,	Chief Justice,	\$ 1,200
Samuel M. Harrington,	of Dover,	Associate Justice,	1,200
John J. Milligan,	of Wilmington,	"	1,000
Edward Wootten,	of Georgetown,	"	1,000
Edward W. Gilpin,	of Wilmington,	Attorney-General,	Fees and 500

Court of Chancery.

Kensley Johns, Jr.,	of Newcastle,	Chancellor,	1,100
---------------------	---------------	-------------	-------

Orphans' Court.

Amos H. Wickersham,	of Newcastle,	Register of Wills,	Fees.
John Raughley,	of Dover,	" "	Fees.
William Dunning,	of Georgetown,	" "	Fees.

FINANCES.

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>		<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>	
Bank tax,	\$3,100.00	Executive,	\$2,858.33
Railroad tax,	3,250.00	Legislature,	687.62
Interest on loans,	4,947.62	Judiciary,	5,850.00
Bank dividends,	15,105.00	School fund,	15,947.62
Sheriffs,	440.00	Delaware College,	1,061.91
Clerks of the peace,	2,400.76	Sundries,	299.89
Attorney-General,	1,061.91	Total expenditures,	\$26,705.37
Secretary of State,	569.00	Excess of income,	4,637.73
Other sources,	12.75		
Total income,	\$31,343.10		\$31,343.10

Resources of the State.

Invested capital (State and School),	\$414,725.83
Taxes on corporations (annual),	5,725.00
Dividends and interest on loans (annual),	20,062.64
Retailers and tavern licenses,	2,989.76
Fines and forfeitures,	676.06
Other sources,	1,073.75

For statistics relating to schools, pauperism, and crime, see the American Almanac for 1849, page 257. The sessions of the Legislature are biennial.

XI. MARYLAND.

Government for the Year 1850.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, of Talbot County, <i>Governor</i> (term expires the 1st Monday in Jan., 1851),	Salary.
J. Nick. Watkins, of Annapolis, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	\$2,000
Dennis Claude, of Annapolis, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,000
James Murray, of Annapolis, <i>Examiner-General</i> ,	2,500
G. R. Richardson, of Baltimore, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,	800
John S. Gittings, of Baltimore, <i>Commissioner of Loans and Stamps</i> ,	Fees.
George G. Brewer, of Annapolis, <i>Register of the Land-Office</i> ,	Fees and 750
Richard Swan, of Annapolis, <i>State Librarian</i> ,	Fees.
John N. Watkins, of Annapolis, <i>Adjutant-General</i> ,	1,000
	500

JUDICIARY.

Court of Chancery.

John Johnson, of Annapolis, 1846, <i>Chancellor</i> ,	Appointed. Salary.
Louis Gassaway, <i>Register</i> .	Cornelius M'Lean, <i>Auditor</i> .

Court of Appeals.

Thomas B. Dorsey, of Ellicott's Mills, 1848, <i>Chief Judge</i> ,	2,500
Ezek. F. Chambers, of Chestertown, 1835, <i>Associate Judge</i> ,	2,200
Ara Spence, of Snowhill, 1835, "	2,200
Robert N. Martin, of Cumberland, 1845, "	2,200

			Salary.
A. C. Magruder,	of Pr. Geo. Co.,	1845, <i>Associate Judge,</i>	\$ 2,200
William Frick,	of Baltimore,	1848, "	2,200
Richard W. Gill,	of Annapolis,	<i>Clerk and Reporter,</i>	Fees.
Nicholas Brice,	<i>Chief Judge, Baltimore City Court,</i>		2,400
Alexander Nisbet,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>		1,500

The State is divided into six judicial districts, each comprising two, three, or four counties. For each district there are a chief judge and two associates, who constitute the County Courts for the respective counties in the district. These are the common law courts of original jurisdiction in the State; and they have jurisdiction of all claims for \$50 and upwards, appellate jurisdiction from the judgment of justices of the peace, and equity jurisdiction within the counties, coextensive with the Chancellor. The six chief judges constitute the Court of Appeals for the State, which has appellate jurisdiction of cases at law and in equity, originating in the County Courts, the Orphans' Courts (of which there is one in each county), and the Court of Chancery.

Baltimore city and county comprise one of the six judicial districts, of which Judge Frick is chief judge. The associate judges are John Purviance and John C. Le Grand. The stated salary of the associate justices is \$1,500, and fees, which, in the Baltimore district, amount to as much more.

FINANCES.

The finances of Maryland are now in a most flourishing condition, and there is nothing foreseen which is likely again to throw a shade upon the credit of the State. All the resources which have been relied upon for revenue by those who projected and carried through the measures looking to the resumption of payments of the interest on the debt, and its entire liquidation hereafter by the accumulation of the sinking funds and surpluses, have more than realized the expectations formed. During the present year (1849) the Treasurer has been enabled, from surpluses in the treasury, to redeem one fourth part of the arrears of interest funded under the resumption act passed in March, 1847, thus discharging about \$220,000 of the State debt; and there will be a balance in the treasury, December 1st, 1849, according to present receipts, of over \$300,000. The direct tax is now cheerfully paid in every part of the State, and the revenue from indirect taxes has so much increased as to give flattering evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of the citizens. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means, made at the last session of the Legislature, during the winter of 1847-48, demonstrated that the sum of \$9,184,128, then in hand, would pay off the whole principal of the public debt, to provide for the interest of which it was necessary to lay taxes. This was based upon the receipts of that year, including the revenue derived from the public works. Since then, the debt has decreased, both by the operation of the sinking fund and by the surpluses, out of which the Treasurer has discharged one fourth of the arrears, while the income from the public works has considerably increased. The same report claims an annual surplus of \$208,000 to be devoted to the extinction, first of the funded arrears, and then of the principal or main debt. This estimate has been more than realized, and there is but little doubt that, in the course of three years, the funded arrears will be entirely redeemed; and if the present taxes are continued for fifteen years, there will no longer be any need of taxation to pay the interest of so much of the debt as may then be unliquidated, as it will be amply provided for by the proceeds of the public works for whose account the greater part of the debt was incurred.

The total nominal debt of Maryland is now about \$15,900,000. Of this, about \$1,900,000 is owned by the State as a sinking fund; and the interest on about \$7,000,000 more is now

provided for, either directly by the internal improvement companies themselves, for whose benefit the State stock was issued, or from the proceeds of the said companies' works paid annually into the State treasury; thus leaving a principal sum of about \$7,000,000 as the sole burden on the people for which taxes have to be levied. As the actual state of things is so much improved from year to year, it is evident that the security to the creditor increases constantly, and the only apprehension is, that the Legislature should begin too soon to reduce the taxes. At present, there seems no good ground for any such fear, and the prevailing feeling among all the citizens of Maryland is an anxious desire to pay off the State debt as soon as possible. No one is now willing by any premature measure, for the sake of partial relief, to risk the credit which is already established. A sounder state of public feeling cannot anywhere be found. The six per cent. currency stocks of the State have been for a long time above par, and those bearing a lower rate of interest keep the same proportion.

The annual receipts into the treasury are about \$1,100,000, and the expenditures on all accounts less than \$900,000. The direct taxes yield about \$520,000, and the remainder of the income is derived from the internal improvement companies and a variety of indirect taxes.

State Penitentiary, Baltimore.—Isaac M. Denson, *Warden.*—Number of prisoners, Nov. 30, 1847, 281. Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence, 85; by pardon, 14; by death, 8; and by escape, 1; in all, 108. Admitted during the year, 85. Remaining in the prison Nov. 30, 1848, 258:—whites, 129; males, 120, females, 9; colored, 129; males, 101, females, 28. Of the 85 received during the year, 53 were natives of Maryland, 11 of other States, and 21 were foreigners. There were 41 white males, and 2 females; 30 colored males, and 12 females. Of the 258 in prison at the end of the year, 7 were committed for murder, 10 for murder in second degree, 5 for manslaughter, 6 for assault with intent to kill, 2 for rape, 6 for arson, 14 for burglary, 9 for larceny, 78 for stealing, 85 for felony, 1 for passing counterfeit money, 4 for forgery, 1 for perjury, 1 for enticing and 2 for assisting slaves to run away. 175 were natives of Maryland, 38 of other States, and 45 were foreigners. Before imprisonment, 32 were laborers, 35 were farmers and farm-laborers, 23 were house servants, 14 were sailors, 4 were clerks, and 1 was a schoolmaster. Of all prisoners admitted since Dec. 4, 1840, 208 can neither read nor write; 74 can read only; 242 can read and write; 64 had an English, and 4 a classical education, and 220 had attended Sunday schools. 235 were left orphans at various ages, 221 were never bound out, 63 were bound out and left their masters, 119 served until 21. There were 329 unmarried, 143 married, and 43 widows and widowers. There were 78 not habitual drunkards, but drunk when committing the offence, 183 intemperate, and 287 who reported themselves as being of sober habits. The expenses of the prison for the year 1848 were \$39,354.05. The earnings \$26,406.14. Deficit, \$12,947.91. The prisoners are employed generally in weaving, dyeing, cording and spinning, and in making shoes, &c.

XII. VIRGINIA.

Government for the Year 1850.

		Term ends.	Salary.
JOHN B. FLOYD,	of Washington Co.,	<i>Governor,</i>	Jan. 1, 1852, \$3,333
*John M. Patton,	of Richmond,	<i>Councillor of State,</i>	Mar. 31, '50, 1,000
Raleigh T. Daniel,	of Richmond,	" "	Mar. 31, '51, 1,000
John F. Wiley,	of Amelia Co.,	" "	Mar. 31, '52, 1,000
Fabius M. Lawson,	of Richmond,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	2,000
James E. Heath,	of Richmond,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	2,000
James Brown, Jr.,	of Richmond,	<i>2d Aud. & Sup't Literary Fund,</i>	2,000

* Acting Lieutenant-Governor in the absence of the Governor.

		Salary.
Stafford H. Parker, of Richmond,	<i>Register of the Land-Office,</i>	\$ 2,000
Sidney S. Baxter, of Richmond,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Fees and 1,000
W. H. Richardson, of Henrico Co.,	<i>Secretary of the Commonwealth,</i>	
	<i>Adjutant-Gen., and Librarian,</i>	1,720
Thomas F. Lawson, of Richmond,	<i>Clerk of the Council and Sup't</i>	
	<i>of Weights and Measures,</i>	1,300
Charles S. Morgan, of Richmond,	<i>Superintendent of Penitentiary,</i>	2,000
Edward P. Scott, of Greenville,	<i>Speaker of the Senate.</i>	
Henry L. Hopkins, of Powhatan,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
Geo. W. Mumford, of Richmond,	<i>Clerk of the House.</i>	
A. G. Hansford,	<i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>	

The Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, 2d Auditor, and Register of the Land-Office are, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Public Works, Literary Fund, Northwestern and Southwestern Turnpike Roads, and Blue Ridge Railroad Company. They do not receive extra compensation for this service.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

		Elected.	Salary.
William H. Cabell, of Richmond,	<i>President,</i>	1830,	\$ 2,750
Francis T. Brooke, of Spotsylvania Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>	1830,	2,500
John J. Allen, of Botetourt Co.,	"	1840,	2,500
Briscoe G. Baldwin, of Staunton,	"	1842,	2,500
William Daniel, of Lynchburg,	"	1846,	2,500
Joseph Allen, of Richmond,	<i>Clerk of the Eastern Circuit,</i>		1,000
John A. North, of Lewisburg,	<i>Clerk of the Western Circuit,</i>		1,000

The judges are entitled to receive, in addition to their salaries, 25 cents a mile for necessary travel. The Court of Appeals holds two sessions annually; one at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, for the counties lying west of the Blue Ridge, commencing on the 2d Monday in July, and continuing 90 days, unless the business shall be sooner despatched; the other at Richmond, for the counties lying east of the Blue Ridge, commencing at such times as the court may from time to time appoint.

Superior Court.—The State is divided into ten judicial districts, and each district into two circuits, except the 4th, which has three. The 3d circuit of the 4th district is the 21st district of the State, containing but a single court, called the "Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Henrico and City of Richmond." In this court there are two judges; one on the law side, with a salary of \$1,800; the other on the chancery side, with a salary of \$2,000. On the disqualification of either of the two judges now attached to this court, his duties are to devolve on the other, without increase of salary. In the other circuits, each judge has chancery and common law jurisdiction, with a salary of \$1,500, and \$4 for every 20 miles of necessary travel. A Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery is held twice every year in each county, and in some corporations. The five senior judges—namely, Judges Smith, Field, Lomax, Scott, and Leigh, of the old General (now Circuit) Court—constitute a

Special Court of Appeals, and also the General Court, which holds two terms every year at the court-house in Richmond. One term begins the last Monday in June, and the other the last Monday in December. The General Court has appellate jurisdiction in the last resort in criminal cases; also, original jurisdiction of probates and administrations; and where the judges of the Court of Appeals proper are disqualified by interest, or otherwise, some of them sit as a Special Court of Appeals.

County Courts.—A court sits in each county every month, held by four or more justices of the peace. These courts, held by plain farmers or country gentlemen, have a jurisdiction wider than that of any other court in the State. Any one justice can hold a court in cases under \$20 in value. At the monthly or quarterly sessions, held by four or more justices, deeds and wills may be proved, and chancery matters and suits at common law be heard, — with a right of appeal to a superior court. These courts, exclusively, try slaves for all offences; and they examine free persons charged with felony, previously to their trial in the Circuit Court. Free negroes and Indians are on the same footing with slaves.

Judges of the Circuit Courts.

<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Judges.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
1. Richard H. Baker,	of Nansemond Co.	12. L. P. Thompson,	of Staunton.
2. John W. Nash,	of Powhatan Co.	13. Isaac R. Douglass,	of Morgan Co.
3. Geo. P. Scarburg,	of Accomac.	14. Daniel Smith,	of Rockingham Co.
4. J. B. Christian,	of Charles City Co.	15. Benjamin Estell,	of Wythe Co.
5. John T. Lomax,	of Fredericksburg.	16. James E. Brown,	of Wythe Co.
6. John Scott,*	of Fauquier Co.	17. Edward Johnston,	of Botetourt Co.
7. John B. Clopton,	of Richmond.	18. George H. Lee,	of Harrison Co.
8. Daniel A. Wilson,	of Cumberland Co.	19. D. W. McComas,	of Wythe Co.
9. William Leigh,	of Halifax Co.	20. Joseph L. Fry,	of Wheeling.
10. N. M. Taliaferro,	of Franklin Co.	21. { John Robertson,	of Richmond.
11. Richard H. Field,	of Culpeper Co.	{ Vacancy.	

FINANCES

For the Year ending November, 1848.

The aggregate debt of Virginia is as follows:—

Revolutionary War debt, bearing 6 per cent. interest, . . .	\$ 24,039.17
War debt of 1812, " 7 " " . . .	319,000.00
Int. Improvement debt, " 6 " " . . .	6,185,321.20
" " " " 5 " " . . .	1,365,000.00
" " " " 5½ " " . . .	25,300.00
Debt for subscription to bank stock, . . .	450,107.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,368,767.37
But of this there is held by State agents, under the control of the Legislature,—	
By Literary Fund, . . .	\$ 1,020,106.50
By Board of Public Works, . . .	354,623.41
By Commissioners of Sinking Fund, . . .	90,146.16
	<hr/>
	1,464,876.07
Which makes the actual debt of Virginia, . . .	<hr/>
	\$ 6,903,891.30

* Judge Scott is also judge of the Superior Court of the Alexandria District, and receives for this duty \$500 additional salary.

\$2,170,299.21 of this debt is held in Great Britain, and \$40,800 in France and Germany; the balance in this country,—mostly in Virginia. The State is also liable, conditionally, for guarantied bonds,—for internal improvements,—\$6,031,739.76.

The productive property of the State, consisting of stocks and debts due, is \$6,107,633.36
Property not now productive, 5,409,706.00

Total funds held by the State, \$11,517,340.28

The net receipts from taxes during the year were \$596,931.44, being an increase over the previous year of \$23,440.86.

Chief Items of Expenditure.

General Assembly,	\$108,926.86
Officers of government,	91,202.63
Interest on the public debt,	502,591.55
Criminal charges,	33,207.31
Penitentiary,	23,762.47
Contingent expenses of courts,	31,037.11
Expenses of militia, repairs of arms, &c.,	27,896.59
Military School at Lexington,	13,000.00
Expenses of public guard at Rich- mond,	21,210.11
Commissioners of Revenue,	38,614.64
Lunatics,	70,433.49
Deaf, dumb, and blind,	26,160.69
School quotas,	69,503.22
Annuity to University of Virginia, (Charlottesville),	15,000.00
Appropriations and subscriptions to sundry roads,	216,114.25
Dividends to Stockholders of Old James River Co.,	20,730.00

Investments out of surplus div ^d nd, \$17,327.52	
Contingent fund,	10,163.62
General appropriations,	29,133.03
Miscellaneous accounts,	56,185.07

Chief Items of Receipts.

Ordinary revenue and taxation,	\$596,873.91
Militia fines,	12,246.26
Taxes on law process, seals, wills, deeds, &c.,	37,331.74
Tax from dividends,	5,330.92
Dividends from bank stocks,	264,960.65
Dividends from joint stock com- panies (internal improvements),	83,279.04
Interest on loans, bonds, &c.,	155,669.73
Annuity from J. R. and Kan. Co.,	21,000.00
Bonus on capital of banks,	45,885.86
Loans obtained for subscriptions to internal improvements,	138,465.27
On account of permanent capital of literary fund,	10,833.20
On account of permanent capital of Dawson fund,	5,678.38

Taxes for 1848.

Taxes on lots,	\$59,933.36
Lands,	192,459.62
	\$252,397.98
251,840 slaves, at 32 cents,	80,588.80
309,962 horses, &c., at 10 cts.,	30,996.20
9,938 gold watches, at \$1,	9,938.00
4,613 patent lever silver watches, at 50 cts.,	2,306.50
12,918 silver watches, at 25 cts.,	3,229.50
29,512 metallic clocks, at 25 cts.,	7,378.00
36,483 other clocks, at 12½ cts.,	4,560.37
13,907 carriages, at 1½ per cent.,	22,557.98
73 stages,	291.45
2,089 carryalls,	1,437.09
3,631 gigs,	1,772.75
3,504 pianos,	7,996.43
7 harps,	60.00
Gold or silver plate,	2,457.34
Interest on money lent,	13,459.74
Income tax over \$400,	4,328.07
Attorneys,	5,320.00
Physicians,	7,875.00
Dentists,	355.00

Bridges,	\$292.50
Ferries,	141.36
Newspapers,	355.00
Collateral inheritances,	1,043.57
	461,188.63
Licenses to merchants, &c.,	\$116,877.41
" peddlers,	5,891.25
" ordinary keepers,	20,747.79
" houses of private enter- tainment,	3,508.89
" venders of lottery tick.,	22,000.00
" exhibitors of shows,	2,189.00
" insurance offices,	3,368.07
" owners of stallions,	5,778.64
" dentists, additional,	40.00
" billiard-tables,	3,408.88
" ten-pin alleys,	663.88
	645,631.44
Expenses of collection, and in- solvents,	48,700.00
	596,931.4

Schools. — Number of schools in 122 counties and towns, 3,394; number of poor children in 122 counties and towns, 63,846; total number of poor children educated in 121 counties and towns, 26,472. Amount expended for tuition of poor children, including books, compensation to officers, and all other expenses, \$ 61,830.59. Average actual attendance of each poor child at common schools, 57½ days, equal to nearly 11½ weeks. Average amount paid for tuition of each poor child, \$ 2.33. Average cost per diem of tuition and expenses of each poor child, 4½ cents.

View of the Population and Taxation in Virginia in the Years mentioned.

Population.	1830.	1840.		1830.	1840.	1847.
White,	694,302	740,968	Land & prop- erty tax,	\$ 306,849.05	371,142.47	452,850.22
Black,	469,755	448,988				
Free Black,	47,349	48,841	Tithables.			
			White,	157,234.00	169,725.00	193,219.00
Total,	1,211,406	1,238,797	Black,			227,333.00
By U. S. census,	1,023,506	1,060,202				

XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

Government for the Year 1850.

CHARLES MANLY, of Hillsborough,	<i>Governor</i> (term of office, from Jan. 1, 1849, to Jan. 1, 1851),	Salary.
William Hill, of Raleigh,	<i>Secretary of State</i> , \$ 800 and Fees.	A furnished house and \$ 2,000
Charles L. Hinton, of Wake Co.,	<i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,500
Stephen Birdsall, of Raleigh,	<i>Clerk of the Treas. Dep.</i> ,	500
William F. Collins, of Chatham Co.,	<i>Comptroller</i> ,	1,000
Andrew Joyner, of Halifax Co.,	<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> .	
Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville Co.,	<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> .	

Council of State. — Lewis Bond, of Bertie Co.; Joshua Tayloe, of Beaufort; Nat. T. Green, of Warren; Charles L. Paine, of Davidson Co.; John Winslow, of Cumberland Co.; Thomas A. Allison, of Iredell Co.; and Adolphus L. Erwin, of McDowell Co.

Pay, \$ 3 per diem while in service, and \$ 3 for every 30 miles' travelling.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Thomas Ruffin, of Orange Co.,	<i>Chief Justice</i> ,	Salary.
Frederic Nash, of Hillsborough,	<i>Associate Justice</i> ,	\$ 2,500
Rich. M. Pearson, of Surry Co.,	"	2,500
James Iredell, of Raleigh,	<i>Reporter</i> ,	300
Edm. B. Freeman, of Raleigh,	<i>Clerk at Raleigh</i> .	
James R. Dodge, of Morgantown,	<i>Clerk at Morgantown</i> .	

The Supreme Court holds three sessions in each year; two in the city of Raleigh, — to wit, on the 2d Monday in June and the last Monday in December, — and one at Morgantown, on the first Monday of August, for the western part of the State; and continues to sit at each term until all the

business on the docket is determined, or continued upon good cause shown. It has power to hear and determine all cases in law and equity, brought before it by appeal, or by the parties. It has original and exclusive jurisdiction in repealing letters-patent, and also has power to issue all writs necessary and proper for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

Superior or Circuit Courts.

<i>Judges.</i> — Salary, \$ 1,950 each.		<i>Solicitors.</i>
Thomas Settle,	of Rockingham.	Robert R. Heath, of Edenton.
John M. Dick,	of Greensboro'.	John S. Hawks, of Washington.
D. F. Caldwell,	of Salisbury.	Thomas L. Ashe, of Orange Co.
John W. Ellis,	of Salisbury.	John F. Poindexter, of Fayetteville.
John L. Bailey,	of Hillsborough.	Hamilton C. Jones, of Rowan Co.
M. E. Manly,	of Newbern.	Burgess S. Gaither, of Ashville.
Wm. H. Battle,	of Chapel Hill.	
Barth. F. Moore, of Halifax Co., <i>Attorney-General.</i>		

The judges of the Supreme and the Superior Courts are elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, to hold office during good behaviour. Their salaries cannot be diminished during continuance in office.

Salary of a solicitor, \$ 20 for each court which he attends, and fees for conviction. The Attorney-General receives, in addition, \$ 100 for each term of the Supreme Court which he attends.

The Superior Courts of Law, and the Courts of Equity, are held twice each year in every county of the State. There are seven circuits, of about ten counties each, which the judges ride alternately, never visiting, however, the same circuit twice in succession. The judges of these courts have complete equity jurisdiction.

FINANCES.

Receipts from Nov. 1st, 1846, to Oct. 31st, 1847,	\$ 251,717.65
Expenditures during same period,	175,402.61
Excess of receipts,	76,315.04

State Debt. — This is contingent, and arises from indorsements by the State of bonds of railroad companies, to the amount of \$ 1,100,000. From this deduct \$ 13,000 for bonds not used, and \$ 110,000 for bonds paid; which reduces the amount for which the State may be liable to \$ 977,000.

Deaf and Dumb. — The corner-stone of the building for the North Carolina Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was laid April 14, 1848. The institution is in Raleigh, near the State-House. The grounds have an extent of four acres. The main building, when completed, will be 60 feet by 36, and four stories high. The two wings, each 38 by 22, will run at right angles from the main edifice, and will be three stories high.

Lunatic Asylum. — The Legislature, at its last session, imposed a tax of one cent and three quarters on every \$ 100 worth of land, and 5½ cents on every taxable poll per annum for four years, to raise a fund for building a lunatic asylum. The tax will yield about \$ 80,000 in the four years.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
W. B. SEABROOK,	of Edisto Island,	<i>Governor,</i>	\$ 3,500
W. H. Gist,	of Union C. H.,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
B. K. Hennegan,	of Marion C. H.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees.
William C. Black,	of York District,	<i>Comptroller-General,</i>	2,000
Jeremiah D. Yates,	of Charleston,	<i>Treasurer, Lower Division,</i>	2,000
R. C. Griffin,	of Abbeville Dist.,	" <i>Upper Division,</i>	1,600
William F. Arthur,	of Columbia,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>	Fees.
F. H. Elmore,	of Charleston,	<i>Pres. Bank of the State of S. C.,</i>	3,000
W. E. Martin,	of Grahamville,	<i>Clerk of the Senate,</i>	1,000
Thomas W. Glover,	of Orangeburg,	<i>Clerk of the House,</i>	1,000

The Governor is elected by the Senate and House of Representatives jointly, to serve for two years, and is not reëligible until after the expiration of four years. In case of his death, or removal from office, the Lieutenant-Governor acts as Governor.

Legislature. — Assembles at Columbia, on the fourth Monday in November, annually. Representatives (124 in number) are chosen for two years, on a mixed basis of population and taxation. Pay, \$3 a day, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. The Senate consists of 45 members, who are elected for four years; one half chosen every second year. Pay of Senators the same as that of Representatives.

JUDICIARY.

The judges and chancellors are elected by joint ballot of both houses. They hold their commissions during good behaviour, and receive a compensation which can neither be increased nor diminished during their continuance in office. Repeated attempts have been made to limit their tenure to 65 or 70 years, but without success. A judge, or chancellor, may order a special court, and a chancellor may hear cases, by consent, at chambers.

Chancellors in Equity.

		Appointed.	Salary.
Job Johnston,	of Newbury,	1830	\$ 3,000
Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin,	of Charleston,	1837	3,000
J. J. Caldwell,	of Columbia,	1846	3,000
G. W. Dargan,	of Darlington,	1847	3,000

Judges of the General Sessions and Common Pleas.

John S. Richardson,	of Sumter,	1818	3,500
Josiah J. Evans,	of Society Hill,	1829	3,000
J. B. O'Neill,	of Newberry,	1835	3,000
D. L. Wardlaw,	of Abbeville,	1841	3,000
Edward Frost,	of Charleston,	1844	3,000
T. J. Withers,	of Camden,	1847	3,000

	Appointed.	Salary.
Isaac W. Hayne, of Charleston, <i>Attorney-General</i> ,		\$1,100 and fees.
A. M. McIver, <i>Solicitor for Eastern Circuit</i> ,		900 and fees.
J. N. Whitner, " <i>Western</i> "		900 and fees.
Simeon Fair, " <i>Middle</i> "		900 and fees.
T. N. Dawkins, " <i>Northern</i> "		900 and fees.
M. L. Bonham, " <i>Southern</i> "		900 and fees.
James A. Strobhart, of Grahamville, <i>State Reporter</i> , 1847		1,500

Law Court of Appeals and Equity Court of Appeals.—The former, consisting of all the law judges, for hearing appeals from the Courts of Law, and the latter, of all the chancellors, for hearing appeals from the Courts of Equity, are held in Columbia on the first Monday in May and fourth Monday in November. These courts are also held in Charleston on the second Monday in January, for hearing and determining appeals for the Districts of Georgetown, Horry, Beaufort, Colleton, and Charleston.

Clerks.—At Charleston, T. J. Gantt. At Columbia, A. Herbermont.

Courts for the Correction of Errors, consisting of all the judges in law and equity, to try constitutional questions, or questions where the law and equity courts are divided, and which are referred thereto by either of the courts, are held at such times, during the sitting of the Courts of Appeal, as the chancellors and judges may appoint.

Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions.—These courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases where *legal* rights are involved (except in matters of contract where the amount is \$20 or under), and in all criminal cases affecting free white men; and appellate jurisdiction in all appeals from Magistrates' Courts, and in appeals from the Court of Ordinary in all cases except in matters of account. They are held in each and every district of the State twice in each year. The times of holding the court for Charleston District are the first Monday in May, to sit six weeks, and the fourth Monday in October, to sit four weeks. Daniel Horlbeck, *Clerk for Charleston District*.

Courts of Equity take cognizance of all matters belonging to a court of equity, as contradistinguished from a court of law. A term is held by one chancellor, annually, in each district, except Charleston District, where two terms are held; viz. on the first Monday in February, to sit six weeks, and on the second Monday in June, to sit four weeks.

City Court of Charleston.—An inferior court of limited jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal causes. William Rice, *Recorder*.

Ordinary's Court.—Each district has its own Ordinary. The principal duties of the Ordinary are to grant letters of administration; probate of wills; examine executors' and administrators' accounts, &c. His office is the proper depository of wills and other papers relative to the administration of estates. An appeal lies from his determination, in matters of account, to the Court of Equity, and, in all other cases, to the Court of Common Pleas. M. T. Mendenhall, *Ordinary for Charleston District*.

Magistrates' Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of contract of and under twenty dollars.

Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, for the trial of slaves and free persons of color for criminal offences.

FINANCES.

Whole amount received during year ending 30th September, 1847,	\$ 329,638.32
Whole amount expended,* " " "	333,393.76
Whole amount of State debt, " " "	3,622,038.95

Property of the State.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, for capital,	\$ 2,933,611.10
" " for sinking fund,	653,022.77
" " for balance due Treasurers,	101,071.15
Debt of railroad and canal companies,	523,396.69
Shares in S. C. Railroad Co. and Southwestern Railroad Bank,	800,000.00
Balances due by tax-collectors, sheriffs, &c.,	9,415.61
Total,	\$ 5,020,517.32

Taxes for 1847.

347,468 slaves,	\$ 191,107.40	Lots,	\$ 43,985.43
2,554 free negroes,	5,038.00	Lands,	31,189.39
Goods, wares, and merchandise,	24,496.09	Double taxes, arrears, &c.,	749.70
Professions,	6,864.68	Total,	\$ 303,450.93

Free Schools. — Number of schools in 1848, 739; number of teachers, 737; number of scholars, 7,188. Amount expended by the Legislature, in 1847, \$ 33,527.52. These schools are under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

XV. GEORGIA.

Government for the Year 1850.

GEORGE W. TOWNS, of Muscogee Co., <i>Governor</i> , (term of office expires November, 1851,)	Salary. \$ 3,000
Nathan C. Barnet, of Clark Co., <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	1,600
William B. Tinsley, of Baldwin Co., <i>Treasurer</i> ,	1,600
David E. Bothwell, of Jefferson Co., <i>Comptroller-General</i> ,	1,600
P. M. Compton, of Butts Co., <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,	1,600
John S. Thomas, of Baldwin Co., <i>Director of the Central Bank</i> ,	
Anderson W. Redding, of Harris Co., <i>Keeper of the Penitentiary</i> ,	
Jesse H. Campbell, of Baldwin Co., <i>Commissioner of Deaf and Dumb</i> ,	
Andrew J. Miller, of Richmond Co., <i>President of the Senate</i> , \$ 5 a day,	
William H. Crawford, of Sumter Co., <i>Secretary of the Senate</i> ,	500
Charles J. Jenkins, of Richmond Co., <i>Speaker of House of Rep.</i> , \$ 5 a day,	
Allen F. Owen, of Talbot Co., <i>Clerk of House of Rep.</i> ,	500

The pay of members of the Legislature is \$ 4 a day. The Legislature meets biennially. A new Legislature was elected October 1, 1849.

* In this amount is an item of \$ 20,000, expended for the benefit of the Palmetto regiment.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Joseph H. Lumpkin,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	Term ends.
Hiram Warner,	<i>Judge,</i>	1852
Eugenius A. Nisbet,	"	1850
		1854

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the General Assembly, and are removable upon address of two thirds of each house. All causes shall be determined at the first term; and in case the plaintiff is not ready for trial, unless he be prevented "by some providential cause," the judgment of the court below shall be affirmed. Judges of the Superior Court are elected for six years, with jurisdiction exclusive in criminal cases, and in land cases; and concurrent in all other civil cases. Justices of the inferior courts are elected by the people, and act as probate judges. Justices of the peace are elected by the people in districts.

The State is divided into eleven circuits, with a judge for each.				Salary.
W. B. Fleming, of Chatham Co.,	<i>Judge of</i>	Eastern Circuit,		\$1,800
W. W. Holt,	"	Middle	"	1,800
N. C. Sayre,	"	Northern,	"	1,800
Charles Dougherty, of Clark Co.,	"	Western,	"	1,800
James A. Meriwether,	"	Ocmulgee,	"	1,800
J. J. Scarborough,	"	Southern,	"	1,800
John Floyd,	"	Flint,	"	1,800
Robert B. Alexander,	"	Chatahoochee	"	1,800
Aug. R. Wright, of Cass Co.,	"	Cherokee,	"	1,800
Edward Y. Hill,	"	Coweta,	"	2,100
Lott Warren,	"	Southwestern	"	2,100
Alpheus Colvard,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>			\$250 and perquisites.
Mordecai Shaftall, Sen., of Chatham Co.,	<i>Judge of Court of Oyer and</i>			
	<i>Terminer,</i>	Savannah,		1,000
John W. Wilde,	of Richmond Co.,	<i>Judge of Court of Oyer and</i>		
		<i>Terminer,</i>	Augusta,	1,000
R. M. Orne, <i>State Printer.</i>				

FINANCES.

The public debt of the State consists of bonds issued for the construction of the Western and Atlantic Railway. Its aggregate amount may be stated at \$1,903,472, of which \$1,831,472.22 are in federal bonds payable at the treasury, and \$72,000 in sterling bonds sold by Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., of London, England. The semiannual dividends of interest, as well as the principal of the sterling bonds, are payable in London.

The balance in the Treasury, Oct. 21, 1847, was	\$362,251.50
Receipts into the Treasury, year ending Oct. 20, 1848,	367,585.60
Aggregate receipts,	\$729,837.10
Expenditures during the year were	364,249.37
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 21, 1848,	\$365,587.73
Between Oct. 20, 1848, and November 28, 1848, there was received the sum of	
\$113,897.39, and paid out \$19,929.16, which leaves in the Treasury, Nov. 28, 1848,	\$459,555.96
Of this balance there are unavailable the Education Fund, \$262,300, and stocks, scrip, and accounts, amounting to	287,935.50
Leaving a balance of available assets of	\$171,620.46

Chief Sources of Income.

General tax,	\$ 311,331.78	Deaf and dumb,	3,400.00
Tax on bank stock,	20,872.25	Lunatic Asylum,	11,624.86
Dividend, Education Fund,	16,628.00	Penitentiary,	2,159.50
“ bank stock,	600.00	Poor school fund,	15,973.41
Fees on grants,	11,159.92	Printing fund,	10,862.00
		Public debt, principal and interest,	178,098.88

Chief Items of Expenditure.

Civil establishment,	\$ 46,711.14	Legislature,	69,923.05
Contingent fund,	6,606.30	University of Georgia,	2,000.00
		Special appropriations,	10,682.65

Lunatic Asylum.—The average number of inmates during the year has been 89. Whole number at the end of the year, 90,—71 of whom are lunatics, 10 lunatics and epileptics, 7 idiots, and 2 partially idiotic.

XVI. FLORIDA.

Government for the Year 1850.

		Salary.
THOMAS BROWN,	of Tallahassee, <i>Governor</i> (term expires	
October, 1853),		\$ 1,500
Chas. W. Downing,	of Jacksonville, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees & 600
Simon Towle,	of Tallahassee, <i>Comptroller,</i>	1,100
Wm. R. Hayward,	“ <i>Treasurer,</i>	800
John Beard,	“ <i>Register of Public Lands, and</i>	
	<i>Sup't of Schools,</i> \$ 1,200 and travelling expenses.	
Wm. B. Lancaster,	of Key West, <i>Clerk of the House,</i> \$ 5 a day during	
	[the session.	

The members of the General Assembly are chosen the first Monday of October, *biennially*. The Assembly meets *biennially* on the third Monday in November.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Courts.

Thomas Douglas,	of Jacksonville, <i>Chief Judge,</i> Eastern Circuit,	\$2,000
Thomas Baltzell,	of Tallahassee, <i>Judge,</i> Middle “	2,000
George S. Hawkins,	of Apalachicola, “ Western “	2,000
Joseph B. Lancaster,	of Jacksonville, “ Southern “	2,000
David P. Hogue,	of Tallahassee, <i>Attorney-General and Rep.,</i>	500
Rob't S. Hayward,	“ <i>Clerk of Supreme Court,</i>	Fees.
James M. Landrum,	of Walton Co., <i>Solicitor,</i> Western Circuit,	800
Samuel B. Stephens,	of Gadsden, “ Middle “	“
John P. Sanderson,	of Columbia, “ Eastern “	“
Ossian B. Hart,	of Monroe, “ Southern “	“

The State is divided into four circuits, Eastern, Middle, Western, and Southern; and the judges of the Supreme Court, in the order in which they are named above, preside in the respective circuits.

Internal Improvements.—There are no railroads or canals in operation in this State. The General Assembly of 1843-49 chartered three companies, for the establishment of railroads; one, the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, upon such route as may be deemed most advisable and judicious by the company; another for the purpose of constructing a communication between the Chatahoochee River and the Gulf of Mexico, at some point on St. Andrew's Bay, to be called the Florida and Georgia Railroad Company; and another for the purpose of constructing a road from some point on the St. Mary's River to Pensacola. None of these roads have, as yet, been commenced.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1847,	\$ 3,755.10
Receipts during the year ending Nov. 1, 1848,	56,832.72
Total revenue,	60,587.82
Expenditures during the year,	59,259.72
	\$ 1,328.10

XVII. ALABAMA.

Government for the Year 1850.

HENRY W. COLLIER, of Tuscaloosa, Governor, (term of office expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1851),	Salary.	\$ 2,500
William Garrett,	Secretary of State,	Fees and 1,200
Joel Riggs,	Comptroller of Public Accounts,	1,250
William Graham,	State Treasurer,	1,200
Marion A. Baldwin,	Attorney-General,	Fees and 425
James G. Carroll,	Adj. and Inspector-General,	200
Carter R. Harrison, of Tuscaloosa,	Quartermaster-General,	200
Michael Toumey, of Tuscaloosa,	State Geologist.	

The Senate consists of 33 members, elected for four years, one half going out every two years. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members, elected for two years. The Legislature meets *biennially* in the city of Montgomery, on the second Monday of November. The second biennial session will be held in 1849. The pay of the members of both Houses is \$4 a day each. The public records, archives, and offices were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, in November, 1847.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Edward S. Dargan, of Mobile,	Chief Justice,	Salary.	\$ 2,250
William P. Chilton, of Tuskegee,	Associate Justice,		2,250
*Silas Parsons, of Huntsville,	"		2,250
—— Cocke, of Tuscaloosa,	Reporter,	Fees.	
Marion A. Baldwin, of Montgomery,	Attorney-General,	Fees and 425	
George C. Ball, of Montgomery,	Clerk,	Fees.	

*Appointed by Governor Chapman, in the recess of the Legislature.

The judges of all the courts, and the chancellors, are elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, for six years. The sessions of this court are held at the seat of government on the 1st Mondays of January and June of each year, for hearing and determining points of law taken by appeal or writ of error from the Chancery, Circuit, and County Courts. The volumes of reported decisions are upwards of thirty in number.

Court of Chancery.

			Salary.
Joseph W. Lesesne,	of Mobile,	Chancellor Southern Division,	\$ 1,500
Wiley W. Mason,	of Wetumpka,	" Middle "	1,500
David G. Ligon,	of Moulton,	" Northern "	1,500

The State is divided into forty chancery districts, in each of which a session of the court is held annually, except in Mobile, Sumter, Montgomery, Dallas, Madison, and Barbour counties, where two sessions are held.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Circuit.	Salary.	Solicitors.
John D. Phelan,	Marion,	1st,	\$ 1,500	William E. Clarke.
Nathan Cook,	Hayneville,	2d,	1,500	* M. J. Safford.
George D. Shortridge,	Montevallo,	3d,	1,500	Wm. S. Mudd.
S. C. Posey,	Florence,	4th,	1,500	John S. Kennedy.
Thomas A. Walker,		5th,	1,500	Wm. O. Winston.
John Bragg,	Mobile,	6th,	1,500	Wm. E. Platt.
Samuel Chapman,	Livingston,	7th,	1,500	* Henry S. Wood.
George Goldthwaite,	Montgomery,	8th,	1,500	Marion A. Baldwin
* John J. Woodward,		9th,	1,500	Thomas G. Garrett.

This court has original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes in the State. Two sessions (spring and fall) are held each year in every county. The Solicitors, besides fees, receive a salary of \$ 250, except in the first circuit, where the salary is \$ 350. The Attorney-General acts as Solicitor for the eighth circuit.

In Mobile county the criminal jurisdiction has been transferred to a special

Criminal Court for Mobile County.

	<i>Criminal Court for Mobile County.</i>	Salary.
John E. Jones.	of Mobile, Judge.	\$ 1,500

This court holds three terms each year, on the first Mondays of February, June, and December.

FINANCES.†

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 27, 1845,	\$ 146,861.18
Received from all sources to Nov. 27, 1847, (two years,)	568,131.72
	\$ 714,992.85
Total expenditures for the same period,	172,188.92
Balance 27th Nov., 1847,	\$ 542,803.93

* Executive appointments.

† The sessions of the Legislature being biennial, the financial statements are for two years. The last Legislature met in November, 1847.

State Debt.—The bond debt of the State is \$9,170,555.55, bearing an annual interest of \$469,657.80. Besides this there is the University Fund, made by the last Legislature a permanent charge on the State, \$250,000, on which the annual interest is \$15,000, and the School (or sixteenth section) Fund, of \$965,381, on which the annual interest is \$57,922.87. Total debt, \$10,385,936.55; annual interest, \$542,580.67. Besides this, the State owes \$600,000, for bonds invested in the capital stock of the Mobile Bank, on which the bank has, thus far, paid the interest; but for this payment it now presents a claim of \$90,000 against the State. The resources of the State are, — in addition to the annual taxes, which in 1848 amounted to \$414,175.61, — \$2,000,000, good debts due the State banks, and other means to the amount of \$1,177,150.54.

The annual liabilities of the State are as follows:—

Interest on State bonds,	\$469,657.80
“ University Fund,	15,000.00
“ Sixteenth Section Fund,	57,922.87
Annual charges of State government, (say)	120,000.00
Total of annual liabilities,	\$662,580.67

The annual resources of the State are:—

State taxes, 1848,	\$414,175.61
Interest on \$2,000,000 good debts due the State banks, \$160,000, less current expenses of the banks, \$35,994.93,	\$124,005.07
Interest on other means, \$1,177,150.54,	70,629.03
Total annual resources,	\$608,810.71
Total annual deficit,	53,769.96

XVIII. MISSISSIPPI.

*Government for the Year 1850.**

	Term ends.	Salary.
JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS, Governor,	Jan. 1850,	\$3,000
Samuel Stamps, <i>Secretary of State,</i>	Nov. 1849,	1,200
Richard Griffith, <i>State Treasurer,</i>	“ 1849,	1,500
George T. Swann, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	“ 1849,	1,500
James M. Lewis, <i>Keeper of the Capitol and Librarian,</i>		500
James Wach, <i>Keeper of the Penitentiary,</i>		1,500

JUDICIARY.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

William L. Sharkey, of Vicksburg, <i>Presiding Judge,</i>	Nov. 1853,	\$3,000
Alexander M. Clayton, <i>Judge,</i>	“ 1851,	3,000
J. S. B. Thatcher, of Natchez, “	“ 1849,	3,000
John D. Freeman, of Jackson, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	“ 1849,	1,000
Wilson Hemmingway, <i>Clerk,</i>		Fees.
W. C. Smedes, and } <i>Reporters.</i>		
T. A. Marshall, }		

The jurisdiction of the High Court is appellate exclusively. There are

* The election for Governor, &c., to hold office two years from January, 1850, is on Nov. 5 and 6, 1849.

two terms each year in Jackson, commencing on the first Mondays of November and January. The court may continue in session as long as business requires, and may order a special term, or adjourn to meet at any time.

The Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol, at Jackson, is in law considered always open. The chancellor is authorized to hold the same at such times and for such periods as business may require, upon giving three weeks' notice in the newspapers. The District Chancery Courts have concurrent power and jurisdiction, within their respective districts, with the Superior Court of Chancery, where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$ 500,000, and have the same power as the chancellor of the State, both in term time and in vacation. Special terms of the District Chancery Courts may be holden by the vice-chancellors, respectively, by giving thirty days' public notice.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction in civil cases in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$ 50. For each of the seven circuits, a judge and attorney are elected, every four years, in the month of November. It has also exclusive criminal jurisdiction.

Superior Court of Chancery.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Stephen Cocke,	of Lowndes Co.,	Chancellor,	Nov. 1851,	\$ 2,600
John T. Simms,	of Jackson,	Clerk.		

District Chancery Courts.

Henry Dickinson,	Vice-Chancellor, Northern Dist.,	Nov. 1851,	\$ 2,000
James M. Smiley,	" Southern Dist.,	" 1849,	2,000

District or Circuit Courts.

Dist.	Judges.	District Attorneys.	Dist.	Judges.	District Attorneys.
1	Stanhope Posey.	William T. Martin.	5	Robert C. Perry.	E. A. M. Gray.
2	Wiley P. Harris.	O. F. McCarty.	6	Francis P. Rodgers.	Septimus Caldwell.
3	George Coalter.	Fulton Anderson.	7	Hugh B. Miller.	John W. Thompson.
4	Armstead B. Dawson.	George Wood.			

FINANCES.*

Receipts from March 1, 1846, to April 30, 1847,	\$ 516,015.80
Expenditures during the same period,	347,061.73
Excess of receipts,	168,954.07
Receipts from May 1, 1847, to November 23, 1847,	173,712.86
Expenditures during the same period,	134,578.32
Excess of receipts,	39,134.54
<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>	
Legislature, (about)	\$ 45,000.00
Judiciary,	83,000.00
Executive and contingencies,	13,000.00
Penitentiary deficit,	5,000.00
<i>Public buildings,</i>	
Auditing contingent fund,	\$ 7,500.00
State library,	1,700.00
	2,000.00
<i>Chief Source of Income.</i>	
Taxes,	379,735.19

* The sessions of the Legislature being biennial, there have been no financial reports since the fall of 1847. For a full statement of the taxable property of the State, see American Almanac for 1849, p. 278.

Common Schools. — An act establishing a system of Common Schools was passed in 1846. The Boards of County Police are to appoint School Commissioners, one to each district, amounting to five to each county. These Commissioners superintend the schools and hire the teachers. Semiannual reports are to be made to the Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* General School Commissioner. A special tax may be levied by the Board of Police, not to exceed the State tax; but no township shall be taxed for this purpose without the consent of a majority of its inhabitants. The funds arising from leases of the sixteenth sections of land, from fines and forfeitures, and from licenses to hawkers and peddlers, keepers of billiard-tables, retailers of liquors, and brokers, shall form part of the school fund. All of the larger towns are adopting the common school system, and a deep and increasing interest is felt upon the subject. The sparseness of the population is, however, a formidable obstacle to the success of any general system.

State Penitentiary. — J. Mosley, *Superintendent.* — Whole number received since the first admission, April 15, 1840, 247. Whole number, Nov. 30, 1848, 88. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 10; by pardon of the Governor, 13; by writ of error, 1; by death, 2. 5 are confined for attempts to kill; 13 for manslaughter; 14 for negro-stealing; 5 for forgery; 29 for petty larceny; 11 for grand larceny. 7 were foreigners, the rest were natives of this country.

XIX. LOUISIANA.

*Government for the Year 1850.**

	Term ends.	Salary.
ISAAC JOHNSON, of West Feliciana, <i>Governor</i> ,	Jan. 1850,	\$ 6,000
Trasimon Landry, of Ascension, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i> ,	"	\$ 8 a day
[during the session of the Legislature.]		
Charles Gayarré, of New Orleans, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,	Jan. 1850,	2,000
Zenon Ledoux, Jr., of Pointe Coupée, <i>Priv. Sec. to Gov.</i> ,	Perquisites and	600
Joseph Walker, of Rapides, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	Jan. 1850,	4,000
Louis Bringier, of New Orleans, <i>Surveyor-General</i> ,		600
Charles N. Rowley, of Concordia, <i>Adj. and Insp.-General</i> ,	1850,	2,000
Louis Bordelon, of St. Landry, <i>Auditor of Accounts</i> ,	"	4,000
Robert J. Kerr, <i>Register of Land-Office</i> ,	"	687.75
Alexander Dimitry, <i>Superintend. of Education</i> ,	"	3,000

The Legislature meets biennially on the third Monday in January. Senators, 32 in number, are chosen for four years; one half, every two years. Representatives, not less than 70, nor more than 100 (the present number is 98), are chosen for two years. The election is on the 2d Monday in November. The pay of members of the Legislature is \$4 a day during the session, and while going and returning. No session shall last more than sixty days. Acts passed after fifty days shall be void. The State Treasurer is chosen biennially, by joint ballot. By the act of 16th March, 1848, the seat of government is to be removed to Baton Rouge as soon as the Governor of the State shall consider the public buildings in a proper condition

* There will be an election of State officers on the second Monday (12th) of Nov., 1849.

for the reception of the public records, &c., of the State; *provided*, the removal be not later than the first day of December, 1849.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

This court consists of a chief justice and three associate justices, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of eight years. The court sits in New Orleans from the first Monday in November to the end of June, inclusive. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, when more than \$300 is in dispute; when the legality of any tax is in question; on all fines and penalties imposed by municipal corporations; and in criminal cases, on points of law alone, when death, hard labor, or a fine of more than \$300, is imposed. They may issue writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where they have appellate jurisdiction. If the judges are equally divided, the judgment appealed from shall stand affirmed.

			Term ends.	Salary.
George Eustis,	of New Orleans,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1854,	\$ 6,000
Pierre A. Rost,	of St. Charles,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1852,	5,500
George R. King,	of Opelousas,	"	1850,	5,500
Thomas Slidell,	of New Orleans,	"	1856,	5,500
William A. Elmore,		<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1856,	3,000
Eugene Lasere,		<i>Clerk in New Orleans,</i>		Fees.
Pierre Labyche,		" <i>Opelousas,</i>		"
M. A. Airail,		" <i>Alexandria,</i>		"
Henry M. Bry,		" <i>Monroe,</i>		"
Merritt M. Robinson,	of New Orleans,	<i>Reporter,</i>		2,500

District Courts.

The State shall be divided into not less than twelve, nor more than twenty, judicial districts, which may be reorganized every sixth year. One district judge is appointed for six years, for each district, except for the districts of New Orleans and Lafayette, where as many are appointed as are necessary. District judges must be citizens of the United States, above thirty years old, residents of the State for five years, and have practised law therein five years. The District Courts have jurisdiction when more than fifty dollars is at stake, and in all criminal cases.

District Courts of New Orleans:—1st District.

Districts.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.	Clerks.
1.	John McHenry,	1850,	\$ 3,500	Alfred Rousseau.
2.	E. A. Canon,	1852,	3,500	Thomas C. Poole.
3.	Thomas H. Kennedy,	1850,	3,500	William P. Bedlock.
4.	George Strawbridge,	1852,	3,500	Thomas Gilmore.
5.	A. M. Buchanan,	1850,	3,500	Prosper Le Blanc.

Other District Courts.

Districts.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.	Attorneys.
2.	Octave S. Rousseau,	1848,	\$ 2,500	J. Foulhouse.,
3.	J. Calvin Clarke,	1848,	2,500	E. W. Jordan.
4.	R. Wellman Nicholls,	1848,	2,500	E. Legendre.
5.	David A. Randall,	1848,	2,500	James L. Cole.
6.	John J. Burke,	1852,	2,500	Augustus Talbot.
7.	— Sterling,	1855,	2,500	Z. S. Lyons.
8.	Martin G. Penn,	1850,	2,500	Nicholas Baylies.
9.	Fred. H. Farrar,	1850,	2,500	P. A. Roy.
10.	Louis Selby,	1850,	2,500	William Perkins.
11.	E. Barry,	1854,	2,500	M. Boatner.
12.	George W. Copley,	1850,	2,500	J. C. C. Sharp.
13.	Ralph Cushman,	1852,	2,500	Patrick Barry.
14.	Cornelius Voorhies,	1848,	2,500	A. T. Splane.
15.	John H. Overton,	1848,	2,500	C. L. Mouton.
16.	James Taylor,	1852,	2,500	J. B. Elam.
17.	Edward R. Olcott,	1852,	2,500	John S. Gilbert.

Education. — The constitution provides that "there shall be a superintendent of public education, to hold office for two years. Free public schools shall be established throughout the State; the proceeds of lands granted for the purpose, and of lands escheated to the State, shall be held as a permanent fund, on which six per cent. interest shall be paid by the State for the support of these schools." At an extra session of the Legislature, in December, 1849, the sum of \$ 550,000 was appropriated for the support of the free public schools of the State, and \$ 1,000 to support public schools for free colored children.

FINANCES.

The constitution provides that the credit of the State shall not be lent to any person or corporation whatsoever; but new bonds may be issued to replace outstanding ones. No State debt shall be contracted for more than \$ 100,000, except in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, unless authorized by law for some distinctly specified object or work; which law shall impose taxes to pay the current interest during the whole term of the debt, and also to pay the debt itself at maturity; and this law shall be irrevocable till the debt and interest are fully discharged, and shall not go into force till again enacted by the next Legislature after its first passage. The State shall not subscribe to the stock of any company or corporation. No corporate company shall be hereafter created, renewed, or extended, with banking or discounting privileges. After 1890 the charters of all corporations may be revoked; and no charter shall now be granted, except for municipal or political purposes, for more than twenty-five years.

XX. TEXAS.*Government for the Year 1850.*

	Term ends.	Salary.
P. H. BELL,	Governor, Dec. 21, 1851,	\$ 2,000
John A. Greer,	of San Augustine, Lieut.-Gov. & Pres.	
	of Senate,	1851, \$ 3 a day.

			Term ends.	Salary.
W. D. Miller,	of Austin,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	1849,	\$ 1,200
John W. Harris,	of Brazoria,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1850,	1,500
Jas. H. Raymond,	of Austin,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1850,	1,200
James B. Shaw,	of Austin,	<i>Comptroller,</i>	1850,	1,500
John M. Swisher,	of Austin,	<i>Auditor,</i>	1850,	1,000
John D. Pitts,	of San Marcos,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	1850,	1,000
George W. Smyth,	of Jasper County,	<i>Commissioner of the</i>		
		<i>Land-Office,</i>	1852,	1,500
Abner H. Cook,		<i>Superintendent of Penitentiary,</i>		1,000

The sessions of the Legislature are biennial, and are held at Austin, beginning on the first Monday in November. Members receive \$3 a day, and \$3 for every twenty-five miles' travel. The third biennial session met at Austin, in November, 1849.

JUDICIARY.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associates, who are chosen for six years. Sessions are held once a year, at Austin, commencing on the second Monday of December. The court has appellate jurisdiction coextensive with the limits of the State; but in criminal cases, and appeals from interlocutory judgments, it is under legislative regulations. Judges are nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by two thirds of the Senate; they may be removed by address of two thirds of both houses. The judges of the District Court are chosen for six years, and hold a court twice a year in each county. The District Courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and in all suits in which more than \$100 is at stake. In criminal cases, if the punishment be not specifically determined by law, the jury shall determine it. In equity causes, either party may demand a jury.

Supreme Court.

			Term ends.	Salary.
John Hemphill,	of Austin,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1852,	\$ 2,000
Abner S. Lipscomb,	of Independence,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1852,	2,000
Royall T. Wheeler,	of San Augustine,	"	1852,	2,000
Thomas Green,	of Austin,	<i>Clerk,</i>	1850,	F. & 300

District Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Salary.	Attorneys.	Residence.	Salary.
1. J. C. Megginson,	Galveston,	\$1,750	H. B. Waller,	Austin Co.,	\$500 & f.
2. Wm. E. Jones,	Seguin,	1,750	John A. Green,	Lagrange,	500 & f.
3. R. E. B. Baylor,	Independ'e,	1,750	J. F. Crosby,	Brenham,	500 & f.
4. M. P. Norton,	Corp. Christi,	1,750	C. W. Peterson,	Brownsville,	500 & f.
5. O. M. Roberts,	San Aug'ne,	1,750	R. S. Walker,	San Aug'ne,	500 & f.
6. L. D. Evans,	Marshall,	1,750	D. W. Field,	Marshall,	500 & f.
7. C. W. Buckley,	Houston,	1,750	Sam. D. Hay,	Houston,	500 & f.
8. John T. Mills,	Clarksville,	1,750	Wm. C. Young,	Clarksville,	500 & f.

9. B. H. Martin, McKinney, 1,750	A. J. Fowler, Palestine, 500 & f.
10. Fielding Jones, Victoria, 1,750	Wm. S. Glass, Victoria, 500 & f.
11. Spruce M. Baird, Santa Fé, 1,750	Vacancy, 500 & f.

FINANCES.

The American Almanac for 1849, pp. 285-287, contains a full statement of the liabilities and resources, and of the receipts and expenditures, both of the late Republic and the present State of Texas. The debt of the late Republic of Texas, including interest due on the same to January 1st, 1848, may be thus stated:—Foreign debt, \$2,144,054.90; domestic debt, \$8,906,146.61; total foreign and domestic debt, \$11,050,201.51. This is the ostensible or fair value. The equivalent value, i. e. the amount available to the government, is \$5,628,195.19.

By the act of the Legislature of the 20th March, 1848, all holders of the liabilities of the late Republic of Texas are required to present them to the Auditor and Comptroller of Public Accounts "on or before the second Monday in November, 1849; and all claims that shall not be presented on or before that time shall be postponed." The claims presented to and acted upon by the Auditor and Comptroller, under the provisions of this law, are to be reported to the Legislature at its next session, "for final adjustment." Those not presented and acted upon by the accounting officers before the said second Monday in November, 1849, cannot be brought in afterwards without further legislative action.

The resources of the State of Texas, as appears by the Assessment Rolls of 1847, are:—Real and personal property assessed of the value of \$45,939,997; tax thereon, \$91,879.99; and poll-taxes, one dollar each, to the amount of \$18,504. Total tax, \$120,383.99. It is also estimated that there are 184,386,920 acres of vacant and unappropriated lands within the limits of the State.

The cash receipts and expenditures for the year ending Oct. 31, 1848, were as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Direct and license taxes,	\$82,522.86	Executive,	\$24,790.41
Miscellaneous,	3,974.65	Legislature,	48,356.88
Revenue accrued under the late Republic,	10,713.54	Judiciary,	25,962.53
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 21, 1847,	51,238.05	Miscellaneous,	17,051.79
		Total expenditures,	116,161.61
Total available means,	\$148,449.10	Balance in Treasury, Oct. 31, 1848,	32,287.49
Amount in the Treasury to the credit of the school fund,			\$17,071.86
Average annual expenses of the State,			90,000.00

XXI. ARKANSAS.

Government for the Year 1850.

JOHN S. ROANE,*	of Little Rock,	Governor (term of office expires November, 1852),	Salary.
			Use of a house and \$1,800
David B. Greer,	of Little Rock,	Sec. of State,	Perquisites and 600
Christopher C. Danby,	"	Aud. of Pub. Acc'ts,	Fees and 1,200
Samuel Adams,	of Pulaski Co.,	Treasurer,	Fees and 800

* Elected March 14, 1849, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Drew.

The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer, are elected by a joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly. The Legislature meets biennially at Little Rock. Number of Senators, 25; of Representatives, 75. Their compensation is \$3 a day during the session, and \$3 for every 20 miles' travel in coming to and returning from the seat of government.

Supreme Court.

		Term ends.	Salary.
Thomas Johnson, of Saline Co.,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1852,	\$1,500
Christopher C. Scott, of Ouachita Co.,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1852,	1,500
David Walker, of Washington Co.,	"	1856,	1,500
John G. Clendenin, of Little Rock,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>		600
Luke E. Barber,	<i>Clerk,</i>		Fees.
Elbert H. English,	<i>Reporter,</i>		200

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction only, except in particular cases pointed out by the constitution. It holds annually two terms at Little Rock, in April and October. The judges are elected by the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both houses, for eight years.

The Circuit Court has original jurisdiction over all criminal cases not expressly provided for otherwise by law; and exclusive original jurisdiction of all crimes amounting to felony at common law; and original jurisdiction of all civil cases which are not cognizable before justices of the peace; and in all matters of contract, where the sum in controversy is over \$100. It holds annually two terms in each circuit. The judges and prosecuting attorneys are elected by the people, the former for four, and the latter for two years.

Judges.	Salary.	Prosecuting Attorneys.	Salary.
1st Circuit, John T. Jones,	\$1,250	Albert H. Ringo,	Fees and \$300
2d " Josiah Gould,	1,250	T. D. Sorrelle,	" 300
2d " Wm. C. Scott,	1,250	John M. Byers,	" 300
4th " Wm. W. Floyd,	1,250	A. B. Greenwood,	" 300
5th " William H. Field,	1,250	John J. Clendenin,	600
6th " John Quillin,	1,250	Allen W. Blevins,	Fees and 300

FINANCES.

Receipts (specie) from 30th Sept., 1846, to 30th Sept., 1848,	\$47,657.08
Expended,	34,974.50
Balance in Treasury,	12,682.56
There are due — 500,000 acre fund,	\$5,066.64
Seminary fund,	5,392.47
School fund,	21.66
Securities,	49.19
	20,529.96
Treasury warrants issued from 30th Sept., 1844, to 30th Sept., 1846,	\$69,333.46
Redeemed during same time,	31,552.20
	37,781.26
Issued from 30th Sept., 1846, to 30th Sept., 1848,	107,069.47
	144,850.73
Redeemed in same time,	115,015.25
	\$29,832.48

Taxes in 1847 and 1848.

	In 1847.		In 1848.
Persons paying poll-tax,	20,176		21,840
Acres of land taxed,	3,301,439		3,460,957
Value of lands and impl. taxed,	\$ 12,502,327.43		\$ 13,172,845.00
Value of town property taxed,	1,082,532.00		1,163,329.00
Number of slaves taxed,	24,986		26,832
Value,	9,768,421.00		10,566,304.00
Saw-mills taxed,	112		117
Value,	72,613.00		82,670.00
Tan-yards taxed,	75		71
Value,	20,864.00		20,710.00
Distilleries,	48		46
Value,	3,864.00		4,123.00
Household furniture taxed,		41,273.00	39,035.00
Pleasure carriages,	220		231
Value,	27,405.00		29,010.00
Horses and mares,	40,330		42,103
Value,	1,227,600.00		1,453,928.00
Mules,	4,819		5,166
Value,	196,779.00		230,303.00
Jacks and jennies,	274		268
Value,	17,831.00		20,843.00
Cattle,	121,072		120,114
Value,	723,909.00		789,335.00
Merchandise taxed,		1,311,916.00	790,426.00
Money at interest,		103,312.00	119,704.00
Capital in steamboat ferries and toll-bridges,		19,184.00	29,313.00
Watches and jewelry,		48,245.00	51,973.00
Cap'l invested in manufactures,		10,900.00	7,880.00
Total value of taxable property,	\$ 27,179,875.43		\$ 28,571,731.00
Total tax,	70,498.72		74,340.69
Whole revenue for 1847 and 1848,			\$ 247,109.58
Total amount received from all sources,			290,043.72
Total amount paid out,			272,698.76
Estimated receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1850,			176,189.55
Expenditure,			152,242.13

Value of Taxable Property and Amount of Annual Tax from 1838 to 1846.

Property.	Tax.	Property.	Tax.
1838, . . . \$ 15,564,294.00 . . .	\$ 21,159.74	1843, . . . \$ 21,090,267.97 . . .	\$ 31,040.06
1839, . . . 23,283,691.02 . . .	30,446.12	1844, . . . 19,940,948.50 . . .	26,752.52
1840, . . . 22,011,433.35 . . .	31,095.03	1845, . . . 20,769,514.33 . . .	30,154.57
1841, . . . 24,119,122.67 . . .	31,956.57	1846, . . . 21,159,857.75 . . .	28,860.31
1842, . . . 22,302,990.10 . . .	30,402.59		

State Debt. — Bonds unredeemed, 1st Oct., 1848.

	Principal.	Interest.	Aggregate.
For the State Bank.			
77 5 per cents.,	\$ 77,000.00	\$ 27,137.50	\$ 104,137.50
967 6 per cents.,	967,000.00	415,485.00	1,382,485.00
Real Estate Bank.			
1,530 6 per cents.,	1,530,000.00	665,550.00	2,195,550.00
Due upon hypothecated bonds, (about)			180,000.00
			\$ 3,862,172.50

The annual accruing interest is \$153,670.00. This debt was incurred by issuing State bonds on account of two banks, the Real Estate Bank and the State Bank. To meet these liabilities, there are in the Real Estate Bank 187,180.89 acres of land mortgaged by subscribers for stock, the depreciated valuation of which is \$2,012,560.38; and in the State Bank, productive assets to the amount of \$1,083,026.58; in all amounting to \$3,095,586.96.

Internal Improvements. — There are none in the State. 500,000 acres of land, given for purposes of internal improvement, were, by the Legislature of 1849, distributed among the counties.

Colleges and Common Schools. — There are no colleges in the State. Seventy-two sections of land, given by Congress to the State, for the purpose of establishing a seminary of learning, have been, by act of the Legislature of 1849, in utter defiance of the intention of Congress, distributed among the counties.

There are but few common schools in the State. In each township (of 36 sections of land) there is one section (the 16th) given by Congress to the townships for the use of schools. The law authorizes these to be sold. By act of January 7, 1845, \$1,515.84 was appropriated out of the State Treasury to buy books for common schools, to be distributed by the auditor to the Boards of School Commissioners of the counties. \$1,000 more was appropriated by act of 9th January, 1845, for the same purpose. The revenue arising from leases of salt springs, and from estrays sold, form part of the common school fund. There are academies and high schools, for one or the other sex, in Little Rock, Fayetteville, Washington, Camden, and some other places; but we have no means of ascertaining the number of scholars.

State Penitentiary, Little Rock. — Number of inmates, 32. The keeping of the penitentiary is let to the lowest bidder by contract. The inmates are all men, and nearly all confined for larceny and counterfeiting.

XXII. TENNESSEE.

Government for the Year 1850.

		Salary.
WILLIAM TROUSDALE, Governor	(term expires October, 1851),	\$2,000
W. B. A. Ramsey,	of Nashville, Sec. of St. & Int. Imp. Comm'r,	800 & f.
Anthony Dibrell,	" Treasurer,	1,500
Felix K. Zollicoffer,	" Comptroller of the Treasury,	2,000
West H. Humphreys,	" Attorney-Gen. & Reporter,	1,000
Gerard Troost,	" State Geologist,	500

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

William B. Turley,	of Jackson,	Judge, Western Division,	\$1,800
Robert J. McKinney,	of Greenville,	" Eastern "	1,800
Nathan Green,	of Winchester,	" Middle "	1,800
W. R. Caswell,	of Russellville,	Attorney-General.	
William H. Stephens,	of Jackson,	Clerk, Western Division.	
James W. Campbell,	of Knoxville,	" Eastern "	
James P. Clark,	of Nashville,	" Middle "	

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, for the term of 12 years. The judges of the inferior courts are elected in the same manner, for 8 years. There are

14 Circuit Courts. Salary of each judge, \$1,500. Each circuit has an attorney, with a salary of \$200 and fees.

<i>Court of Chancery.</i>				Salary.
Calvin Jones,	of Sommerville,	Chancellor, Western Division,	\$1,500	
Thomas L. Williams,	of Knoxville,	" Eastern "	1,500	
Terry H. Cahal,	of Columbia,	" Middle "	1,500	
Bromfield L. Ridley,	of Jefferson,	" Fourth "	1,500	

<i>Circuit Courts.</i>				
Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.	
1. Seth J. W. Lucky,	Jonesboro'.	A. A. Kyle,	Rogersville.	
2. Eben'r Alexander,	Knoxville.	D. H. Cummings,	Knoxville.	
3. Charles F. Keith,	Athens.	James B. Cooke,	Athens.	
4. Wm. B. Campbell,	Carthage.	M. M. Brien,	Smithville.	
5. Samuel Anderson,	Murfreesboro'.	Wm. L. Martin,	Lebanon.	
6. Thomas Maney,	Nashville.	R. C. Foster, 3d,	Nashville.	
7. Mortimer A. Martin,	Clarksville.	W. B. Johnson,	Clarksville.	
8. Edm. Dillahunt,	Columbia.	Archelaus M. Hughes,	Columbia.	
9. William Fitzgerald,	Paris.	J. B. Williams,	Paris.	
10. John Read,	Jackson.	D. P. Skurlock,	Jackson.	
11. Wm. C. Dunlap,	Memphis.	D. M. Leatherman,	Memphis.	
12. R. M. Anderson,	New Market.	W. R. Caswell,	Russellville.	
13. A. J. Marchbanks,	M'Minnville.	J. W. Carter,	M'Minnville.	
14. James Scott,	Savannah.	R. A. Hill,	Waynesboro'.	

<i>Criminal Court of Davidson County.</i>			Salary.
William K. Turner,	of Nashville,	Judge,	\$1,500

<i>Commercial and Criminal Courts of Shelby County.</i>			
Ephraim W. King,	of Memphis,	Judge,	\$1,500

FINANCES

For the Year ending October, 1847.

Total amount received,	. . . . .	\$374,660.54
Whole amount expended,	. . . . .	369,521.72
Excess of receipts,	. . . . .	\$5,138.82

The amount of productive property held by the State is \$4,837,430.64; of unproductive property, \$1,101,390. The State debt amounts to \$3,337,856.66, and the annual interest on it is \$177,426.37. The excess of the whole property of the State over its entire debt is \$2,600,963.98; the excess of the productive property over the debt is \$1,499,573.98.

XXIII. KENTUCKY.

Government for the Year 1850.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,	of Franklin Co.,	Governor (term of office expires September, 1852),	Salary. \$2,500
John L. Helm,	of Hardin Co,	Lt.-Gov. & Sp. of the Senate.	
		Pay, while presiding, \$6 a day.	

			Salary.
*Joshua F. Bell,	of Danville,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	\$ 750
John B. Temple,	of Russellville,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	1,250
Thomas S. Page,	of Frankfort,	<i>2d Auditor,</i>	1,500
*Bryan Y. Owsley,	of Russell Co.,	<i>Register of the Land-Office,</i>	1,250
*R. C. Wintersmith,	of Louisville,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	1,250
Peter Dudley,	of Frankfort,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	150
Ambrose W. Dudley,	"	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	100
Richard D. Harlan,	"	<i>State Librarian,</i>	250
Rob. J. Breckenridge,	of Lexington,	<i>Sup't of Public Instruction,</i>	750
Theodore Kohlhaas,	of Winchester,	<i>Clerk of the Senate,</i>	\$ 10 a day.
Thomas J. Helm,	of Glasgow,	<i>Clerk of the House,</i>	10 a day.

A large majority of the voters voted, at the elections of August, 1847, and August, 1848, in favor of a convention to change the present constitution, and members of the convention for that purpose were elected in August, 1849, and the convention met October 1st, 1849.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals.

Thomas A. Marshall,	of Lexington,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,500
James Simpson,	of Winchester,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,500
Asher W. Graham,	of Bowling Green,	"	1,500
Madison C. Johnson,	of Lexington,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 300 and fees.
Jacob Swigert,	of Frankfort,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Joseph Gray,	"	<i>Sergeant,</i>	\$ 2 a day and fees.
Benjamin Monroe,	"	<i>Reporter.</i>	

General Court.

John L. Bridges, of Danville, *Judge*; salary, \$ 1,300. A. H. Rennick, of Frankfort, *Clerk*. Joseph Gray, of Frankfort, *Sergeant*. The clerk and sergeant are paid by fees.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Samuel S. Nicholas,	of Louisville,	<i>Chancellor,</i>	\$ 2,000
Charles J. Clarke,	"	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
Joseph Mayo,	"	<i>Master,</i>	Fees.
John A. Crittenden,	"	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
1. Walker Reid,	Washington.	Harrison Taylor,	Washington.
2. Henry O. Brown,	Nelson County.	Livingston Lindsey,	Princeton.
3. Richard A. Buckner,	Lexington.	Alexander H. Robertson,	Lexington.
4. James Pryor,	Carrollton.	Richard Logan,	Newcastle.
5. William F. Bullock,	Louisville.	Nathaniel Wolfe,	Louisville.
6. William V. Loring,	Bowling Green.	F. G. Harvey,	Scottsville.
7. Benjamin Shackleford,	Hopkinsville.	Ninian E. Gray,	Hopkinsville.
8. Zachariah Wheat,	Columbia.	Thomas E. Bramlett,	Albany.
9. Samuel Lusk,	Lancaster.	George Shanklin,	Nicholasville.
10. William C. Goodloe,	Richmond.	Thomas Turner, Jr.,	Richmond.

* Temporary residence in Frankfort.

Judges.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Residence.
11. Kenaz Farrow,	Mount Sterling.	Thomas B. Porter,	Flemingsburgh.
12. John L. Bridges,	Danville.	Jeremiah T. Boyle,	Danville.
13. Samuel Carpenter,	Bardstown.	William Alexander,	Brandenburgh.
14. John Calhoun,	Daveiss County.	Alfred Allen,	Hardinsburgh.
15. Tunstall Quarles,	London.	Silas Woodson,	Barboursville.
16. Wiley P. Fowler,	Smithland.	Edw. J. Bullock,	Hickman.
17. Martin D. McHenry,	Shelbyville.	Thomas N. Lindsey,	Frankfort.
18. B. Mills Crenshaw,	Glasgow.	Wm. R. McFerrin,	Glasgow.
19. William B. Kinkaid,	Lexington.	Green V. Goble,	Louisa.

The salaries of the circuit judges are as follows: — No. 5, \$1,500; No. 12, \$1,300; all others, \$1,200 per annum. Attorneys receive each \$300 per annum.

Board of Internal Improvement. — Owen G. Cates, of Frankfort, *President* (salary, \$1,000). John B. Helm, of Bowling Green, and Austin P. Cox, of Frankfort, members; the latter acting as *Secretary*; salary, \$500.

State Institutions for the Relief of the Unfortunate. — Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, founded in 1822, number of inmates Jan 1, 1849, 271. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville, founded in 1822, number of pupils, Jan. 1, 1849, 50. School for the Blind, at Louisville, founded in 1842, number of pupils in 1849, 38. Marine Hospital, at Smithland, established in 1827. Penitentiary, established in 1798, number of prisoners at the close of 1849, 61. Louisville Marine Hospital, established in 1835. A new Lunatic Asylum is now building at Hopkinsville, in the southern part of the State, and will be completed in 1849.

FINANCES.

Sinking Fund. — Certain resources are provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt of the State. It is under the control and management of the following persons as Commissioners: — John J. Crittenden, Governor, and Chairman *ex officio*; John Tilford, President of Northern Bank of Kentucky; Virgil M'Knight, President of the Bank of Kentucky; J. B. Bowles, President of the Bank of Louisville; John B. Temple, Auditor; John F. Bell, Secretary of State; and E. H. Taylor, Cashier of Frankfort Branch Bank, Secretary *ex officio*. The receipts of the Fund during the year 1848 were \$404,824.37; the expenditures for the same time, \$363,943.15; leaving a balance of \$40,881.22. The interest on the debt has been promptly paid.

Ordinary Revenue. — Receipts into the treasury for the year ending October 10, 1848, \$419,567.42. Ordinary expenses of the government for the same time, \$428,118.41, leaving a deficit of \$8,550.99. Valuation of property liable to taxation in 1848, \$272,847,696; increase since 1847, \$18,131.513. A tax of 17 cents is collected on each \$100 worth of property, 5 cents of which are appropriated to the payment of interest on the public debt, two cents for the support of common schools, and 10 cents to pay the ordinary expenses of government. Number of acres of land in the State liable to taxation, 425,063; value, \$127,631,871; average value per acre, \$6.57. Number of slaves liable to taxation, 192,470; value, \$60,820,378. Number of horses, 353,249; mules, 41,081. Total number of white males over 21 years old in 1848, 142,976, of whom 139,612 vote at the various elections.

State Debt. — The entire funded debt of the State is \$4,532,913.81, to pay which the State owns \$1,270,500 of bank stock, about 400 miles of turnpike-road stocks, 29 miles of railroad, and 290 miles of slack-water navigation, all of which yield upwards of \$100,000 per annum; this, with a portion of the annual taxes, pays the interest on the public debt.

XXIV. OHIO.

Government for the Year 1850.

SEABURY FORD,	of Geauga Co.,	<i>Governor</i> (term of office expires	Salary.
on the 1st Monday in December, 1850),			\$1,200

	Salary.
Samuel Galloway, of Ross Co., <i>Sec. of State and Sup't of Schools,</i>	\$ 900
John Woods, of Butler Co., <i>Auditor of State,</i>	1,200
Albert A. Bliss, of Elyria, <i>Treasurer of State,</i>	1,000
L. Dewey, of Ravenna, <i>Warden of the State Penitentiary,</i>	800
O. M. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, <i>Adjutant-General,</i>	200
E. Gale, of Franklin Co., <i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	300
Samuel F. Carey, of Cincinnati, <i>Paymaster-General.</i>	
John Greiner, of Zanesville, <i>Librarian of the State Library,</i>	500

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

E. S. Hamlin, of Columbus, Franklin Co., <i>President,</i>	\$ 2.50 a day.
Samuel Forrer, of Dayton, Montgomery Co., <i>Act. Commis.,</i>	1,000
J. Blickensderfer, of Tuscarawas, Tuscar. Co., "	1,000
E. N. Sill, <i>Acting Commissioner of the Canal Fund,</i>	666
Richard Howe, of Akron, <i>Res. Engineer Ohio Canal,</i>	800
Samuel Carpenter, of Lancaster, " " <i>Ohio and Hocking C.,</i>	800
E. C. Cook, of Zanesville, " " <i>Mus. Impr. & Walh. C.,</i>	800
John Waddle, of Chillicothe, " " <i>Ohio Canal,</i>	800
A. F. Hinsch, of Lebanon, " " <i>Miami Canal,</i>	800
A. G. Conover, of St. Mary's, " " <i>Miami Ex. Canal,</i>	800
Cyrus Howard, of Florida, " " <i>Wabash and Erie Canal,</i>	800
Henry A. Field, of Columbus, " " <i>National Road,</i>	700
John Hersh, of Cambridge, " " " "	700

The Auditor and Treasurer of State are advisory Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Brewster Randall, of Cuyahoga Co., *Speaker of the Senate,* in 1848-49.

John G. Breslin, of Seneca Co., *Speaker of the House,* "

JUDICIARY.

The judges of the Supreme Court, of the Courts of Common Pleas, and of the courts of the cities, are elected by the Legislature for seven years. Of the judges of the Supreme Court, the oldest in commission is chief judge, if the chief judge is not reelected. Two of the four judges hold a court in each county once every year. The several Courts of Common Pleas are held three times a year, by a resident judge and three associate judges in most of the counties; but in the counties very recently organized, only twice a year. The judges who receive but \$ 1,000 salary were elected after the law of January, 1844, reducing the salaries of public officers, was passed. The associate judges receive \$ 2.50 a day.

Supreme Court.

	Salary.
Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga Co., <i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 1,500
Edward Avery, of Wooster, <i>Associate Judge,</i>	1,500
Rufus P. Spalding, of Akron, Summit Co., "	1,500
Wm. B. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., "	1,500
Lewis Heyl, of Columbus, <i>Clerk of Court in Bank, and Sup. Ct. Franklin Co.</i>	

		Salary.
Isaac G. Burnet,	of Cincinnati, <i>Clerk of Supreme Court, Hamilton Co.</i>	
Henry Stanberry,	of Columbus, <i>Attorney-General,</i>	\$ 1,300
Hiram Griswold,	of Canton, Stark Co., <i>Reporter,</i>	300

Courts of Common Pleas.

George B. Holt,	of Dayton,	<i>Judge 1st Circuit,</i>	\$ 1,200
Ozias Bowen,	of Marion,	" 2d "	1,000
Benj. F. Wade,	of Jefferson,	" 3d "	1,000
Richard Stilwell,	of Zanesville,	" 4th "	1,000
John Pearce,	of Carrollton,	" 5th "	1,000
John H. Keith,	of Chillicothe,	" 6th "	1,200
Elijah Vance,	of Hamilton,	" 7th "	1,200
Arius Nye,	of Marietta,	" 8th "	1,000
Samuel M. Hart,	of Cincinnati,	" 9th "	1,200
Elijah Vance,	of West Union,	" 10th "	1,000
Levi Cox,	of Wooster,	" 11th "	1,000
James L. Torbert,	of Springfield,	" 12th "	1,000
Eben B. Sadler,	of Sandusky,	" 13th "	1,000
Philemon Bliss,	of Painesville,	" 14th "	1,200
Benj. S. Cowen,	of St. Clairsville,	" 15th "	1,000
Patrick G. Goode,	of Sydney,	" 16th "	1,000
William V. Peck,	of Portsmouth,	" 17th "	1,000
George B. Way,	of Defiance,	" 18th "	1,000
Sherlock J. Andrews,	* <i>Superior Court of Cleveland,</i>		1,000
William Johnson,	" " <i>Cincinnati,</i>		1,000
Thomas M. Key,	* <i>Commercial Court of Cincinnati,</i>		1,000

The Superior Court of Cincinnati has original civil jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton Co., at common law and in chancery. The Commercial Court of Cincinnati has original concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton Co., in all cases founded on matter of contract, both at law and in chancery. It is held by a single judge, appointed by the Legislature for the term of seven years. It has also a jury, in all respects like the Common Pleas. Suits are reviewed by the Supreme Court upon appeal and writs of error.

FINANCES

For the Fiscal Year ending November 15th, 1848.

The total amount of receipts for the year ending Nov. 15th, 1848, was	\$ 2,473,702.31
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1847,	494,698.64
Total,	\$ 2,968,400.85
Total disbursements for all purposes during the year,	2,541,948.97
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 15th, 1849,	\$ 426,451.88

* Created during the year 1848.

<i>State Debt.</i>	<i>Principal.</i>	<i>Annual Interest.</i>
Domestic bonds,	\$ 725,309.85	\$ 43,518.59
Irreducible stock, School and Trust Funds,	1,566,930.87	94,015.85
Foreign debt,	16,880,982.50	1,022,358.95
Total State debt and annual interest, Nov. 15th, 1848,	\$ 19,173,223.22	\$ 1,159,893.39

During the year a temporary debt of \$259,418 has been paid, and \$107,818.08 of the foreign and domestic debt has been redeemed and cancelled. The irreducible stock, upon which the State pays six per cent. interest to the townships and districts from which the funds were received, forms a part of the State debt which is not to be repaid. The surplus revenue repaid by the counties, and now in the treasury and in the hands of the commissioners, amounts to \$1,653,084.06, and is pledged to the redemption of \$1,600,000, 7 per cent. stock, payable in 1851. Of the domestic bonds, the canal bonds are pledged to the redemption of \$270,661.51, and the railroad, canal, and turnpike stocks held by the State are fairly worth \$1,000,000. Deducting these several sums from the present amount of the State debt, and there remains \$14,835,630.84 to be provided for out of the ordinary revenues of the State. These are derived from the tolls, &c., of the public works, and from taxation. The gross income of the public works for the year was \$879,389.39. The total value of taxable property, real and personal, in the State, for the year 1848, was \$421,067,991; upon which the State tax was \$1,265,769.26. The following table exhibits the present revenue of the State as compared with former tax laws.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Value of Property on the Duplicate.</i>	<i>Rate of State Tax.</i>	<i>Amount of State Tax levied.</i>	<i>Amount paid into the Treasury, including Arrears.</i>
1844	\$ 136,142,666	7 mills.	\$ 948,996.63	942,608.39
1845	144,160,469	7 "	1,006,001.25	989,833.18
1846	150,901,331	8 "	1,208,462.22	1,182,155.82
1847	410,763,160	2½ "	1,131,398.14	1,132,398.30
1848	421,067,991	3 "	1,265,769.26	1,240,000.00

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>	<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>
Taxes, real and personal property, \$ 1,155,502.17	Bills drawn for appropriations, \$ 238,462.19
Taxes on banks, insurance, and bridge companies, 45,933.87	Common School Fund, 200,630.60
Canal tolls, 765,041.02	Interest on foreign debt, paid in New York, 1,027,356.95
Canal and turnpike dividends, 31,361.78	Interest on School and Trust Funds, 88,291.12
Canal lands sold, 66,461.76	Interest on domestic bonds, 38,082.71
Road tolls, 57,569.01	State debt redeemed, 404,754.66
Principal of surplus revenue, 215,355.21	Repairs on canals and public works, 399,372.67
Interest on surplus revenue, 79,014.68	
School and trust funds, 51,289,273.37	

The number and value of the domestic animals in the State, by the assessors' returns for 1848, were as follows:—Number of horses, 492,509,—value, \$16,356.84; number of mules, 2,098,—value, \$78,955; number of cattle, 983,822,—value, \$9,729,929; number of sheep, 3,677,171,—value, \$1,988,316; number of hogs, 1,879,689,—value, \$2,341,106. The whole value of personal property, upon the duplicates, was \$90,072,718.

Common Schools.—Amount of School Fund owned by the State, \$1,566,930.87. Amount apportioned for school purposes to the several counties for the year 1848, \$291,796.09. The number of whole school-districts in the State is 6,826; of fractional districts, 835; of common schools, 5,062; of teachers, male, 2,799, female, 2,412; of scholars enrolled, males, 50,211, females, 44,219; average daily attendance, males, 50,442, females, 40,263. The amount of wages paid to teachers from public funds was, to males, \$116,812.82, to females, \$32,392.62; from other sources, males, \$25,154.81, females, \$50,442. Number of months common

schools have been taught, 15,745. 153 new school-houses were built the past year, at a cost of \$39,727.43. Amount of building fund raised by tax, \$31,640.47.

Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Columbus. — Wm. M. Awl, *Superintendent.* — Statistics for ten years, from Nov. 30, 1838, to Nov. 15, 1848, inclusive: — The number admitted during the ten years was 1,210; of whom were males, 642; females, 568; old cases, 584; recent cases, 626; pay patients, 375; State patients admitted, 835. Number of males discharged, 481; of females, 402. Number of males recovered, 291; of females, 250. During the ten years, of the whole number, 1,210, 119 died, 90 males and 29 females, making the average per cent. of deaths on all admitted in nine years, 8.9. The per cent. of recoveries on all recent cases discharged, in ten years, was 90.20; on all old cases discharged, 27.73; total on the whole number discharged, 60; grand per cent. of recoveries on all admitted in ten years, 44.71; per cent. of deaths on the average number in ten years, 8.09.

Ohio Penitentiary. — Laurin Dewey, *Warden.* — The number of prisoners, Nov. 30, 1847, was 445; of whom 390 were white males; 7 white females; 2 colored females; 46 colored males. 189 males were married, and 247 were single; of the females, 8 were married, and 1 was single. Number admitted during the year, 120. Whole number during the year, 565. Of these there have been discharged, by expiration of sentence, 56; by pardon, 52; by restoration to citizenship, 22; by death, 8; by writ of error, 1; by pardon from President of the United States, 1; in all, 140. Number in confinement, Nov. 30, 1848, 425. Of the 120, 85 can read and write; 17 can read only; and 18 can neither read nor write. Of the 120, 97 were committed for offences against property, including burglary, larceny, counterfeiting, horse-stealing, &c., 3 for arson, 2 for forgery, 3 for robbing the mails, and 15 for offences against life or the person. Of the 425 in prison, 29 are under sentence for life; 3 for 30 years; 5 for 20 years; 10 for 15 years; 39 for 10 years; 86 for 5 years; 36 for 4 years; 94 for 3 years; and 13 for 1 year. The earnings of the prison for the year were \$41,997.47. Expenses, \$23,867.20. Balance in favor of the prison, \$13,130.27. There is a library connected with the prison, for the use of the convicts, of nearly 7,000 volumes.

XXV. MICHIGAN.

Government for the Year 1850.

		Salary.
EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM, of Kalamazoo, <i>Governor</i> (term of office expires 1st Monday of January, 1850),		\$1,500
William M. Fenton, of Fentonville, <i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> ,		\$6 per diem
[during the session of the Legislature.]		
George W. Peck, of Lansing,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees and 800
John J. Adam, of Lenawee,	<i>Auditor-General,</i>	1,000
George B. Cooper, of Jackson,	<i>State Treasurer,</i>	1,000
George V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	Exp. and 700
Francis W. Sherman, of Marshall,	<i>Sup't of Public Instruction,</i>	500
Abiel Silver, of Edwardsburg,	<i>Comm'r of Land-Office,</i>	1,000
Henry C. Bunce, of Marshall,	<i>Recorder of Land-Office,</i>	400
John E. Schwarz, of Detroit,	<i>Adj.-Gen. and Q. M. Gen.,</i>	450
Justus Goodwin, of Calhoun Co.,	<i>Agent of State Prison,</i>	750

The seat of government is located permanently at Lansing, Ingham county, to which place the public offices were removed in December, 1847.

JUDICIARY.

<i>Supreme Court.</i>			Salary.
Charles W. Whipple,	of Niles,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	\$ 1,500
Warner Wing,	of Monroe,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1,500
George Miles,	of Ann Arbor,	"	1,500
Sanford M. Green,	of Pontiac,	"	1,500
Edward Mundy,	of Grand Rapids,	"	1,500
Samuel T. Douglass,	of Detroit,	<i>Reporter,</i>	500

The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office for seven years.

Circuit Courts. — There are five judicial circuits in the State, to each of which is assigned a justice of the Supreme Court, who holds one or two terms of the Circuit Court annually in each county. These courts have original equity jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction of probate cases and cases from the County Courts. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts of all civil actions where the amount in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars.

County Courts. — These are courts of general common law jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. They have *exclusive* jurisdiction of all actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed five hundred dollars, except cases cognizable by a justice of the peace, and *concurrent* jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all other civil actions, and in proceedings in equity for the foreclosure of mortgages. They have also appellate jurisdiction of causes cognizable by justices of the peace. Persons indicted for offences punishable by imprisonment in the State prison may demand a trial before the circuit judge, who in such cases presides in the County Court upon the trial. These courts are held by the county judge, or in his absence, or where he is interested, by the second judge, both of whom are elected by the people for four years, and are paid by fees.

Courts of Probate. — There is a Court of Probate in each county. The judge is elected by the people, and paid by fees.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1847,	\$ 62,304.45
Total receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year,	360,868.57
Total available means for the year,	423,173.02
Total expenditures during the fiscal year,	371,491.47
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30th, 1848,	51,681.55

Chief Sources of Income.

Taxes and sales of lands.

Judiciary,	9,010.00
State prison,	7,196.74
To counties for taxes,	16,720.21
Expenses of sales of tax lands,	16,036.54
State Library,	898.69
Raising reg't Volunteers Mex. war,	10,465.30

Principal Items of Expenditure in 1848.

Legislature,	\$ 30,000.00
Executive,	11,646.37

The aggregate amount of indebtedness of the State of Michigan, as stated by the Auditor General in his last report of December 1st, 1849, was, \$2,849,939.06
Some of it draws interest at 7 per cent., but the most of it bears only
6 per cent. interest.

The resources and property of the State, other than State buildings and
furniture, are stated at 839,223.87

Consisting of balance due from Southern Railroad Co., of . . . \$385,216.85

Wild lands, not including school lands, about 176,000.00

Cash on hand, — taxes due from counties, — due for lands and
lots sold, — lands bought in for taxes, &c., &c., 328,012.02

Leaving the actual State debt, over and above the resources of the State to
be applied in payment, \$1,960,710.18

Whole amount of taxable property in the State, both real and personal, according to the
valuation for purposes of taxation, (which is at about one half its real value), was as
follows:—

In 1846, \$29,424,865

In 1847, 27,617,240

In 1848, 29,908,769

On which an annual State tax is levied of $2\frac{1}{4}$ mills on the dollar, beside taxes to pay
interest on a certain portion of the State debt, and also for county, town, road, and school
purposes.

State Prison, Jackson.—Justus Goodwin, *Agent.*—Number of convicts in prison, Nov. 30,
1847, 119; received during the year, 49; whole number, 168. During the year there were
discharged by pardon, 15; by expiration of sentence, 21; by escape, 4; in all, 40; leaving
in prison, Nov. 30, 1848, 128; of whom 112 were white males, 1 white female, and 15
colored males. Of these, 95 were working for contractors, 31 for the State, and 2, from
infirmities, were unemployed. Of the 49 admissions, 30 were for larceny; 4 for murder in
the first degree; 1 for murder in the second degree; 1 for assault with intent to kill; 2 for
burglary; and 2 for counterfeiting. 5 were sentenced for life; 11 for 5 years; 9 for 3 years;
6 for 1 year; and 2 for 6 months. The receipts from all sources, including balance of pre-
vious year, \$7,196.74, drawn from the State Treasury, were \$17,455.18. The total ex-
penses were \$17,350.23. Balance in favor of prison, \$104.95.

XXVI. INDIANA.

Government for the Year 1850.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,	Governor (term of office expires in De-	Salary.
cember, 1852),		\$1,300
James H. Lane,	<i>Lieut.-Governor & President of the Senate,</i>	\$3 a day.
Charles H. Test,	of Wayne Co., <i>Secretary of State, & of Senate,</i>	800
Samuel Hanna,	of Wayne Co., <i>Treasurer of State,</i>	1,000
Douglass Maguire,	of Indianapolis, <i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	1,000
James Morrison,	" <i>President of State Bank,</i>	1,300
James M. Ray,	" <i>Cashier of State Bank,</i>	1,100
James Collins, Jr.,	<i>State Agent,*</i>	\$1,000 and travelling expenses.
Samuel Beck,	of Indianapolis, <i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	100
David Reynolds,	" <i>Adjutant-General,</i>	100

* The State Agent of Indiana has an office in the city of New York.

Lemuel Ford,	of Clark Co.,	<i>Warden of State Prison,</i>	Salary. \$ 600
Samuel H. Patterson,	of Jeffersonville,	<i>Keeper of the Penitentiary,</i>	Profits.
John B. Dillon,	of Indianapolis,	<i>State Librarian,</i>	\$ 500
Geo. W. Carr,	of Lawrence Co.,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>	
John W. Dodd,	of Grant Co.,	<i>Clerk of the House.</i>	

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

Isaac Blackford,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 1,300
Samuel E. Perkins,	of Richmond,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,300
Thomas L. Smith,	of New Albany,	"	1,300
Lucian Barbour,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Attorney-General.</i>	
Henry P. Coburn,	of Indianapolis,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

The judges are appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years, and the senior in commission is the chief judge. This court holds its sessions at Indianapolis, in May and November. It has appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases of chancery in which the President of the Circuit Court may be interested.

Circuit Courts.

Circ.	President Judges.	Prosecuting Attorneys.
1st,	Isaac Naylor, of Crawfordsville.	Jos. E. McDonald, of Lafayette.
2d,	William T. Otto, of Brownstown.	Lyman Leslie, of Charleston.
3d,	Courtland Cushing, of Madison.	John Dumont, of Vevay.
4th,	James Lockhart, of Evansville.	Lemuel Q. De Bruler.
5th,	Wm. J. Peaslee, of Indianapolis.	Edward Lander, of Indianapolis.
6th,	J. T. Elliott, of Newcastle.	John B. Stitt, of Centreville.
7th,	John Law, of Vincennes.	James C. Allen, of Rockville.
8th,	Horace P. Biddle, of Logansport.	William Z. Stuart, of Logansport.
9th,	E. M. Chamberlain, of Goshen.	Joseph H. Mather, of Goshen.
10th,	David McDonald, of Bloomington.	Craven P. Hester, of Bloomington.
11th,	Jeremiah Smith, of Winchester.	Joseph S. Buckles, of Muncie.
12th,	James W. Borden, of Ft. Wayne.	Robert L. Douglass, of Angola.
13th,	George H. Dunn, of Lawrenceburg.	

The president judges are elected by the Legislature for 7 years. The attorneys are chosen by the people for 3 years; and the associate judges and clerks of the courts are elected by the people for 7 years. The salary of the judges is \$800 each; the attorneys have \$150 each and fees. The judges hold two terms in each county annually. There are two associate judges in each county, who receive \$2 a day during the session.

Common Pleas Courts.

Court.	Judges.	Term ends.	Salary.
Tippecanoe Co.,	A. M. Crane, of Tippecanoe Co.,	1855,	\$1 & fees.
Marion Co.,	A. A. Hammond, of Marion Co.,	1856,	Costs.

FINANCES.

Balance in the Treasury, Oct. 31, 1847,	\$427,981.21
Total receipts into the Treasury for year ending Oct. 31, 1848,	1,245,306.36
Total revenue,	\$1,673,287.57
Total warrants on Treasury for same period,	979,191.48
Balance in Treasury, Oct. 31, 1848,	\$694,096.09

Of this sum, however, \$401,644.27 consists of a balance in the hands of the trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal, over which the Treasury Department has no control.

<i>Chief Sources of Income.</i>		<i>Principal Items of Expenditure.</i>	
Cash on hand,	\$ 427,981.21	Legislature,	\$ 34,234.35
Permanent revenue,	375,239.93	Executive,	3,767.68
Arrears, sales, and redemption of land for taxes,	39,140.24	Judiciary,	19,316.57
Trust funds,	21,001.26	Public printing,	6,063.64
Internal improvement fund,	137,838.81	State library,	1,090.16
Common school fund,	70,245.80	State prison,	3,036.00
Wabash and Erie Canal trust,	601,026.50	Other ordinary expenses,	11,715.58
Miscellaneous,	813.82	Trust funds,	20,787.45
		Internal improvement fund,	457,287.02
		Wabash and Erie Canal trust,	136,268.97
		Redemption treas'y notes & scrip,	244,545.87
		Miscellaneous,	41,023.19
	\$ 1,673,287.57		\$ 979,191.43

The Auditor's Report shows that the lands assessed for taxes of 1848 amounted to 16,466,932 acres, being 601,442 acres more than were assessed for the taxes of 1847. These lands, for the purposes of taxation, were valued at \$57,783,468; improvements at \$23,946,509; town lots and buildings at \$14,341,537; corporation stock at \$130,170; personal property, \$31,963,950. Total of taxable property, \$128,070,634; increase over 1847, \$4,349,485. Polls assessed for 1848, 135,126; being 6,194 more than were assessed for 1847. There is a poll-tax of 75 cents, and an *ad valorem* tax upon property of 25 cents on the \$100, for State purposes.

State Debt.—Prior to 1847 the State owed on her foreign debt, principal, \$11,048,000; interest, \$3,326,640; total, \$14,374,640. By the acts of the Legislature of 19th January, 1846, and 27th January, 1847, proposals were made to the holders of bonds that they should complete the Wabash and Erie Canal, and take the State's interest in it for one half of this debt, and the State would issue new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January, 1853, and after that time at five per cent., and issue certificates for one half of the arrears of interest, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum after January, 1853. In this 2½ per cent. stock is also included one per cent. per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond, when surrendered, five per cent. per annum upon the new five per cent. stock from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds.

On the first day of July, 1848, there had been surrendered of the old bonds, and new certificates taken under this proposition by the State, of principal, \$9,158,000; leaving yet outstanding of her old bonds, of principal, \$1,890,000. The State has issued of the new certificates of stock, paying four per cent. until 1853, and after that time five per cent., \$4,579,000; of 2½ per cent. stock, she has issued \$1,642,617. The State keeps an agency in the city of New York for the surrender of the old stock, issuing the new, and receiving transfers of the new.

The State in 1839–40 authorized the issue of one and a half millions of treasury-notes to pay off her internal improvement liabilities. These notes were made receivable for all State dues, and have been annually returning into the treasury, and are now nearly all withdrawn from circulation. The State also issued bonds for the bank capital, and treasury-notes to pay the bank a debt which the State owed it. But these treasury-notes were based upon a sinking fund belonging to the State and held by the bank. The bank attends to the bonds issued for its capital, and also to the redemption of the notes based upon the sinking fund. The means held by the bank are considered ample for these purposes.

The liabilities of the State and Canal may be thus stated:—

State Debt.

State's half principal of bonds surrendered,	\$4,579,000.00
State's half interest on bonds with 1 per cent. of principal, with half of coupons added,	1,642,617.50
Total foreign debt,	6,221,617.50
Add domestic debt,	334,820.00
Total foreign and domestic debt,	6,556,437.50

Canal Debt.

Canal's half principal of bonds,	\$4,579,000.00
Canal's half interest on bonds surrendered,	1,351,200.00
Canal's half coupons belonging to bonds,	9,275.00
Total Canal's half, up to July 15, 1848,	5,939,475.00

State Stock.

The amount of the several stocks issued under the act for liquidating the public debt, up to July 1st, 1848, is as follows:—

5 per cent. State stock,	\$4,579,000.00	2½ per cent. special preferred	
2½ per cent. State stock,	1,642,617.50	Canal stock,	\$1,213,625.00
5 per cent. preferred Canal stock,	4,079,500.00	2½ per cent. special deferred	
5 per cent. deferred Canal stock,	499,500.00	Canal stock,	146,850.00
		Total stocks iss'd to July 1, 1848,	12,161,092.50

The State is paying interest only on her 5 per cent. State stock, at the rate of 4 per cent. After the year 1853, the rate of interest on this will be 5 per cent. After 1853, the 2½ per cent. State stock will draw interest at that rate. The remaining stocks are thrown upon the Canal, and their redemption, principal and interest, depends upon the receipts from the Canal, in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Indianapolis.—James S. Brown, A. M., *Principal*.—Pupils in attendance, Dec. 1847, 80; 57 males and 23 females. Yearly cost of board (each person), \$49.08.

An *Institute for the Blind* was opened Oct. 1, 1847, and on Nov. 25 there were 25 pupils. During the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, 5 pupils have been discharged, and 8 received. Present number, 28; 24 males and 4 females. The boarding and tuition of pupils who are children of residents in the State are free. Generally, applicants over 21 years of age are not admitted.

State Prison, Jeffersonville.—William Lee, *Warden*.—Number in prison Nov. 30, 1847, 132; received since, 63; discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 33; by pardon, 16; by order of court, 1; by death, 5; in all, 55. In prison Nov. 30, 1848, 140. Of these, 17 are less than 20 years old; from 20 to 30, 66; from 30 to 40, 30; from 40 to 50, 20; from 50 to 60, 5; above 60, 2. 3 prisoners are committed for life, 1 for 36 years, and 50 for terms of 2 years or less. 27 have no education; 20 can read only; 86 can read and write; 6 have a good English education; and 1 is acquainted with the classics. 69 are married, 6 are widowers, and 65 are single. There is 1 female. 50 are intemperate, 40 moderate drinkers, and 50 temperate. 18 are natives of Indiana, 11 of foreign countries, and the remainder of other States. 124 are whites, and 16 are Africans. 12 are second-comers, 2 third-comers, 1 is convicted for the fourth, 2 for the fifth, and 1 for the sixth time. 118 are committed for offences against property, and 22 for offences against the person.

Schools.—The amount of sales of 16th or school sections, added to the value of those unsold, is estimated at \$1,500,000. This is held by county treasurers for the use of the townships where the lands lie. The surplus revenue fund distributed to the counties amounted, Nov. 1, 1847, to \$580,433.89. The bank-tax fund, in process of distribution to the counties, was \$41,200.42. The fund from grants of saline lands, being cash received for lands sold and value of lands unsold, was \$73,515.28. Total school funds, \$2,195,149.59.

XXVII. ILLINOIS.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH, <i>Governor, and ex officio Land Commissioner</i>			
(term ends 2d Monday in January, 1853),			\$1,500
William M'Murtry,	<i>Lieutenant-Governor,</i>	\$3 a day during session,	
[and 10 cents a mile travel.			
Horace S. Cooley,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	Fees and 800	
Thomas H. Campbell,	<i>Auditor,</i>	(exclusive of clerk hire,) 1,000	
John Moore,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	800	
Zadock Carey,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>		
S. Niles,	<i>Clerk.</i>		
William Smith,	<i>Secretary of the Senate.</i>		

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

1st Division,	Lyman Trumbull,	of Belleville,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,200
"	F. D. Preston,	of Mt. Vernon,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
2d Division,	Samuel H. Treat,	of Springfield,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,200
"	Wm. B. Warren,	of Jacksonville,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.
3d Division,	John Dean Caton,	of Ottawa,	<i>Judge,</i>	1,200
"	Lorenzo Leland,	of Ottawa,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

This court holds one session in each Division of the State each year. The terms are, 1st Division, at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., on the 2d Monday in November; 2d Division, at Springfield, on the 3d Monday in December; 3d Division, at Ottawa, La Salle Co., on the 1st Monday of February.

Circuit Courts.

				Salary.
1st Circuit,	David M. Woodson,	of Carrolton,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$1,000
2d "	Wm. H. Underwood,	of Belleville,	"	1,000
3d "	Wm. A. Denning,	of Benton,	"	1,000
4th "	J. Harlan,	of Marshall,	"	1,000
5th "	Wm. A. Minshall,	of Rushville,	"	1,000
6th "	B. R. Sheldon,	of Galena,	"	1,000
7th "	Hugh T. Dickey,	of Chicago,	"	1,000
8th "	David Davis,	of Bloomington,	"	1,000
9th "	Theophilus W. Dickey,	of Ottawa,	"	1,000

During the last session of the Legislature the 11th Circuit was established. The bill to create the 10th, was lost.

FINANCES.

State Debt. — The State debt consists of the following items:—

New internal improvement stock, — Principal bonds, . . .	\$3,100,734.93
Interest, July 1, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1848,	279,066.14
Deferred interest bonds,	1,101,067.19
	<hr/>
	\$4,480,868.31

Brought forward,		\$ 4,480,868.31
Bank, internal improvement and State-House bonds outstanding,	2,481,960.00	
Interest to Jan. 1, 1849,	1,116,862.00	3,598,842.00
The Wiggins loan	100,000.00	
Interest to Jan. 1849,	45,000.00	145,000.00
Internal improvement scrip and indebtedness outstanding,	395,183.88	
Interest to Jan. 1, 1849,	208,130.18	603,314.06
Amount due Macallister & Stebbins, being amount of bonds hypothecated to them, not carried into this general statement,	592,000.00	
Total,		\$ 8,828,014.37
From the above deduct interest paid,	156,000.00	
Received on sale of railroad,	21,100.00	
Received in bonds and certificates of stocks for 1847 and 1848,	31,741.00	208,841.00
Balance,		\$ 8,619,173.37
Total amount of Canal debt, with interest to Jan. 1, 1849,		8,042,622.00
Total amount of State debt,		\$ 16,661,795.37

To meet this debt the State owns 145,000 acres of land, valued at about \$ 870,000. Besides the revenue accruing from ordinary taxation, nearly \$ 88,000 were received from the tolls of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This was, however, the first season of its completion, and these receipts are not a test of its capacity for business. The sum realized by the sale of Canal lands in September, 1848, under the law under which the money was advanced by the bondholders for the completion of the work, amounted to nearly \$ 770,000, exceeding in amount the original appraised value of the lands about two per cent. The appraised value of the entire lands, lots, &c., belonging to the Canal amounts to nearly \$ 3,000,000, and at these rates of sales there will be realized from this source not less than \$ 3,500,000, which will go far toward liquidating this portion of the State debt, independently of the yearly revenue from the Canal. For the year 1847-48 there has been paid into the public treasury the average yearly sum of \$ 118,000, the avails of what is denominated the interest tax. This amount has been regularly forwarded and proportionably applied to the payment of interest upon all State bonds, as prescribed by law.

By a direct vote of the people, at the time of the acceptance of the constitution, it was decided that there should be assessed, collected, and applied *pro rata* for the payment of the public debt other than the Canal and school debt, a tax of two mills on the dollar, in addition to all other taxes. The estimated effect of this tax was thus stated in the Address to the People of Illinois in August, 1847:—

“The principal of the debt is \$ 6,245,380; a two-mill tax in 1848 will produce about \$ 200,000. This tax will increase annually at the rate of about 7 per centum throughout the 25 years, reasoning from experience connected with Western advancement. Taking these two propositions as the basis of our calculation, in 19 years this tax will yield \$ 6,194,000, which leaves unpaid of the principal only \$ 51,380. There is, however, already accrued \$ 2,248,372 of interest, which will be increased to about \$ 3,000,000 before this provision can be carried into operation. There will accrue, during the 19 years, \$ 3,559,916, making the aggregate of interest due at that time \$ 6,559,916, which, however, is subject to constant reduction from three fifths of the mill-and-a-half fund now raised, which in the 19 years amounts to \$ 2,784,300, leaving interest then really due amounting to \$ 3,775,616. To this add the unpaid portion of the principal, \$ 51,380, and we have \$ 3,826,996, which, without

any great increase of interest, is yet to be discharged. To do this, we now have the aggregate fund produced from the three fifths of the mill-and-a-half tax, and from the two-mill tax, which in the 6 following years will produce \$4,358,700, which will liquidate the whole amount, being an excess of nearly \$500,000. All this, too, without materially increasing our burdens, when viewed in connection with the proposed reduction of State expenses."

Common Schools in 1848. — No. of school-districts, 2,002; of schools, 2,317. No. taught by males, 1,565; by females, 966. Average monthly wages of males, \$16.56; of females, \$8.93. No. of scholars, 51,447. No. of children under 20 years of age, 209,639. No. of school-houses, 1,937; amount of school funds, \$1,404,751.50. Amount raised by *ad valorem* tax, \$1,061,137.00.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Springfield. — Thomas Officer, *Principal*. — The institution was opened in January, 1846. The number of pupils in January, 1849, was 60, of whom 26 were females. 49 were from Illinois, of whom 5 were paying pupils. There were 10 pupils from Missouri, and 1 from Iowa. Applicants must be over 10 years of age. The charge to paying pupils — and all from out the State, and those who are able in the State, pay — is \$80, which includes everything but clothing and travelling expenses. Nor are these paid to charity pupils. The annual session commences the first Thursday of October, which is the proper time of admission.

XXVIII. MISSOURI.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Term ends.	Salary.
AUSTIN A. KING,	of Richmond,	<i>Governor,</i>	1852	\$2,000
			[and a furnished house.]	
Thomas L. Price,	of Jefferson City,	<i>Lieut.-Governor,</i>	1852	
Ephraim B. Ewing,	of Richmond,	<i>Secretary of State and</i>		
		<i>Sup't of Public Schools,</i>	April, 1853	1,300
Wilson Brown,	of Cape Girardeau,	<i>Aud. of Accounts,</i>	1853	1,600
Peter G. Glover,		<i>Treasurer,</i>		1,350
William A. Robards,	of Boon County,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	1853	750
A. P. Richardson,	of Bay County,	<i>Register of Lands,</i>	1853	1,250
Gustavus A. Parsons,	of Jefferson City,	<i>Adjutant-General,</i>		100
Geo. W. Miller,	"	<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>		100
Merryweather L. Clark,	of St. Louis,	<i>Surveyor-General,</i>		1,500
James M. Hughs,	of Liberty,	<i>President of State Bank.</i>		
Henry Shurlds,	of St. Louis,	<i>Cashier</i>	" "	2,000

The Lieutenant-Governor is, *ex officio*, President of the Senate, and receives \$4.50 a day while presiding. The pay of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is the same. Senators are chosen every fourth, and Representatives every second year. Their pay is \$3 a day for the first sixty days, and after that time \$1 per day, except at a revising session, when they may receive \$3 per day for 100 days, and \$1 for the remainder of the session. The Legislature meets at the city of Jefferson, biennially, on the last Monday in December.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

		Salary.
William B. Napton,	of Saline County, <i>Presiding Judge</i> ,	\$ 1,100
John F. Ryland,	of Lafayette Co., <i>Associate Judge</i> ,	1,100
James H. Birch,	of Clinton County, “	1,100

Two sessions of the Supreme Court are held annually, one at Jefferson City and one at St. Louis. The judges hold office for twelve years.

Circuit Courts.

Judges.		Salary.	Attorneys.	Salary.
Jas. W. Morrow,	1st Circuit,	\$1,000	William A. Robards,	\$ 750 & fees.
W. A. Hall,	2d “	1,000	Charles H. Hardin,	250 “
Carty Wells,	3d “	1,000	Alfred W. Lamb,	250 “
Addison Rees,	4th “	1,000	J. J. Lindley,	250 “
H. Young,	5th “	1,000	S. L. Sawyer,	250 “
Geo. W. Dunn,	6th “	1,000	M. Oliver,	250 “
F. P. Wright,	7th “	1,000	W. P. Johnson,	250 “
Alex. Hamilton,	8th “	1,000	James R. Lackland,	250 “
John H. Stone,	9th “	1,000	M. D. Stevenson,	250 “
H. Hough,	10th “	1,000	Sam'l A. Hill,	250 “
James A. Clark,	11th “	1,000	W. Halliburton,	250 “
Sol. H. Leonard,	12th “	1,000	Samuel Archer,	250 “
Chas. S. Yancy,	13th “	1,000	John T. Coffee,	250 “
Daniel M. Leet,	14th “	1,000	Wm. Cunningham,	250 “

A Circuit Court is held twice a year in each county. Its jurisdiction extends to all matters of tort and contract over \$90 where the demand is liquidated, and over \$50 where the agreement is parol. It has exclusive criminal jurisdiction, and a supervision over the County Courts and justices of the peace, subject to the correction of the Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They hold office for eight years, though not beyond 65 years of age.

In addition to the Circuit and County Courts, St. Louis has a Court of Common Pleas, with a jurisdiction very similar to the Circuit Court, a Criminal Court, a distinct Court of Probate, and a Recorder's Court.

Courts of St. Louis.

		Salary.
Samuel Treat,	<i>Judge of Common Pleas,</i>	\$ 1,000
James B. Colt,	<i>Judge of Criminal Court,</i>	1,000
Peter G. Furguson,	<i>Judge of Probate,</i>	Fees.
George A. Hyde,	<i>Recorder's Court,</i>	1,200

Court of Common Pleas for the City of Hannibal.

Thomas Van Swearingin,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 200 and fees.
------------------------	---------------	------------------

These are local tribunals, exercising jurisdiction only in their counties,

except the Recorder's Court, whose jurisdiction is confined to small offences and within the limits of the city. From the Court of Common Pleas and Criminal Court, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court, — and the judges of the Common Pleas are appointed like the circuit judges, with like tenures. The judge of the Criminal Court is elected by the separate, but concurrent, vote of the two houses, for six years. The probate judge is elected by the people of the county for four years, and the Recorder by the people of the city of St. Louis, for two years.

County Courts. — The jurisdiction of these courts is limited to matters of probate and local county affairs, as roads, &c. A County Court sits in each county, and is composed of three justices, who are elected by the people, and hold their offices for four years. An appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Court of St. Louis County is composed of seven judges. They are relieved from probate duties by the separate court above mentioned.

The constitution of Missouri is amendable by a two-thirds vote, in two consecutive legislatures, upon the proposition; and amendments have been once voted upon favorably to elect all the judges by the people of the districts, and the proposition will probably be adopted with great unanimity.

Amount of State debt, \$ 684,997.40. Interest on debt, \$ 73,100.

XXIX. IOWA.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Salary.
ANSEL BRIGGS,	of Jackson Co.,	<i>Governor</i> (term expires	
December, 1850),			\$ 1,000
J. H. Bonney,	of Van Buren Co.,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	500
Joseph T. Fales,	of Linn Co.,	<i>Auditor of Public Accounts,</i>	600
Morgan Reno,	of Johnson Co.,	<i>Treasurer,</i>	400
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.,	of Dubuque Co.,	<i>Sup't of Public Instruction,</i>	1,200
Lemuel B. Patterson,	of Johnson Co.,	<i>Librarian,</i>	150
J. J. Selman,	of Davis Co.,	<i>President of the Senate,</i>	\$ 4 a day.
S. H. Bonham,	of Johnson Co.,	<i>Speaker of the H. of Rep.,</i>	"
C. C. Rockwell,	of Jones Co.,	<i>Secretary of the Senate,</i>	\$ 2 a day.
W. E. Leffingrode,	of Clinton Co.,	<i>Ch. Clerk of H. of Rep.,</i>	"

Board of Public Works.

Wm. Patterson, *Pres.* Jesse Williams, *Treas.* Geo. Gillespie, *Sec.*

The Legislature meets biennially, on the first Monday in December. The pay of the members is \$ 2 a day for the first fifty days, and \$ 1 a day for the rest of the session, with \$ 2 for every twenty miles' travel.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

	<i>Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
Joseph Williams,	of Muscatine Co., <i>Chief Justice</i> ,	\$1,000
George Greene,	of Dubuque Co., <i>Associate Justice</i> ,	1,000
J. F. Kinney,	of Lee Co., “	1,000
Eastin Morris,	of Johnson Co., <i>Reporter</i> ,	1,000

The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by joint vote of the General Assembly for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The Supreme Court now holds four sessions, the State being divided into four districts.

J. W. Woods,	of Des Moines Co.,	<i>Clerk of 1st District.</i>
A. H. Anderson,	of Dubuque Co.,	" 2d "
—— Ross,	of Wappelle Co.,	" 3d "
G. S. Hampton,	of Johnson Co.,	" 4th "

District Courts.

<i>District Courts.</i>				<i>Salary.</i>
George H. Williams,	of Lee Co.,	<i>Judge of 1st Circuit,</i>	\$	1,000
James Grant,	of Scott Co.,	<i>" 2d "</i>		1,000
J. P. Carleton,	of Johnson Co.,	<i>" 3d "</i>		1,000
Cyrus Olney,	of Jefferson Co.,	<i>" 4th "</i>		1,000
William McKay,		<i>" 5th "</i>		1,000

The judges of the District Court are elected, by the voters in their district, for five years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

FINANCES.

The value of the productive property held by the State is \$11,277,139. The absolute State debt is \$55,000, on which the interest is \$5,500 per annum. The revenue is derived from taxes upon real and personal property. The expenditures are the salaries of State officers and court expenses, and for the year ending Nov. 30, 1848, were:— for the Legislature, \$10,181; Executive, \$2,500; Judiciary, \$7,020.92; public buildings at Iowa City, \$3,200; interest, \$2,552.37; miscellaneous, \$7,059.45. Total, \$32,513.74. As the sessions of the Legislature are biennial, the ordinary annual expenditures, exclusive of debts and schools, is about \$19,000.

The aggregate valuation of taxable property (according to the assessors' returns for 1848) is \$14,449,200, being \$2,769,075 more than in 1847. The following are the various items:—Acres of land, 2,316,704, — value, with improvements, \$8,031,698; value of town lots and improvements, \$2,003,812; value of capital employed in merchandise, \$645,917; value of mills, manufactories, distilleries, carding-machines, and tan-yards, with the stock employed, \$237,655; horses over two years old, 27,980, value, \$992,946; mules and asses, one year old, 145, value, \$6,543; neat cattle over two years old, 72,840, value, \$723,326; sheep over six months old, 114,623, value, \$131,338; hogs six months old, 170,445, value, \$215,361; pleasure carriages, 5,238, value, \$181,588; watches, 3,112, value, \$36,722; piano-fortes, 33, value, \$4,695; value of capital stocks and profits in any company, incorporated or unincorporated, \$3,748; property in boats or vessels, \$13,126; all other personal property over \$100, \$110,417; value of gold and silver coin and bank-notes in actual possession, \$183,426; claims for money or other consideration, \$378,323; value of annuities, \$7,128; amount of notes, mortgages, &c., \$491,806; number of polls, 23,937. Levy for State purposes, 24 mills on \$1; amount, \$36,129.

Common Schools.—It is provided by the constitution, that a Superintendent of Public

Instruction shall be chosen by the people, for three years, and that all lands granted by Congress to this State, all escheated estates, and such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of the public lands in Iowa, shall constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which, and the rents of the unsold lands, shall be applied to the support of common schools. The Assembly shall provide for a school in each school-district, for at least three months in each year; and all moneys received for exemption from military duty, and for fines imposed by the courts, shall be appropriated to support such schools, or the establishment of school libraries. The money arising from the lease or sale of public lands granted for the support of a university shall remain a perpetual fund to maintain such an institution. Permanent School Fund, Nov. 1st, 1848, \$ 132,908.52.

XXX. WISCONSIN.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Term expires.	Salary.
NELSON DEWEY,	of Lancaster,	<i>Governor,</i>	Dec. 31, 1849,	\$ 1,250
Thomas McHugh,	of Madison,	<i>Secretary of State,</i>	"	1,000
Jairus C. Fairchild,	"	<i>Treasurer,</i>	"	800
James S. Brown,	of Milwaukee,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	"	800
Eleazer Root,	of Waukesha,	<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction,</i>	"	1,000

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Courts.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Alexander H. Stow,	of Taychudah,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1850,	\$ 1,500
Mortimer M. Jackson,	of Mineral Point,	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	1851,	1,500
Levi Hubbell,	of Milwaukee,	"	1852,	1,500
Edward V. Whiton,	of Jonesville,	"	1853,	1,500
Charles H. Larrabee,	of Horicon,	"	1854,	1,500
Daniel H. Chandler,	of Milwaukee,	<i>Reporter.</i>		
Jerome R. Brigham,	of Madison,	<i>Clerk.</i>		

The judges of the Circuit Courts are elected in circuits by the people, for six years. Judge Stow belongs to the 4th circuit; and Judges Jackson, Hubbell, Whiton, and Larrabee, to the 5th, 2d, 1st, and 3d, respectively. The Circuit Courts have appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace and inferior courts, and original, in all cases not excepted by the constitution or the law. The judges also sit as a Supreme Court to try cases upon appeal, without a jury. Four constitute a quorum, and a majority of those present is necessary for a decision. The Supreme Court has two sessions at Madison, on the second Tuesdays of January and June. In most of the counties there are two terms of the Circuit Court each year; in some there is but a single term.

County Courts.

There is established in each of the counties in the State a County Court, having jurisdiction concurrently with the Circuit Court in all civil actions arising within the county, and in all transitory actions where the amount claimed does not exceed five hundred dollars (excepting actions of ejectment), and exclusive appellate jurisdiction in cases of appeal or certiorari from a justice of the peace, and with jurisdiction in civil cases, by *consent of parties*, unlimited as to amount. The County Court has also probate powers, the office of Judge of Probate being abolished. Times of holding, first Monday in every month. The judge of the County Court is elected by the people. Term, four years.

Congressional Districts.

- 1st. Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine.
- 2d. Counties of Rock, Green, Lafayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix.
- 3d. Counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia.

Internal Improvements. — The only improvement of magnitude undertaken in this State is that of the navigation of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, under a grant from Congress of about half a million acres of land. This work is under the immediate direction of a Board of Public Works, consisting of five persons, the Governor of the State having the general control and supervision of the whole work. The construction of the Canal, and the improvement of the Fox River, to Lake Winnebago, is under contract to be completed the first of June, 1850. When this is done, it will open steamboat navigation between Lake Michigan, by the way of Green Bay, and the Mississippi River, nearly through the centre of the State.

Common Schools. — The number of school sections in the State is 2,200, and the estimated number of children in the State between 4 and 20 years of age is 46,000. The school fund is thus stated. The sixteenth (or school) sections of land contain 1,408,000 acres. To these are to be added the lands ceded by Congress for internal improvements, but by the assent of Congress diverted to the school fund, 500,000 acres, — making in all 1,908,000 acres. Of this about one seventh, 272,571 acres, is in the surveyed portions of the State, and near settlements, and is safely estimated to average \$3 per acre, which gives a fund of \$817,713. To this fund there will be added the proceeds of all lands that may *hereafter* be granted to the State by Congress for educational purposes, all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, five per cent. of the net proceeds of all sales of United States lands in the State, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified.

XXXI. OREGON TERRITORY.*Government for the Year 1850.*

	Term expires.	Salary.
JOHN P. GAINES, of Oregon City, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs,	1853,	\$ 3,000
Knitzing Pritchett, Secretary,	1853,	1,500

JUDICIARY.

William P. Bryant,	of Oregon City,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	2,000
Peter H. Burnett,	"	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	2,000
O. C. Pratt,	"	"	2,000
Joseph J. Coombs,	"	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees and 200
Joseph L. Meek,	"	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.
D. B. St. John,	"	<i>Collector,</i>	Fees.

XXXII. MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

THIS Territory was organized by act of Congress of March 3, 1849, a full abstract of which act, containing boundaries, constitution, &c., is in the *Titles and Abstracts of the Public Laws*, No. 52, ante, p. 145.

Government for the Year 1850.

			Term ends.	Salary.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY,	of St. Paul,	<i>Governor and Sup't of</i>		
		<i>Indian Affairs,</i>	1853,	\$ 2,500
C. K. Smith,		<i>Secretary,</i>		1,800
David Olmsted,	of Long Prairie,	<i>President of Council.</i>		
Joseph W. Furber,	of Cottage Grove,	<i>Speaker of the House.</i>		
Joseph R. Brown,		<i>Clerk of the Senate.</i>		
William D. Phillips,		<i>Clerk of the House.</i>		

JUDICIARY.

			Term ends.	Salary.
Aaron Goodrich,	of St. Paul,	<i>Chief Justice,</i>	1853,	\$ 2,000
David Cooper,	"	<i>Associate Justice,</i>	"	2,000
Benj. B. Meeker,	"	"	"	2,000
Henry L. Moss,	of Stillwater,	<i>Attorney,</i>	"	Fees.
Alexander M. Mitchell,	of Ft. Snelling,	<i>Marshal,</i>	"	Fees.

The Territory of Minnesota embraces an area of 150,000 square miles, and by the census taken in June, 1849, there were about 4,500 free white male inhabitants in the Territory.

XXXIII. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE District of Columbia is under the immediate government of Congress. The city of Washington became the seat of the government of the United States in 1800, and it is the residence of the President, and the other chief executive officers of the national government. By an act of Congress, in 1846, which was subsequently accepted by the people of Alexandria, the city and county of Alexandria were retroceded to the

State of Virginia, and the District is now confined to the Maryland side of the Potomac.

JUDICIARY.

Circuit Court of the District.

			Salary.
William Cranch,	of Washington,	<i>Chief Judge,</i>	\$ 2,700
James S. Morsel,	of Georgetown,	<i>Associate Judge,</i>	2,500
James Dunlop,	"	"	2,500
Philip R. Fendall,	of Washington,	<i>Attorney,</i>	Fees and 200
Richard Wallach,	"	<i>Marshal,</i>	Fees.
John A. Smith,	"	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

Criminal Court for the District.

Thomas H. Crawford,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 2,000
John A. Smith,	<i>Clerk,</i>	Fees.

Orphans' Court.

Nathaniel P. Causin,	of Washington Co.,	<i>Judge,</i>	\$ 1,000
Edward N. Roach,	"	<i>Register,</i>	Fees.

XXXIV. CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA has not yet been made a Territory of the United States. The bill to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the territory and waters of Upper California (See "Titles and Abstracts of the Public Laws," No. 43, p. 144) passed the last Congress. The bill to establish a territorial government in California failed. Brevet Brigadier-General Bennett Riley is the Military Governor of California. According to the proclamation of General Riley, on the 1st of August, the following officers were elected for the district of San Francisco, to hold office until January, 1850, when their places will be filled by those elected at the regular election in November, 1849:—

		Salary not to exceed
Peter H. Burnet,	<i>Judge of the Supreme Court,</i>	\$ 4,000
Horace Hawes,	<i>Prefect,</i>	2,500
Francisco Guerrero,	<i>Sub-Prefect.</i>	
John W. Geary,	<i>Alcalde.</i>	
Frank Turk,	<i>Second Alcalde.</i>	
John T. Vioget,	"	

The population of California in July, 1846, was about 15,000, exclusive of Indians. In July, 1849, according to the account of Thomas O. Larkin, formerly U. S. Consul at Monterey, and a good authority, it was between 35,000 and 40,000, of whom less than one half are Americans. Mr. Larkin also estimates, that from July to January, 1850, probably 40,000 Americans will reach the country; that by January, 1850, the population will number from 80,000 to 100,000, and that in 1851 it will amount to from 175,000 to 200,000. Four fifths of the imports into California arrive at San Francisco, and are mostly sent up the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

AMERICAN STATES.

Republics of North America.

Names.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Presidents.	When inaugurated.
United States,	3,260,073	22,000,000	Washington,	Zachary Taylor,	1849
Mexico,	1,100,000	7,000,000	Mexico,	José Joaquín de Herrera,	1848
Guatemala,	28,000	850,000	New Guatemala,	Parades,	1849
Honduras,	81,000	280,000	Chiquimula,	} Unknown.	
San Salvador,	24,000	330,000	San Salvador,		
Costa Rica,	33,000	180,000	Cartago,		
Nicaragua,	30,000	400,000	Leon,	Novberto Ramirez.	1847
* Hayti,	St. Domingo,	700,000	Port Republican,	Faustin Soulouque,	1849
Dominica,		200,000	San Domingo,	Gen. Santana,	

Republics of South America.

Names.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capitals.	Presidents.	When inaugurated.
Argentine Republic,	726,000	675,000	Buenos Ayres,	Juan Manuel de Rosas,	1330
Peru,	524,000	1,373,736	Lima,	Ramon Castilla,	1945
New Granada,	390,000	1,687,000	Santa Fé de Bogotá,	Joaquin Mosquera,	1944
Bolivia,	318,000	1,700,000	Chuquisaca,	Gen. Belzu,	1848
Chili,	144,000	1,200,000	Santiago,	Manuel Bulnes,	1941
Venezuela,	460,000	1,000,000	Caraccas,	José Tadeo Monagas,	1847
Ecuador,	325,000	600,000	Quito.	Gen. Lopez,	1841
Paraguay,	74,000	250,000	Acencion,		
Uruguay,	120,000	140,000	Monte Video,	Joaquin Suarez,	1843

American Monarchies.

Names.	Area in Sq. M.	Population.	Capitals.	Monarchs.	When inaugurated.
Brazil, Empire of,	2,300,000	5,200,000	Rio Janeiro,	Pedro II.,	1831
Mosquitia, Kingdom of,	23,000	40,000	Blewfields,	(Indian King,)	1844

BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

LORD ELGIN, *Governor-General, Vice-Admiral, and Captain-General of all the British Provinces of North America.*

Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Lieutenant-Governors.
Canada East,	194,815	693,649	Sir W. Colebrooke. Sir John Harvey. Capt. H. V. Huntley.
Canada West,	147,000	506,055	
New Brunswick,	27,700	130,000	
Nova Scotia, with C. Breton,	17,500	199,870	
Prince Edward's Island,	2,134	34,666	
Newfoundland,	35,913	81,517	Col. Fancourt.
Honduras,	62,740	3,958	

* Hayti is said to have been made an Empire. See Chronicle of Events for 1849, under date of August 26th.

EUROPE.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Name.	Title.	State.	Date of Birth.	Date of Accession.	Age at Accession.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King	Sweden and Norway	July 4, 1799	Mar. 8, 1844	45	Lutheran
Nicholas I.	Emperor	Russia	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825	29	Greek Church
Frederic VII.	King	Denmark	Oct. 6, 1808	Jan. 20, 1848	39	Lutheran
Victoria	Queen	Great Britain	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	18	Prot. Episc.
William III.	King	Holland or Netherl'ds	Feb. 19, 1817	Mar. 17, 1849	32	Reformed
Leopold	"	Belgium	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	40	Lutheran*
Fred. Wm. IV.	"	Prussia	Oct. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840	45	Evangelical
Fred. Augustus	"	Saxony	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836	39	Catholic*
Ern. Augustus	"	Hanover	June 5, 1771	June 20, 1837	66	Evangelical
Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwer.	Feb. 28, 1823	Mar. 7, 1842	19	Lutheran
George	"	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Aug. 12, 1779	Nov. 6, 1816	37	"
Augustus	"	Oldenburg	July 13, 1783	May 21, 1829	46	"
William	Duke	Brunswick	Apr. 25, 1806	Apr. 25, 1831	25	"
Adolphus	"	Nassau	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839	22	Evangelical
Ch. Frederic	Grand Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisen	Feb. 2, 1783	June 14, 1825	45	Lutheran
Ernest II.	Duke	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844	26	"
Bernard	"	Saxe-Meiningen	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	3	"
Joseph	"	Saxe-Altenburg	Aug. 27, 1789	Sep. 29, 1834	45	"
Leopold	"	Anhalt-Dessau	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	22	Evangelical
Alexander	"	Anhalt-Bernberg	Mar. 2, 1805	Mar. 24, 1834	29	"
Augusta	Duchess	Anhalt-Cöthen	Aug. 3, 1794	Nov. 23, 1847	53	Reformed
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg-Rudolst.	Nov. 6, 1793	Apr. 23, 1807	13	Lutheran
Gunther	"	Schwarz'g-Sonder'n	Sept. 24, 1801	Sept. 3, 1835	34	"
Henry XX.	"	Reuss, Elder Line	June 29, 1794	Oct. 31, 1836	42	"
Henry LXII.	"	Reuss, Younger Line	May 31, 1785	Apr. 17, 1818	33	"
Leopold	"	Lippe-Deimold	Nov. 6, 1796	Apr. 4, 1802	5	Reformed
George	"	Lippe-Schaumburg	Dec. 20, 1784	Feb. 13, 1787	2	"
George Victor	"	Waldeck	Jan. 14, 1831	May 15, 1845	14	Evangelical
Ferdinand	Landgrave	Hesse-Homburg	Apr. 26, 1783	Sept. 7, 1848	65	Reformed
Leopold	Grand Duke	Baden	Aug. 29, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830	40	Evangelical
Frederic Wm.	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847	45	Reformed
Louis III.	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848	42	Lutheran
Charles Antony	Prince	Hohenzol'n-Sigmar'n	Sept. 7, 1811	Aug. —, 1848	37	Catholic
Frederic	"	Hohenzol'n-Hechin'n	Feb. 16, 1801	Sept. 13, 1838	37	"
Aloys	"	Liechtenstein	May 26, 1796	Apr. 20, 1836	40	"
William	King	Wurtemberg	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	35	Lutheran
Maximilian II.	"	Bavaria	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 21, 1848	37	Catholic
Fran. Joseph I.	Emperor	Austria	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848	18	"
Chas. Louis } N. Bonaparte }	President	France	Apr. 20, 1808	Dec. 20, 1848	40	"
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	3	"
Maria II.	"	Portugal	Apr. 4, 1819	May 2, 1826	7	"
Victor Emanuel	King	Sardinia	Mar. 14, 1820	Mar. 25, 1849	29	"
Leopold II.	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824	26	"
Ferd'nd Charles	Duke	Parma	Jan. 14, 1823	April, 1849	26	"
Francis V.	"	Modena and Massa	June 1, 1819	Jan. 21, 1846	26	"
Pius IX.	Pope	States of the Church	May 13, 1792	June 21, 1846	54	"
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830	20	"
Otho	"	Greece	June 1, 1815	May 7, 1832	17	Catholic*
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	May 6, 1822	July 1, 1839	17	Mahometan
Florestan	Prince	Monaco	Oct. 10, 1785	Oct. 2, 1841	56	Catholic
John	Regent	German Federation	Jan. 20, 1782	June 29, 1848	66	"

* The King of Belgium is a *Protestant*, though his subjects are mostly *Catholics*; the King of Saxony is a *Catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *Protestants*; and the King of Greece is a *Catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek Church*.

STATES OF EUROPE,

With the Form of Government, and Square Miles, according to McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, with Corrections; and the Population (chiefly) from the Almanach de Gotha for 1849.

States and Titles.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Date of Enum'n.
Andorre, Pyrenees, <i>Repub.</i>	With two syndics and a council,	190	7,000	
*Anhalt-Bernberg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	States having limited powers,	336	48,844	1846
*Anhalt-Cöthen, "	"	310	43,120	
*Anhalt-Dessau, "	"	337	63,082	1846
*Austria, <i>Empire</i> ,	Constitutional monarchy,	255,226	35,879,152	1842
*Baden, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	5,712	1,349,930	1846
*Bavaria, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; "	28,435	4,504,574	1846
Belgium,	"	12,569	4,335,319	1846
*Bremen, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and convention,	67	72,906	1842
*Brunswick, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	1,525	269,301	1846
Church, <i>States of Papedom</i> ,	Unsettled,	17,043	2,908,115	1846
Denmark, with Schleswig- Holstein, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Absolute monarchy; with prov. states,	59,762	2,239,077	1845
France,	Republic; with one chamber,	202,125	35,401,761	1846
*Frankfort, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and legislative body,	91	68,240	1846
Great Britain, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; lords and commons,	116,700	27,019,555	1841
Greece,	Limited monarchy,	10,206	637,700	
*Hamburg, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and common council,	149	188,064	
*Hanover, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	14,600	1,773,711	1845
*Hesse-Cassel, <i>Electorate</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	4,386	754,590	1845
*Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>G. Duch.</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	3,198	852,679	1845
*Hesse-Homb'g, <i>Landg'v'te</i> ,	Absolute sovereignty,	154	24,433	1846
*Hohenzol. Hechingen, <i>Pr.</i>	Limited; one chamber,	136	20,143	
*Hohenzol. Sigmaringen, "	"	383	45,431	1845
Holland, with Luxemburg,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	13,890	3,236,741	1848
Ionian Islands, <i>Republic</i> ,	Under Brit. protecc.; council and chamb.,	998	219,797	1844
*Liechtenstein, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	52	6,351	1842
*Lippe-Deimold,	"	432	108,236	1846
*Lippe-Schaumburg, "	"	205	31,870	1846
*Lubeck, <i>Free City</i> ,	Republic; senate and common council,	142	47,197	1845
*Mecklen. Schwerin, <i>G. Du.</i>	Limited monarchy; with one chamber,	4,701	524,042	1847
*Mecklenburg-Strelitz, "	"	1,094	94,406	1845
Modena and Massa, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Revolutionary,	2,073	515,343	
Monaco, <i>Principality</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	50	7,000	
*Nassau, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; two chambers,	1,736	424,817	1846
*Oldenburg, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Unsettled,	2,470	278,909	1846
Parma, <i>Duchy</i> ,	"	2,184	496,803	1846
Portugal, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Lim. monarchy; one chamber of rep.,	34,500	3,412,500	1841
*Prussia,	Limited monarchy,	106,302	16,112,948	1846
*Reuss, <i>Principalities of</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	588	112,175	1846
†Russia (in Europe), <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	2,041,809	60,303,266	1846
San Marino, <i>Republic</i> ,	Senate and council of ancients,	21	7,600	
Sardinia, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Constitutional monarchy,	28,830	4,650,363	1839
*Saxony,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	5,705	1,836,433	1846
*Saxe-Altenburg, <i>Duchy</i> ,	Limited monarchy; one chamber,	491	129,589	1846
*Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, "	"	790	147,195	1846
*Saxe-Mein.-Hildburg, "	"	880	160,515	1846
*Saxe-Weim.-Eisenach, "	"	1,403	257,573	1846
*Schwarzburg-Rudolst., <i>Pr.</i>	"	331	68,711	1846
*Schwarzburg-Sondersh., "	"	328	58,632	1846
Sicilies, <i>The Two, Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; with two chamb.,	41,521	8,423,316	1845
Spain,	Limited monarchy; with a legislature,	176,480	12,386,841	1833
Sweden, }	Lim. monarchy; with a diet & storthing,	170,715	3,138,884	1840
Norway, }	"	121,725	1,167,766	1845
Switzerland, <i>Republic</i> ,	Confederation of republics; a diet,	17,208	2,188,009	1837
†Turkey, <i>Empire</i> ,	Absolute monarchy,	183,140	9,545,000	
*Tuscany, <i>Grand Duchy</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	8,712	1,786,875	1844
*Waldeck, <i>Principality</i> ,	Limited sovereignty; one chamber,	455	58,753	1843
*Wurtemberg, <i>Kingdom</i> ,	Limited monarchy; two chambers,	7,568	1,743,827	
Total,		3,708,871		

* Member of the Confederation of Germany.

† Including Poland and Finland.

‡ Including Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia.

§ With Lucca, Garfagnana, Massa, and Lunigiana. The cessions made by Tuscany in favor of Parma and Modena, viz. Pontremoli and the Tuscan territory in Lunigiana, with the exception of Borgia, Pietra Santa, and Seravezza, have not been completed.

FRANCE.

MINISTRY.

M. Odilon Barrot,
 M. de Tocqueville,
 M. Dufaure,
 M. Hippolyte Passy,
 M. Lacrosse,
 M. Lanjuinais,
 General Rulhières,
 M. de Tracy,
 M. de Falloux,

Justice.
Foreign Affairs.
Interior.
Finances.
Public Works.
Commerce.
War.
Navy.
Public Instruction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Queen. Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Princess Royal. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840.

Prince of Wales. Albert Edward, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Princess Royal. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

A Royal Prince. Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844.

A Royal Princess. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

A Royal Princess. Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

The Queen Dowager. Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, widow of King William IV., sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Her Majesty's Mother. Victoria Maria Louisa, Princess Dowager of Leiningen, Duchess of Kent, born August 17, 1786.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Ernest Augustus (King of Hanover), Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married, May 29, 1815, to Frederica Carolina Sophia Alexandrina, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and widow of Frederic William, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, George Frederic, born May 27, 1819.

Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge, born Feb. 24, 1774; married, May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25, 1797. *Issue*, George William, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776, married, July 22, 1816, her cousin, Prince William Frederic, second Duke of Gloucester (who died Nov. 30, 1834).

MINISTRY. — *Formed July, 1846.*

		Salary.
Lord John Russell,	<i>First Lord of the Treasury,</i>	£ 6,000
Lord Cottenham,	<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i>	14,000
Marquis of Lansdowne,	<i>Lord President of the Council,</i>	2,000
Earl of Minto,	<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i>	2,000
Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, <i>Bart.,</i>	<i>Secretary of State, — Home Dep.,</i>	5,000
Viscount Palmerston,	<i>Secretary of State, — Foreign Dep.,</i>	5,000
Earl Grey,	<i>Secretary of State, — Colonial Dep.,</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, <i>Bart.,</i>	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer,</i>	5,000
Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, <i>Bart.,</i>	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i>	4,500
Sir John C. Hobhouse, <i>Bart.,</i>	<i>President of the Board of Control,</i>	3,500
Lord Campbell,	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,</i>	4,000
Earl of Carlisle,	<i>Woods and Forests.</i>	
Marquis of Clanricarde,	<i>Postmaster-General,</i>	2,500
Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere,	<i>President of the Board of Trade.</i>	
* * <i>The above form the Cabinet.</i>		
Duke of Wellington,	<i>Commander of the Forces,</i>	3,460
Sir Wm. M. Somerville, <i>Bart.,</i>	<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland,</i>	5,500
Earl of Fortescue,	<i>Lord Steward of the Household,</i>	2,000
Duke of Norfolk,	<i>Earl Marshal and Master of the Horse,</i>	2,500
Sir John Jervis,	<i>Attorney-General,</i>	5,500
Sir John Romilly,	<i>Solicitor-General,</i>	1,500
Earl of Dalhousie,	<i>Governor-General of India.</i>	
Earl of Clarendon,	<i>Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,</i>	20,000
Rt. Hon. Fox Maule,	<i>Secretary at War,</i>	2,580
Earl Granville,	<i>Paymaster-General and V. Pres. of the Board of Trade.</i>	

ENGLISH COLONIAL BISHOPS.

Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allow- ance.	Cons.	Bishops.	Dioceses.	Allow- ance.
1839	A. G. Spencer, D. D.	Jamaica,	£ 4,000	1842	W. P. Austin, D. D.	Brit. Guiana,	
1842	Thos. Parry, D. D.	Barbadoes.		1842	G. Tomlinson, D. D.	Malta & Gib- raltar,	£ 2,000
1825	John Inglis, D. D.	Nova Scotia,	2,400				
1832	Dan'l Wilson, D. D.	Calcutta,	5,000	1845	J. Chapman, D. D.	Columbo, Ceylon.	
1836	Geo. J. Mountain, D. D.	Montreal,	1,900	1842	F. R. Nixon, D. D.	Tasmania,	1,091
1836	Thos. Carr, D. D.	Bombay,	2,500	1842	D. G. Davis, D. D.	Antigua,	2,000
1836	W. G. Broughton, D. D.	{ Sydney, Metrop.,	{ 2,000	1847	Wm. Tyrrell, D. D.	Newcastle.	
1837	G. T. Spencer, D. D.	Madras,	2,500	1847	Chas. Perry, D. D.	Melbourne,	1,000
1839	J. Strachan, D. D.	Toronto,	1,083	1847	A. Short, D. D.	Adelaide,	800
1844	Edward Feild, D. D.	Newfoundl.		1847	R. Gray, D. D.	Cape Town,	800
1845	John Medley, D. D.	Fredericton, N. B.		1849	G. Smith, D. D.	Victoria, Hong Kong.	
1841	G. A. Selwyn, D. D.	New Zealand	1,200	1849	D. Anderson, D. D.	Rupert's Land.	

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

Born.	Cons.	Trans.	Archbishops.	Dioceses.	Net Income.*
1780	1828	1848	John Bird Sumner, <i>Primate</i> ,	Canterbury,	£ 17,000
1788	1837	1847	Thomas Musgrave,	York,	10,000
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1786	1824	1828	Chas. James Blomfield, D. D.	London,	11,700
1770	1831	1836	Edward Maltby, D. D.	Durham,	8,000
1790	1826	1827	Chas. Richard Sumner, D. D.	Winchester,	10,500
1783	1820	1827	John Kaye, D. D.	Lincoln,	4,000
	1824	1830	Christopher Bethell, D. D.	Bangor,	4,000
1784	1827	1827	Hugh Percy, D. D.	Carlisle,	3,000
1784	1814	1827	George Murray, D. D.	Rochester,	4,500
1776	1827		Edward Copleston, D. D.	Llandaff,	1,000
1782	1829	1845	Richard Bagot, D. D.	Bath & Wells,	5,000
1783	1830		James Henry Monk, D. D.	Glo'ster & Bristol,	3,700
1777	1830		Henry Phillpotts, D. D.	Exeter,	2,700
1794	1836		Chas. Thomas Longley, D. D.	Ripon,	4,500
1801	1837		Edward Denison, D. D.	Salisbury,	5,000
1780	1839		George Davys, D. D.	Peterborough,	4,500
1797	1840		Connop Thirlwall, D. D.	St. David's,	2,500
1783	1840		Henry Pepys, D. D.	Worcester,	5,000
	1842	1841	Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D. D.	Chichester,	4,200
	1843		John Lonsdale, D. D.	Lichfield,	4,500
	1845		Thomas Turton, D. D.	Ely,	5,500
1805	1845		Samuel Wilberforce, D. D.	Oxford,	5,000
1790	1841	1846	Thomas Vowler Short, D. D.	St. Asaph,	5,300
1794	1848		John Graham, D. D.	Chester,	3,250
<i>Not Peers.</i>					
	1848		Renn Dickson Hampden, D. D.	Hereford,	4,200
	1847		James Prince Lee, D. D.	Manchester,	4,500
1799	1847		{ Robert John Eden, (Baron } { Auckland,)† D. D. }	Sodor and Man,	2,000
			Samuel Hinds, D. D.	Norwich,	4,465

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of consecration.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND.

Cons.	Trans.	Archbishop.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Trans.	Bishops.	Dioceses.
1806	1822	Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford, D. D.	Armagh.	1812	1820	John Leslie, D. D.	1 Kilmore.
1831		Rich. Whately, D. D.	Dublin.		1849	R. B. Knox, D. D.	Down and Con.
<i>Bishops.</i>				1828	1831	Rich. Ponsonby, D. D.	Derry.
					1845	James Wilson, D. D.	Cork.
1840		Edw. Stopford, D. D.	Meath.	1831	1834	Edmund Knox, D. D.	Limerick.
1804	1822	Lord R. P. Tottenham, D. D.	1 Clogher.	1839		Thos. Plunket, D. D.	Tuam and K.
				1839		Ludlow Tonson, D. D.	Killaloe.
				1842		J. T. O'Brien, D. D.	Ossory.
				1843		Robert Daly, D. D.	Cashel, &c.

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Irish bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his see. The rest take precedence according to priority of consecration.

* By net income is meant that of the *bishopric*. Some bishops hold other places of profit in the Church. The Bishop of Llandaff receives £2,965 as Dean of St. Paul's; the Bishop of Carlisle £1,489, as a Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c. There are in England and Wales 11,386 benefices, and 7,785 glebe-houses.

† The Bishop of Sodor and Man, since Jan. 1, 1849, sits in the House of Lords as Baron Auckland.

! The bishoprics thus marked are to be abolished when they become vacant.

JUDICIARY.

England.

High Court of Chancery. — Lord Cottenham,† (b. 1786, ap. 1846,) *Lord High Chancellor*, salary, £14,000; Lord Langdale, (b. 1783, ap. 1836,) *Master of the Rolls*, £7,000; Sir Launcelot Shadwell, (b. 1779, ap. 1827,) *Vice-Chancellor of England*; Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, (ap. 1841,) and Sir James Wigram, (b. 1793, ap. 1841,) *Vice-Chancellors*, £6,000 each.

Court of Queen's Bench. — Lord Denman, (b. 1779, ap. 1832,) *Lord Chief Justice*, £10,000; Sir J. Patteson, (b. 1790, ap. 1830,) Sir J. T. Coleridge, (b. 1790, ap. 1835,) Sir Wm. Wightman, (ap. 1841,) and Sir William Erle, (b. 1793, ap. 1845,) *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Common Pleas. — Sir Thomas Wilde, (b. 1782, ap. 1846,) *Lord Chief Justice*, £8,000; Sir W. H. Maule, (ap. 1840,) Sir C. Creswell, (ap. 1842,) Sir Edw. Vaughan Williams, (ap. 1847,) and Thomas Noon Talfourd, (b. 1795, ap. 1849,) *Judges*, £5,500 each.

Court of Exchequer. — Sir Frederic Pollock, (b. 1783, ap. 1844,) *Lord Chief Baron*, £7,000; Sir James Parke, (b. 1782, ap. 1834,) Sir E. H. Alderson, (b. 1787, ap. 1834,) Sir R. M. Rolfe, (b. 1790, ap. 1839,) Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, (ap. 1845,) *Barons*, £5,500 each.

Scotland.

Court of Sessions: Inner House. — 1st Division. *David Boyle, (b. 1772, ap. 1841,) *Lord President*, £4,300; *J. H. Mackenzie, (b. 1777, ap. 1822,) *Lord Mackenzie*; J. Fullerton, (ap. 1829,) *Lord Fullerton*; Francis Jeffrey, (b. 1773, ap. 1834,) *Lord Jeffrey*, *Judges*, £2,000 each.

2d Division — *John Hope, (b. 1794, ap. 1844,) *Lord President*, £4,000; *J. H. Forbes, (b. 1776, ap. 1825,) *Lord Medwyn*; *Sir J. W. Moncrieff, (b. 1776, ap. 1829,) *Lord Moncrieff*; *H. T. Cockburn, (ap. 1834,) *Lord Cockburn*, *Judges*, £2,000 each. Those of the judges who are also judges of the Criminal Court have an additional £600 a year.

Outer House: Permanent Lords Ordinary, attached equally to both Divisions of the Court. — J. Cunninghame, (b. 1782, ap. 1837,) *Lord Cunninghame*; Sir J. A. Murray, (b. 1779, ap. 1839,) *Lord Murray*; James Ivory, (b. 1792, ap. 1840,) *Lord Ivory*; *Alexander Wood, (ap. 1842,) *Lord Wood*; Patrick Robertson, (b. 1794, ap. 1843,) *Lord Robertson*. Andrew Rutherford, *Lord Advocate*. T. Maitland, *Solicitor-General*.

The judges marked thus (*) are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

Court of Justiciary. — *Lord Justice General*, David Boyle; *Lord Justice Clerk*, John Hope; *Commissioners*, the remaining Lords of Session marked (*) in the list.

Ireland.

Court of Chancery. — Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady, (b. 1796, ap. 1846,) *Lord Chancellor*, £8,000; Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith, (ap. 1846,) *Master of the Rolls*, £4,500.

† Lord Cottenham was Chancellor from 1836 to 1841.

Court of Queen's Bench.—Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne, (b. 1782, ap. 1845,) *Lord Chief Justice*, £5,976; Hon. Philip C. Crampton, Rt. Hon. Louis Perrin, (ap. 1836,) Rt. Hon. Richard Moore, (ap. 1847,) *Judges*, £3,692 each.

Court of Common Pleas.—Rt. Hon. John Doherty, (ap. 1830,) *Lord Chief Justice*, £4,615; Hon. Robert Torrens, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball, (b. 1791, ap. 1839,) and Hon. J. D. Jackson, (b. 1783, ap. 1842,) *Judges*, £3,692 each. *Attorney-General*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Monahan; *Solicitor-General*, John Hatchell, Esq.

Court of Exchequer.—Rt. Hon. David R. Pigott, (ap. 1846,) *Lord Chief Baron*; Hon. Richard Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John Richards, (b. 1790, ap. 1837,) Rt. Hon. Thomas Lefroy, (b. 1776, ap. 1841,) *Barons*.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

Of the Population of the Austrian Empire after the latest Calculation (close of 1848) with regard to Nationality and Language.

[Transmitted for publication in the American Almanac by Dr. J. G. Flügel, Leipsic.]

The population of the whole Austrian Empire is 37,662,135 souls, namely:—

Germans,	7,819,275	Hungarians (Magyars),	5,214,047
Czechs, Moravians, and Slavocks (ancient Sclavonians),	6,308,202	Italians,	5,066,846
Poles,	2,180,524	Furlanians (Furlaner),	389,511
Pruthenians and Russians,	3,069,132	Ladines (Ladiner),	8,642
Slovenians (Southern Sclavonians), Carniolians, and Wends,	1,143,367	Moldo-Wallachians,	2,630,278
Croats,	1,270,355	Gypsies,	97,000
Servians, Schokazes,* Sclavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians,	1,685,146	Albanians,	1,970
Bulgarians,	10,000	Greeks,	10,000
		Armenians,	17,384
		Jews,	740,256

This population is distributed as follows:—

1. AUSTRIA PROPER, below the Enns, has 1,501,458 inhabitants, of which are—	5. COAST DISTRICT.—489,946 inhabitants, of which are—
Germans, 1,481,023	Germans, 9,385
Czechs, 11,881	Slovenians, 172,422
Sloveno-Croats, 4,258	Sloveno-Croats, 3,300
2. AUSTRIA PROPER, above the Enns and Salzburg:—	Croato-Servians, 134,545
German race, 857,007	Italians, 116,823
3. STYRIA:—	Furlanians, 48,426
Germans, 649,000	Wallachians, 1,555
Slovenians, 353,041	Jews, 3,490
4. CARINTHIA and CARNIOLA.—784,635 inhabitants, of which are—	6. TYROL.—859,673 inhab'ts, of which are—
Germans, 260,700	Italians, 320,212
Slovenians, 506,288	Ladines, 8,642
Sloveno-Croats, 7,078	7. BOHEMIA.—4,347,444 inhabitants, of which are—
Croato-Servians, 10,619	Germans, 1,727,432
	Czechs, 2,549,975
	Jews, 70,037

* Nickname of the Roman Catholic Servians.

8. MORAVIA and SILESIA. — 2,263,021 inhabitants, of which are —		13. HUNGARIANS. — 11,000,000 inhabitants, of which are —	
Germans,	756,706	Magyars,	4,500,000
Czechs,	1,330,213	Germans,	1,000,000
Poles,	135,375	Slavonians,	2,300,000
Sloveno-Croats,	663	Pruthenians and Russians,	400,000
Jews,	40,064	Carniolians and Wends,	50,000
9. GALICIA (with CRACOW) and BUCKOWINA. — 5,255,621 inhabitants, of which are		Croats,	700,000
Germans,	131,000	Servians, Schokazes, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians,	800,000
Czechs,	2,182	Bulgarians,	10,000
Poles,	2,006,149	Wallachians,	930,000
Pruthenians,	2,612,793	Gypsies and Albanians,	37,000
Russians,	2,339	Greeks,	10,000
Wallachians,	144,626	Armenians,	3,000
Armenians,	5,384	Jews,	260,000
Albanians,	5,446	14. TRANSYLVANIA (the seventh Military Boundary inclusive). — 2,383,880 inhabitants, of which are —	
Jews,	346,702	Germans,	250,000
10. DALMATIA. — 404,640 inhabitants, of which are —		Bulgarians,	200
Slovenians,	374,725	Hungarians,	660,500
Italians,	28,500	Moldo-Wallachians,	1,397,180
Albanians,	1,005	Gypsies and Albanians,	60,000
Jews,	410	Armenians,	9,000
11. LOMBARDY: —		Jews,	7,000
Italians,	2,670,833	15. FRONTIER MILITARY GOVERNMENTS. —	
12. VENETIAN KINGDOM. — 2,257,200 inhabitants, of which are —		1,091,748 inhabitants, of which are —	
Germans,	12,036	Germans,	48,229
Slovenians,	26,317	Czechs, Moravians, and Slavocks,	9,951
Italians,	1,873,002	Croats,	535,736
Furlians,	341,085	Servians, Schokazes, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians,	354,876
Jews,	4,760	Moldo-Wallachians,	136,917
		Albanians and Gypsies,	965
		Jews,	532

To this is to be added the Austrian military force, at an estimate of 492,486 men, of which are —

Germans,	105,486	Croats,	24,000
Czechs, Moravians, and Slavocks,	104,000	Servians, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Istrians,	21,000
Poles,	40,000	Hungarians,	44,000
Pruthenians and Russians,	54,000	Italians,	60,000
Slovenians, Carniolians, and Wends,	20,000	Moldo-Wallachians,	20,000

STATEMENT

Of the Progress of Population in the Kingdom of Saxony from 1843 to 1846.

[From a Report of the "Statistical Society of the Kingdom of Saxony." — Transmitted for publication in the American Almanac by Dr. J. G. Flügel, Leipsic.]

According to the last calculations, the area of the kingdom of Saxony amounts to 271.913

geographical square miles; * the total population in 142 cities, 3,756 villages, and several isolated estates and farms is 1,836,433 souls; and, according to this, there are 6,753.75 individuals to one square mile on an average; or, *vice versa*, $\frac{271913}{1836433}$ geographical square miles, = 1 German acre 141.85 square rods to one individual.

In the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Dresden, which contains 78.78 geographical square miles, there live, in 31 cities and 1,091 villages, &c., 464,107 individuals; being, on an average, 5,891.18 inhabitants to 1 square mile, or 1 acre 206.55 square rods to one individual.

In the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Leipsic, which contains 63.14 geographical square miles, there live, in 38 cities, and 1,065 villages, &c., 417,041 inhabitants; being 6,605.02 individuals to 1 square mile, or 1 acre 151.80 square rods to one individual.

In the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Zwickau, comprising 84.31 geographical square miles, there live 669,114 inhabitants in 59 cities and 943 villages, &c.; being 7,936.35 individuals to 1 square mile, or 1 acre 76.01 square rods to one individual.

In the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Budissin, which contains 45.68 geographical square miles; there live 268,171 inhabitants in 14 cities and 657 villages, &c., and there are, accordingly, 6,264.69 individuals to 1 square mile, or 1 acre 176.35 square rods to one individual.

COMPARISONS.

The population in 1846 amounted to 1,836,433 souls, viz. 895,918 males, and 940,515 females; of these 635,194 (or 312,971 males and 322,223 females) were living in towns; 1,201,239 (or 582,947 males and 618,292 females) in the country; and 17,035 (15,026 males and 2,009 females) in the military state.

The progress of population in the kingdom of Saxony from 1843 to 1846 is 78,633 individuals, = 4.473 per cent. (40,298 males, = 4.710 per cent.; 38,335 females, = 4.249 per cent.). The *annual* average from 1843 to 1846 amounts to 26,211 individuals, = 1.491 per cent. (13,434 males, = 1.570 per cent.; 12,778 females, = 1.416 per cent.). In the several districts (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) the increase of population from 1843 to 1846 amounts in general, —

Dresden,	to 14,538 individuals,	= 3.234 per cent.
Leipsic,	to 20,196 “	= 5.089 “
Zwickau,	to 34,276 “	= 5.399 “
Budissin,	to 9,623 “	= 3.480 “

And the annual average from 1843 to 1846: —

Dresden,	4,846 individuals,	= 1.078 per cent.
Leipsic,	6,732 “	= 1.696 “
Zwickau,	11,425 “	= 1.800 “
Budissin,	3,208 “	= 1.160 “

Cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants (the military force included) are: —

Dresden,	89,327 individuals;	annual increase,	1.041 per cent.
Leipsic,	60,205 “	“ “	2.465 “
Chemnitz,	28,936 “	“ “	3.749 “
Freiberg,	13,194 “	“ “	0.895 “
Plauen,	11,051 “	“ “	1.327 “
Zwickau,	10,861 “	“ “	2.001 “
Budissin,	10,113 “	“ “	0.820 “
Zittau,	10,079 “	“ “	0.402 “

The proportion of the inhabitants of towns to those living in the country is as follows: — For every 1,000 living in town, there are 1,894 individuals living in the country.

According to sexes there were in the kingdom, in 1846, for 1,000 males, 1,049 females.

* One German mile is equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ English.

According to the ages:—

Up to 14 years, 326,270.	} For the year 1846.	Up to 21 years, 462,215.	} For the year 1846.
Above 14 years, 673,730.		Above 21 years, 537,785.	

There were in Saxony, in 1846, 137 persons above the age of 91 years.

Religion:—

Lutherans,	1,799,121	Greeks,	113
Calvinists,	2,524	Jews,	988
Roman Catholics,	32,544	Anglicans,	44
German Catholics,	1,098	Mennonite,	1

Proportion of the number of children up to 14 years, among the whole population of Saxony, in 1846, to 100 individuals, 32.627; in the other States of the German Customs-Union, to 100 individuals,—

Prussia,	34.787	Grand Duchy of Hesse,	33.427
Luxemburg,	34.313	Thuringia,	31.259
Bavaria,	28.409	Brunswick,	29.889
Wurtemberg,	32.216	Naassau,	34.113
Baden,	33.575	Frankfort,	20.643
Electorate of Hesse,	32.974		

The number of dwelling-houses in the kingdom of Saxony amounts to 220,255, and that of domestic establishments to 403,518. For every domestic establishment in the kingdom there were, on the average, in 1846, 4.551 individuals; that is, 4.425 in the cities, 4.621 in the country.

The number of Wends amounts to 21,215 males, and 22,671 females, of whom, in the district (Kreis-Directions-Bezirk) of Budissin, 788 males and 988 females live in the cities, and 19,375 males and 21,289 females in the villages, &c.

The number of the *deaf and dumb* is 1,045; 549 of the male, and 496 of the female sex.

The number of the *blind* is 1,321; 656 of the male, and 715 of the female sex.

The number of *lunatics* amounts to 2,113; 1,094 males, and 1,019 females.

AMERICAN OBITUARY.

1848.

Nov. 1. — In Bethlehem, Ct., *Joseph H. Bellamy, Esq.*, aged 60. Mr. Bellamy graduated at Yale College in 1808. He was repeatedly a Representative of the town in the General Assembly of the State, and a Senator from the 16th Senatorial District, and greatly beloved in private life.

Oct. 1. — At Philadelphia, *Commodore James Biddle*, aged 65. He was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1783, was educated at the Pennsylvania University, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800. He was on board the *Philadelphia* when she was lost on the coast of Tripoli in 1803. He was attached to the *Wasp* when she captured the *Frolic*, and was detailed to take charge of the prize. For his conduct in this engagement, the Pennsylvania Legislature gave him a sword and a vote of thanks. Afterwards, in the *Hornet*, he was blockaded in the harbour of New London, where he was the negotiator on the part of the Americans of the celebrated challenge to fight the British with an equal force, which the British officer declined. Passing the blockade, he captured the

British brig *Penguin*, of a greatly superior force, and was chased by a British seventy-four, which, by good seamanship and boldness, he escaped. As a diplomatic agent of the United States, he signed the commercial treaty with Turkey in 1832, and after the death of the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, in June, 1847, while in command of the East India Squadron, he represented the United States in China. He sailed from China to the coast of California, where he commanded the United States naval forces. He returned to the Atlantic coast of the United States but a few months before his death.

Dec. 14. — At Washington, D. C., *William Brent, Esq.*, Clerk of the District, Circuit, and Criminal Courts of the District, aged 73; distinguished for the uniformity of his well-spent life, the excellence of his heart, and his retiring but universal benevolence.

Dec. 1. — At New Town, Va., *Rev. Andrew Broadus*, aged 78, a distinguished divine of the Baptist denomination.

Dec. 25. — At Boston, Mass., *Hon. Peter C. Brooks*, aged 82. He was a native of the town of Medford, but removed to Boston while yet a young man. During the active period of his life, he was repeatedly called to render important public services, both as a Representative and a Senator in the Legislature of the Commonwealth, as a member of the Executive Council, and also as a Delegate in the Convention for amending the Constitution, and in the execution of other trusts. In all these stations he discharged the duties which devolved upon him with scrupulous promptness and fidelity, and at the same time with sound judgment and ability. By his industry, prudence, and sagacity, he acquired a large fortune, of which he knew how to make an enlightened use. He was reputed at the time of his death the most wealthy of the citizens of Boston. By the purity of his life, the amenity of his disposition and manners, and his upright, faithful, and intelligent discharge of all the duties of a good citizen, he acquired in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of the community.

Oct. 2. — At New London, Ct., *Gen. Henry Burbeck*, aged 94. Gen. Burbeck was born in Boston, June 8, 1754. Much of the early part of his life was spent in Castle William, now Fort Independence, in Boston harbour, his father being an officer of the ordnance department in the service of Great Britain. He had just attained his majority when the War of Independence broke out. He joined the American army; and his first commission, as a lieutenant in a company of which his father had command, is dated at Cambridge, 19th of May, 1775, and signed by Gen. Joseph Warren. He received the commission of a captain in a regiment of artillery of the Massachusetts line, 12th of September, 1777, and continued in that regiment and line till the close of the war. In the toils and sufferings of the Revolution, Gen. Burbeck bore a full share. In 1775 he was with the army at Cambridge, Massachusetts; in 1776 he was employed in the vicinity of New York till the evacuation of the city in September; and in 1777 he joined the army in Pennsylvania under Gen. Washington, and participated in the bloody conflicts of Brandywine and Germantown, and in the terrible deprivations and sufferings of the winter at Valley Forge. The following year he shared the perils of the memorable retreat through New Jersey, and was present at the battle of Monmouth. He continued in active service until the close of the war in 1783, and when the army was disbanded he returned to private life with the brevet rank of major. Three years subsequently he again entered the service of his country with the rank of captain, and was for several years actively engaged in the Indian wars along the western frontier under Gen. Anthony Wayne. His death has left Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer the only surviving officer of Wayne's army. Four years he held the command of Fort Mackinaw, then a solitary post, almost entirely cut off from communication with the civilized world. In the war with Great Britain which commenced in 1812, he commanded at New York, Newport, New London, and Greenbush, with the rank of brigadier-general; and on the declaration of peace in 1815 retired from public service to spend the evening of his days in the tranquillity of domestic life, having spent thirty-eight years almost incessantly in active military service. It was at that time that he fixed his abode in New London, of which he continued a resident till his death. He was one of the original members of the Society of Cincinnati, and was the last survivor of those whose names were first subscribed to the articles of associa-

tion. At the time of his decease he was the President of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

Oct. 4. — At New Orleans, La., *Dr. William M. Carpenter*, aged 38, Professor of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, in the University of Louisiana.

Dec. 26. — At his residence in St. Mary's, Georgia, *Major Archibald Clark*, for 34 years collector of that port. He was one of the fathers and founders of St. Mary's, and is identified with its entire history, as well as with that of Camden County.

Nov. 7. — At Oswego, N. Y., *Major James Cochran*, aged 79, a member of Congress in 1797.

Nov. 23. — At Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., *Hon. Ela Collins*. Gen. Collins had represented his county in the Legislature, in the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and in Congress. In 1814 he commanded a regiment of militia in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbour.

Oct. 16. — At Warren City, Miss., *Alexander Covington, Esq.*, aged 71, a native of Prince George's City, Va., but for 40 years past a resident of Mississippi. Judge Covington was an estimable man in all the relations of life. To great intelligence and rare colloquial powers, he added the virtues of a Christian. He represented his native county in the Legislature of Virginia, and was for many years one of the judges of the County Court under the Territorial government of Mississippi. He was long attached to the church, and was noted for his charity and hospitality.

Sept. 16. — At Troy, N. Y., *Hon. John Paine Cushman*, aged 64. He was born in Pomfret, Ct., and was graduated at Yale College in 1807. He studied law, and removed to Troy, N. Y., where he resided in the practice of his profession. In 1816 he was a member of Congress from the Rensselaer district. In 1838, he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court for the 3d Circuit. He had previously been Recorder of the city of Troy, and one of the Regents of the University of the State. He was a man of eminence in his profession, and discharged with ability the duties of the various offices with which he was intrusted.

Dec. 21. — At Claiborne, Ala., *Hon. James Dellett*, aged 60, a native of South Carolina, and one of the early graduates of the South Carolina University. He removed to Alabama in 1818, frequently represented his county in the General Assembly of the State, and was Representative in Congress from 1839 to 1841, and from 1843 to 1845.

Dec. 11. — At Utica, N. Y., *John C. Devereux, Esq.*, aged 74, one of the earliest settlers of that city, and its first mayor. Mr. Devereux was born in the county of Wexford in Ireland, in August, 1774. He removed to the United States in 1792 or 1793, and came to Utica in 1800. He immediately commenced a very extensive mercantile business, which he carried on for many years with great industry, energy, and success. He was, it is believed, during that period, more generally known through the central and western part of the State than any merchant west of Albany, and no man was more trusted and respected.

Nov. 15. — In England, *Francis De Vico*. He was for several years Professor of Astronomy in the University of Rome and Superintendent of the Roman Observatory. It was whilst holding the latter important office that he announced his distinguished and brilliant discoveries in astronomical science, for which several gold medals and other marks of honor were awarded him by the Academy of Sciences. He is also well known as an author. During the recent disturbances in Italy, he had left that country for the United States, and intended to accept the chair of Astronomy in Georgetown College, D. C. It was upon business of the College that he was temporarily absent in England.

Dec. 23. — At Brookfield, Mass., *Siméon Draper*, aged 83, a soldier of the Revolution, a member of the Convention to amend the State Constitution in 1820, and for nearly 30 years a member of the State Legislature.

Oct. 19. — At Hallowell, Me., *Rev. Dr. Gillett*, aged about 80.

Nov. 30. — At Baltimore, Md., *Robert Gilmor*, aged 74. An upright and accomplished gentleman, and the last representative of a commercial house, which, during half a century, maintained a wide-spread reputation for honorable and successful enterprise.

Nov. 24. — At New York, N. Y., *Hon. Jonathan Goodhue*, aged 65, a native of Salem, Mass., and a distinguished and opulent merchant.

Sept. 1. — In Unionville, Westchester County, N. Y., *Isaac G. Graham, M. D.*, aged 88. He had lived more than 60 years upon the same spot, and was surrounded by a neighbourhood of friends, who revered his many virtues. Dr. Graham joined the army of the Revolution as an assistant surgeon; was attached to the army of Gen. Washington, at West Point, whose warm regard he enjoyed.

Sept. 27. — At Louisville, Ky., *Hon. William J. Graves*, aged 43. From 1827 to 1841, Representative in Congress from that State.

Oct. 19. — Near Sackett's Harbour, N. Y., *Dr. Samuel Guthrie*, aged 66.

Nov. 8. — At Dover, N. H., *Hon. William Hale*, aged 84, one of the most respected citizens of New Hampshire, and a Representative in Congress in 1810–11, and again from 1813 to 1817.

Sept. 25. — At Mendon, Mass., *Hon. C. C. P. Hastings*, a gentleman well known and much respected throughout the State.

Sept. 27. — At Brooklyn, N. Y., *Michael Hoffman*, aged 60. He was born in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga County. He was educated as a physician, but subsequently studied the profession of law, and became a resident of Herkimer County, where his talents soon gave him a prominent standing. In 1824 he was elected a member of Congress, and was continued in the House of Representatives for eight years. During the latter years of his service in Congress, he was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was appointed a Canal Commissioner in 1833, and wrote several able reports for the Commissioners and the Canal Board, and was indefatigable in his efforts to secure economy in canal expenditures, and a rigid system of accountability on the part of disbursing officers. He resigned this office in May, 1835. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Herkimer County in 1841, and made a minority report on the finances of the State, which indicated great labor and research. He closed it with a proposition to levy a direct tax, to prohibit the further issue of stocks to railroad corporations, and to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the State debt. In 1842, he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly, and reported, and by his able advocacy carried through that body, the celebrated law "to pay the debt and preserve the credit of the State"; providing for a mill tax, the suspension of the public works, and other provisions for paying the debt and upholding the credit of the State. Mr. Hoffman supported such an amendment to the constitution as would effectually protect the people against future debts, unless sanctioned by their own votes; and as the Legislature refused to submit such an amendment to the electors, he advocated a convention of the people; and a law, drawn by him, for calling a convention passed the Legislature in 1845. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention by his old constituents of Herkimer County, although at the time holding the office, and being in the discharge of the duties, of Naval Officer in the city of New York. He was made chairman of the finance committee of the convention, and prepared the seventh article of the constitution, which embodies in fourteen sections a comprehensive system of finance, providing for the payment of all the State debts in about twenty years, the maintenance of the canals, the support of government, and the defence of the people against future debt, unless authorized by their own votes at a general election. Mr. Hoffman was a powerful and effective debater; a statesman in the broadest sense of the term. Divested of all selfishness, and under the impulses of an honest heart, he devoted all the energies of a strong mind to the present and future welfare of his country and his kind. His measures in the Legislature and convention were carried by the intrinsic soundness of their principles, and the masterly ability and force with which they were advocated by him. The financial article of the constitution of 1846 is a monument to the moral power and patriotism of its author, far more enduring than marble. And future generations in New York, freed from the burdens of debt and taxation by the wisdom and foresight of its provisions, will respect the memory, and bless the name, of Michael Hoffman.

Nov. 27. — At Baltimore, Md., *Jeremiah Hughes, Esq.*, aged 65, for many years editor of the Annapolis Republican, printer for the State, and member of the Legislature. After the death of Mr. Niles, he became the editor and proprietor of "Niles's Register," which he conducted until a few months before his death.

Dec. 24. — At Indianapolis, Ind., *Rev. Samuel Lee Johnson*, Rector of Christ's Church, aged 36. He graduated with honor at Kenyon College in 1839, and

was Tutor from 1840 to 1843. He established the St. Mary's Seminary, in Indianapolis in 1843, and was Principal until 1848. He was a zealous and faithful preacher of Christ.

Oct. 31. — At St. Louis, Mo., in consequence of a disease contracted while in the discharge of his official duties in Mexico, *Brevet Major-General Stephen Watts Kearney*, aged 64. General Kearney entered the army in 1812 as lieutenant, and continued in it until his death, — a period of more than 36 years. His character and bearing as an officer were unsurpassed. His conquest of New Mexico and services in California have inseparably connected his name with the future destiny of those territories.

Sept. 18. — At Hamilton, N. Y., *Rev. Nathaniel Kendrick, D. D.*, late President of Madison University.

Oct. 14. — At Boston, Mass., *William Lawrence, Esq.*, aged 65. An eminent and successful merchant, distinguished for his efficiency in the promotion of objects of useful enterprise.

Oct. 25. — At New York, *Hon. Dixon H. Lewis*, aged 46, from 1829 to 1843 a Representative in Congress from Alabama, and since 1844 a Senator. He was a native of Dinwiddie County, Va., and was educated in South Carolina College. He studied law, settled in Alabama, and became eminent in his profession. He was an amiable and able man, and shared largely the respect and confidence of those who knew him best.

Dec. — At Rapides, La., *Hon. Seth Lewis*, aged 84. He was a District Judge of that State for many years, and was esteemed one of the best jurists of the Louisiana bench of his time.

Dec. 7. — At Milton, Md., *Nathan Lufborough, Esq.*, aged 76, formerly chief clerk in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Nov. 14. — At Boston, Mass., *Hon. Jeremiah Mason*, aged 80. He was born, April 27th, 1768, at Lebanon, Ct. His remotest ancestor in this country was Capt. John Mason, (an officer who had served with distinction in the Netherlands under Sir Thomas Fairfax,) who came from England in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. His great-grandfather lived at Haddam. His grandfather, born in 1705, died at Norwich in 1779. His ancestor on the maternal side was James Fitch, a learned divine, who came from England and settled in Saybrook, but removed to Lebanon, where he died. Mr. Mason's father was a man of intelligence and activity, of considerable opulence, and highly esteemed by the community. He died at Lebanon, in 1813.

Destined for professional life, Mr. Mason was sent to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1788, and entered immediately on the study of law with Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut. The next year he went to Vermont, and entered as a student the office of Hon. Stephen Rowe Bradley, and was admitted to the bar of that State and of New Hampshire in 1791. He began to practise in Westmoreland, a few miles below Walpole, but in 1794 removed to Walpole, and in 1797 to Portsmouth. In 1802 he was appointed Attorney-General, and soon became the acknowledged head of his profession in the State. In 1813, he was elected a Senator in Congress, but resigned in 1817, and did not again enter public life, devoting himself to the active and engrossing practice of his profession. In April, 1832, he removed to Boston, where he was extensively retained in important causes. On reaching the age of 70 he left the bar, though he continued to be consulted as chamber-counsel to the close of his life.

The strictly professional character of Mr. Mason's life, without even the variety of judicial office, has made his reputation more local than that of many less eminent men. He was personally little known out of New England; but his name and presence were familiar to every lawyer of his own and the adjoining States; and nothing could exceed the respect and almost terror that were felt at the bar for the acuteness, rapidity, and vigor of his mind. "I will not say," says the Hon. Daniel Webster, "of the advantages which I have derived from his intercourse and conversation, all that Mr. Fox said of Edmund Burke; but I am bound to say, that of my own professional discipline and attainments, whatever they may be, I owe much to that close attention to the discharge of my duties which I was compelled to pay for nine successive years, from day to day, by Mr. Mason's efforts and arguments at the same bar. . . . The characteristics of Mr. Mason's mind, as I think, were *real greatness, strength, and sagacity*. He was

great through strong sense and sound judgment, great by comprehensive views of things, great by high and elevated purposes. Perhaps, sometimes, he was too cautious and refined; and his distinctions became too minute; but his discrimination arose from a force of intellect, and quick-seeing, far-reaching sagacity, everywhere discerning his object and pursuing it steadily. Whether it was popular or professional, he grasped a point and held it with a strong hand. He was sarcastic sometimes, but not frequently; not frothy or petulant, but cool and vitriolic. Unfortunate for him on whom his sarcasm fell!

"As a professional man, Mr. Mason's great ability lay in the department of the common law. In this part of jurisprudence, he was profoundly learned. He had drank copiously from its deepest springs; and he had studied, with diligence and success, the departures from the English common law which had taken place in this country, either necessarily, from difference of condition, or positively, by force of our own statutes. In his addresses, both to courts and juries, he affected to despise all eloquence, and certainly disdained all ornament; but his efforts, whether addressed to one tribunal or the other, were marked by a degree of clearness, directness, and force not easy to be equalled."

"None could fully appreciate," says Mr. Justice Woodbury, "the extent of his reading, his accuracy in details, the acuteness, as well as vigor, of his intellect, and his unsparring logic, without something of that long intimacy with him in the practice of his profession which I formerly had the happiness to enjoy. Well may the members of that profession respect his memory, when it is but a just tribute to his rare talents to say, that, in my opinion, in a profound knowledge of several branches of jurisprudence, and in some of the most choice qualities of a forensic speaker, he had, in his palmy days, not merely in this State or New England, but in this whole country, few equals, and probably no superior."

Sept. 13. — At Tarrytown, N. Y., from an affection of the heart, *Alexander Slidell McKenzie*, Commander U. S. N., and author of "A Year in Spain," "Spain Revisited," and a work on Great Britain, of considerable reputation. His original name was Slidell. He took the name of McKenzie at the wish of a friend, who left him property.

Oct. 22. — At Cockrum's Cross-roads, De Soto County, Miss., *Alexander G. McNutt*, late Governor of the State, aged 47. Gov. McNutt was born in Rockbridge County, Va. By his personal exertions, he obtained the means of education, and was a graduate of Washington College, Va. He removed to Mississippi in 1824, and commenced the practice of the law at Jackson, but subsequently removed to Vicksburg. In 1835, he was elected to the State Senate from Warren County. In 1837 he was chosen Governor, and reelected in 1839. In 1841 he declined being a candidate, and returned to the practice of his profession. He was prevailed upon with great difficulty by his political friends to accept the nomination as an elector for President and Vice-President, and it was while canvassing the State as such that he died, after an illness of a few days. In the earlier part of his life, Gov. McNutt was careless and even slovenly in his dress, and intemperate in his habits, and nothing but his goodness of heart and towering intellect maintained him in public esteem. His vices were latterly all corrected, and no man in the State was more beloved and respected than he was at the time of his death. As a public speaker he was pleasant and forcible. With a mind wonderfully well stored with historical facts, and a fund of anecdotes, and with a memory of that tenacity which held them always at command, and a moral courage which never quailed, he was formidable in debate, and upon "the stump" he had no superior.

Dec. 20. — At New York, *Charles McVean, Esq.*, District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, aged 46. He was born at Johnstown, N. Y., and bred to the law, which he practised with success in Montgomery County till his removal to New York, in 1839. At the age of thirty he was elected a Representative in Congress, and displayed in that position very decided ability. From the early part of 1844 till his appointment to the office held by him at his decease, he was Surrogate of New York city and county, the duties of which office he performed with great fidelity and accuracy.

Oct. 28. — At Boston, Mass., *Hon. Harrison Gray Otis*, aged 83. Mr. Otis had, for the last twenty years, lived retired from public occupations, after having filled successively during the greater part of the previous thirty years, with dis-

tinguished success, the principal political offices in the gift of the people of the State. He was the son of Samuel A. Otis, Esq., the first Secretary of the Senate of the United States, under successive administrations, for the period of twenty-five years. He was graduated at the University in Cambridge, in 1783, and became early a successful practitioner at the bar. From the time he entered public life, his brilliant talents, his extensive acquirements, particularly in legal and political knowledge, his impressive and graceful style of oratory, and the uniform consistency of his principles, gave him an influence in the political counsels of the State which few men have enjoyed. He was an efficient coadjutor with such men as Ames, Lowell, Parsons, Cabot, and Gore. He was chosen Representative in Congress for the Suffolk district in 1797, as the successor of Fisher Ames, which station he held during the whole of the administration of John Adams. For many years he was an active and efficient member of one or the other branch of the State Legislature, was a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for six years President of the Senate. In 1817, he was chosen Senator in Congress, which station he held for five years. He also, at different periods, held the offices of Judge of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, and Mayor of the city. These important stations he filled with distinguished ability, and with the utmost fidelity to the public interests. In 1823, after the long administration of Gov. Brooks, he was the Federal candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth; but the strong rally of the Democratic party in that year brought into office Gov. Eustis, in opposition to him. During the most animated contests between the Federal and Democratic parties, he took an active part; and no man in the Commonwealth enjoyed a greater popularity, or in a higher degree the confidence of his political friends, or was able to move by his eloquence a popular assembly more powerfully. He had few equals in the amenity of his manners, or the grace, vivacity, and interest of his conversation on almost all subjects. He retained the vigor of his intellect in a remarkable degree to the end of his long term of life, which has closed in the full maturity of advanced age, as full of honors as of years.

Dec. 2. — At New Orleans, *Col. H. D. Peire*, aged 68. He was a distinguished officer of the regular army in the war of 1812, and was conspicuous as major commandant of the 44th infantry at the capture of Pensacola, in 1814, by Gen. Jackson. In the operations of the subsequent winter below New Orleans, he greatly distinguished himself by his energy, vigilance, and courage in resisting the invasion of the British army. He subsequently held various civil appointments, enjoying universal confidence and esteem.

Sept. 22. — At Point Isabel, of yellow-fever, *Captain James H. Prentiss*, of the 1st U. S. Artillery.

Oct. 7. — At Ypsilanti, Mich., *Brevet Capt. Mortimer Rosecrants*, of the 5th Infantry, aged 29. Capt. Rosecrants was graduated at the West Point Academy in 1841, was in service during the Mexican War, and was distinguished for good conduct in many engagements, particularly that of Churubusco.

Aug. — In Detroit, Mich., *Major Thomas Rowland*, a much esteemed and prominent citizen. Major Rowland was formerly Secretary of State, and was postmaster of Detroit under Gen. Harrison.

Sept. 29. — At St. Louis, Mo., of dysentery, *Lieut. George F. Ruxton*, of the 89th Regiment, British Army, aged 38. He was the writer of the Blackwood series, entitled "Life in the Far West," and was the author of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains."

Dec. 31. — *Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier*, of Arkansas. Colonel Sevier was born in the mountains of East Tennessee, in 1802. While yet a child, his father died, and, having received a meagre education in Tennessee, in the year 1820 he settled in the then newly-organized Territory of Arkansas, and, before he was twenty-one, was admitted to the bar as an attorney *ex gratia*. He was also elected clerk of the Territorial Legislature. As soon as he was eligible, in 1823, he was returned to the Legislature; and this honor was renewed in 1825. From 1827 to 1836 he was Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arkansas. The acceptable manner in which he had discharged this trust was manifested by his election to the United States Senate in 1836, after the admission of Arkansas as a State of this Union. Upon taking his seat in that body, he drew the short term; and in 1837 he was reelected for six years. In 1842 he was again reelected to the Senate of the United States. Before the expiration of his last term of

service, it became necessary to select an individual to perfect a treaty of peace with the republic of Mexico, and to obtain the exchange of a ratification of this treaty. This was a most important mission, requiring firmness, ability, and address. The appointment was conferred without solicitation, and accepted in compliance with the urgent demands of his friends. At this period his health gave way; but the duties of the station were performed with the greatest fidelity, and he returned, after an absence of three months, to receive the congratulations of the country. He was chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs for many years, and afterwards of the Committee on Foreign Relations. For more than a quarter of a century he had held public station, and possessed the unbounded confidence of his constituents and his party.

Nov. 16. — At Kingstree, S. C., *Hon. A. D. Sims*, aged 45, a member of Congress from South Carolina, and a native of Brunswick County, Va.

Sept. 7. — In Guayaquil, *Seth Sweetser, Esq.*, U. S. Consul for the Republic of Ecuador, aged 54.

Nov. 7. — At Newport, Ky., *Gen. James Taylor*, aged 80. He was born in 1769, in Caroline County, Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1792. He was Quartermaster-General of the Northwestern army during the last war with England, in which office he served with distinction, and was one of the largest landed proprietors in the West.

Sept. 6. — *Thomas Trenor*, aged 86. Mr. Trenor was born at Monaghan, in Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1761, and in early life was bound apprentice to a merchant of Dublin. In 1798 he was a merchant of extensive business and large fortune, but in that year became deeply engaged in the undertakings of the Irish patriots, and was elected Treasurer of the United Irish Society. He was arrested, with his compatriots, for treason, and confined in the Birmingham Tower of Dublin Castle, from which he made his escape, and, after hiding and waiting some time for Lord Elwood, privately embarked in one of his own ships for Norway, whence he went to England, where he was arrested, and lay nearly four years in prison. Ruined in fortune, and with impaired health, Mr. Trenor, in 1806, got released from prison, and departed to Portugal, whence in 1807 he came with his family to America, and resided for several years at Lansingburg. Subsequently Mr. Trenor established himself as a manufacturer of iron in Vermont, where he resided for seventeen years. For the last fifteen years of his life he held a situation in the New York custom-house.

Sept. 28. — At New Haven, Ct., very suddenly, *Rev. Edward R. Tyler*, editor of the *New Englander*, aged 48. Mr. Tyler was the son of Hon. Royall Tyler, who was for many years the Chief Justice of the State of Vermont. He graduated at Yale College, with honor, in the class of 1825; and for many years, with ability and usefulness, filled the office of a Congregational pastor, first in Middletown, and afterwards in Colebrook, in Connecticut. In January, 1843, he became the editor and proprietor of the *New Englander*, which, in conjunction with other gentlemen, he established.

Sept. 20. — At Boston, *Simcon Willard*, aged 95, a well-known clock-maker.

Sept. 11. — At Salem, Mass., *Hon. John Stoddard Williams*, aged 42. He was a native of Wethersfield, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College in 1827. He studied law, and established himself in Salem, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and had filled other important public stations.

Oct. 25. — At Batavia, Illinois, *Hon. Isaac Wilson*. During the war of 1812 he commanded a company of cavalry, and was in some of the severest actions on the Northern frontier. He was subsequently elected a member of the Assembly of New York, and, after serving two terms, was elected to the Senate. In 1823 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and at the end of his term was appointed first Judge of Genesee County, and held it until his removal to Illinois.

1849.

July 1. — At ———, Mo., *Samuel Mansfield Bay*, late Attorney-General of the State, an accomplished lawyer and gentleman.

Feb. 10. — At New Haven, Ct., *Nathan Beers*, aged 96. He was born in Stratford, Ct., in 1753. At an early age he removed with his father to New Haven.

In December, 1774, he was one of 64 citizens of that place who formed themselves into a military company, known still as the "Governor's Guards." On the 21st of April, 1775, on the arrival of the news of the battle of Lexington, the company was called out by their captain, Benedict Arnold, and 40 of them, among whom was young Beers, volunteered to join the American army. Passing through Pomfret, they were joined by Gen. Putnam. They remained in Cambridge about three weeks. In March, 1777, Mr. Beers received his first commission in the Continental army, — that of lieutenant. He was attached to Col. Webb's regiment of the Connecticut line of the army, and served therein until the army was disbanded by Congress in 1783. After leaving the army, Mr. Beers engaged in mercantile business. In 1798, he was chosen Steward of Yale College, and remained in this office until his resignation in 1819. After this time he spent his time chiefly in horticulture. In 1804, he was chosen one of the deacons in the North Church, and discharged the duties of this office until near the close of life. He always maintained among his fellow-citizens an unspotted character, and was distinguished for his courtesy, integrity, and piety.

Feb. 29. — Very suddenly, at Bogotá, *Hon. B. A. Bidlack*, *Chargé d'Affaires* from the United States to New Granada, and a citizen of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He had served with distinction in the Legislature and in Congress.

March 8. — At Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., *Hon. John Blanchard*, a member of the late Congress.

July 19. — At Albany, N. Y., *Hon. Hermanus Bleecker*, aged 70, in 1810 a member of Congress from the Albany district, and appointed, by President Van Buren, *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Hague.

June 27. — At Fairfield, Adams County, Virginia, *Hon. Calvin Blythe*, aged 57. He was a lawyer of distinguished abilities, and had filled various responsible stations, having been for several years a member of the State Legislature, and afterwards President Judge of the 12th Judicial District. Under the administration of President Tyler, he was appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Feb. 23. — At Genoa, *Commodore William Compton Bolton*, U. S. N.

June 26. — At Saco, Me., of typhoid fever, *Samuel Bradley, Esq.*, counsellor at law, aged 47. Mr. Bradley was a man of high intellectual endowments and extensive acquirements. He was distinguished in all the relations of life for liberality and public spirit, and his extensive practice in the State and United States courts gave assurance of his high and honorable standing at the bar.

May. — At Louisville, Ky., *Hon. James D. Breckenbridge*, a member of Congress from that district from 1821 to 1823.

May 10. — At Cincinnati, *Judge Brough*, Presiding Judge of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, and the late editor of the *Inquirer*.

Aug. 20. — At Nashville, Tenn., *James Campbell, Esq.*, aged 64, a distinguished lawyer.

June 17. — At Providence, R. I., *Richmond Bullock*, aged 77, long distinguished as a ship-owner and merchant, once President of the Town Council, of the Marine Society, &c., and very rich. He was born in Seekonk, Mass.

August 22. — At Providence, R. I., *Cyrus Butler*, aged 82. He was the son of Samuel Butler, a shoemaker, who removed from Edgartown, Mass., about 1750, and became a large merchant and ship-owner. Cyrus Butler inherited a large fortune, extended very widely his commercial operations, was persevering, enterprising, and frugal. He left a large property, which is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. A few years since, he gave \$40,000 to the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence.

April 15. — At Smithville, N. C., *Capt. Leslie Chase*, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A. Capt. Chase graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1838, and was assigned to the 2d Regiment of Artillery. He served with distinction in the early part of the war with Mexico, receiving a brevet of captain for gallant conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. In 1847, he was placed on duty in the War Department as acting Judge Advocate of the army, for which honorable position he was particularly adapted, having applied himself in his leisure hours to the study of law, and been admitted to the bar in his native State, New York.

Aug. 30. — At Burlington, N. J., *Charles Chauncey*, aged 73. He was born in New Haven, Ct., and was graduated at Yale College in 1792. He studied law

and removed to Philadelphia, where he soon rose to eminence in his profession. After an active and useful life, he retired to Burlington, N. J., where he ended his days.

Feb. 11. — At Richmond, Va., *William B. Chittenden*, aged about 51. At the time of his death, he was President of the James River and Kanawha Company, which office he held two or three years, after being its Secretary from 1836. A native of the State of New York, he wandered to Virginia on foot, via Cincinnati, and was induced by a benevolent Professor, Daniel Morgan, to join the Freshman Class at Hampden-Sydney College in 1820. He graduated in 1824, and then taught a school in Richmond. He returned to New York, and occupied himself as a reporter for the press. In the winter of 1834-35, he resumed his residence in Richmond, and was connected with the Richmond Whig, until his merits procured him the unsolicited appointment of Secretary to the Company of which he became the head on the resignation of its distinguished President, Joseph C. Cabell.

July 2. — At St. Louis, *Pierre Chouteau*, aged 90, one of the founders of the city.

(About) March 19. — *David C. Claypoole*, aged 92, one of the proprietors of Dunlap & Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, the first daily newspaper in the United States, first published as a daily at Philadelphia, in 1784.

Aug. 17. — Near London, England, *Rev. Henry Colman*, for many years a respected clergyman, and, since that time, well known by his agricultural publications and efforts.

April 27. — Near Laurel, Del., *Hon. William B. Cooper*, formerly Governor of that State.

Aug. 8. — At the Barracks, below New Orleans, *Dr. Craig*, one of the oldest surgeons of the army.

April 28. — Near Mobile, *Hon. W. Crawford*, Judge of the District Court of the United States, aged 64. Judge Crawford was a native of Virginia, but removed to Alabama in 1810, since which time he has filled various public offices under the State and Federal governments, with eminent credit to himself. He has been receiver of public moneys for the government lands; commissioner to settle conflicting land claims under the treaties with Great Britain, France, and Spain, State Senator, U. S. District Attorney, and Judge of the District Court of the United States. In all these positions he was distinguished for promptness, industry, and attention.

Jan. 8. — At New Orleans, *Col. George Croghan*, Inspector-General of the army, aged 58. Col. Croghan was the son of Maj. William Croghan of the Revolutionary war. His mother was the sister of the celebrated Gen. George Rogers Clark, who overran the Northwestern Territory during the struggle for American independence, and achieved for the United States the title by conquest to that immense tract of country. Upon the breaking out of the last war, Col. Croghan entered the army. At the age of nineteen he made the gallant defence of Fort Sandusky. He married and resigned his commission shortly after the peace. But during the administration of Gen. Jackson he returned to the service with the commission of inspector-general.

Jan. 20. — At Burlington, Vt., *James Dean, LL. D.*, aged 73, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Vermont University.

Jan. 31. — At New York, *Commodore George C. DeKay*, aged 47, formerly in command of the navy of the Argentine Confederation, and more recently the commander of the Macedonian on her mission of mercy to famishing Ireland.

Feb. 8. — At Mobile, *Gen. Robert Desha*, a merchant of that city, and a Representative in Congress from Tennessee, from 1827 to 1831.

July 26. — At Philadelphia, *Daniel J. Desmond*, a member of the Philadelphia bar, and for many years Consul at Philadelphia for several Italian states.

Jan. 16. — At Roxbury, Mass., *S. N. Dickinson*, aged 47, an enterprising and accomplished printer.

Jan. — At Hillsborough, Washington County, Pa., on his way to Washington, of cholera, *Brevet Lieut.-Col. Roger S. Dix*. Col. Dix was a native of New Hampshire, and was graduated at West Point in 1832. Upon graduating, he accompanied Gen. Scott on the Black Hawk expedition, and afterwards served as

quartermaster. At the commencement of Mr. Polk's administration, he was with Gen. Taylor's column in Mexico. For his signal bravery at Buena Vista, where he served as aid-de-camp to both Gen. Taylor and Gen. Wool, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Sept. 15. — At Boston, *Thomas Dixon, Esq.*, aged 68. He was born in the city of Westminster, England, in 1781, but removed early with his parents to the continent of Europe, where, in 1808, he was appointed magistrate of the then important city of Flushing. During the time of the French Revolution and the Empire, he was once condemned to the guillotine, thrice imprisoned, and finally condemned to exile for life in Burgundy, France. He first visited this country in 1816, and in 1822 settled permanently in Boston. He was Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and of the Order of the Lily, and Consul of the Netherlands for the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

June 18. — At Washington, *Hon. Daniel Duncan*, a Representative of the State of Ohio in the 30th Congress.

July 3. — At Mobile, *Col. James Duncan*, aged 39. Col. Duncan graduated at West Point in 1834, and his first military service was performed in Florida. In 1839 he was selected by Mm Poinsett to join the Camp of Instruction at Trenton, N. J., where he soon became an accomplished officer of the light artillery; in which capacity he rendered conspicuous service during the Mexican war. Col. Duncan landed in Mexico a lieutenant; he left, a colonel by brevet; and in less than ten months afterwards rose to the rank of a colonel and inspector-general of the army.

April 1. — At Boston, Mass., *Edmund Dwight*, aged 69. He was born in Springfield, Mass., and was graduated at Yale College in 1789. Soon after this he entered into mercantile life, and became largely interested in manufactures. He frequently represented the town of Springfield in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and subsequently served as Representative and Senator from the city of Boston. For many years he was President of the Western Railroad Corporation, and was one of the early friends of that enterprise. He was a liberal and constant patron of education, having given the sum of \$10,000 for the establishment of normal schools in the State of Massachusetts, and was a man of much intelligence and general influence.

June 7. — At Newport, R. I., *William Ennis*, aged 47, "a member of the bar, and a man of eloquence and wit."

Feb. 21. — At Hollis, N. H., *Hon. Timothy Farrar*, aged 101 years, 7 months, and 10 days, a graduate of Harvard College, in 1767, and at the time of his death the oldest graduate of the College. He had been Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

May 7. — At Hillsborough, Miss., *Hon. Charles Fisher*, of N. C., aged 53. Mr. Fisher was long a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, of which he was several times chosen Speaker, and was subsequently elected to Congress.

Aug. 27. — At Morristown, N. J., *Hon. Gabriel H. Ford*, aged 85. He was, we believe, the oldest surviving member of the New Jersey bar, having been more than half a century one of its conspicuous ornaments. A native of Morristown, he read law with the late Abraham Ogden, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1789, then in his 25th year; and his captivating address, persuasive eloquence, and remarkable ability soon won for him the reputation of being one of the most popular and effective advocates of his day. Probably no member of the bar ever possessed in a higher degree those endowments which move and influence the feelings of men in the jury-box.

After a long and successful practice, he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Eastern District of the State, and in November, 1820, was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, as one of the Associate Justices, which place he continued to occupy with honor and ability for twenty-one years; after which long public service he retired, with the respect of all parties, to the enjoyment of private life.

Aug. 4. — At Rutherfordton, N. C., *Joshua Forman*, aged 72. The deceased formerly held a prominent position with the enterprising men of the State of New York. He was early and intimately connected with the action which led to the construction of the Erie Canal. He was among the first settlers of the county of Onondaga, and as a counsellor, and subsequently as the first judge of

the county, he acquired and held a high reputation. He was the founder of Syracuse. He removed from Syracuse in 1826, and had resided for the last twenty-one years at the place of his death.

Aug. 12. — At Astoria, L. I., *Hon. Albert Gallatin*. Mr. Gallatin was born at Geneva on the 29th of January, 1761, and derived his name of Albert from his maternal grandfather, Albert Rolaz, Seigneur du Rosez, of the Pays de Vaud. He was, on the part of both his parents, allied to some of the most distinguished families of Geneva and Switzerland; and, among others, to M. Necker and his celebrated daughter, Madame de Staël. His ancestor, John Gallatin, Secretary to the Duke of Savoy, &c., emigrated to Geneva in the early part of the sixteenth century, embraced the Reformation, and was one of the magistrates of the city, when, by the expulsion of its Prince Bishop, Geneva became an independent republic. His descendants have ever since been uninterruptedly connected with the magistracy of that republic; and of the male line, Mr. Gallatin's two sons and their children are now the only survivors. Mr. Gallatin's father, who was himself a Councillor of State, died when his son was only four years of age.

Graduating at the University of Geneva in 1779, Mr. Gallatin, from his zeal for republican institutions, declined the proffered rank of lieutenant-colonel in the service of one of the German sovereigns, and came to America in 1780, at the age of nineteen. He commenced his career in the service of his adopted country in Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, having had confided to him in November, 1780, the command of a small fort at Machias, which was garrisoned by volunteers and Indians. After having passed some time at Harvard University, as tutor in the French language, he proceeded to Virginia in 1784, and having received his patrimony from Europe, purchased lands in that State. In 1786 he established himself in Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Monongahela. He was soon brought into public life, having been elected in 1789 a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and in the two succeeding years a member of the Legislature. In the measures suggested by him for the resuscitation of the credit of Pennsylvania he gave an earnest of those financial abilities which afterwards rendered him so eminent in the administration of the national treasury. In 1793, he was elected a Senator of the United States, where he served during a portion of the session of 1793-94. His eligibility having been assailed on the ground, that, though an American anterior to the adoption of the Constitution, and therefore eligible to the Presidency, nine years had not elapsed since his formal naturalization in Virginia, his seat was vacated by a strictly party vote. Immediately on the decision of the Senate being promulgated, and without his knowledge, Mr. Gallatin was elected a member to the House of Representatives from a district of Pennsylvania, where he did not reside, but which continued to him its confidence during his whole Congressional career. While in the House of Representatives he was confessedly the leader of the Republican party, and his speeches, so far from being confined to finance, embraced all the great measures of legislation, especially on foreign relations.

In 1801 Mr. Gallatin was called by Mr. Jefferson to a seat in the Cabinet. His services as an executive councillor and as the head of the Treasury, in which department he continued during the whole of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and till sent abroad by Mr. Madison, are alone sufficient to establish his claims to be regarded among the first of American statesmen. In 1813 he went to St. Petersburg, as one of the Envoys Extraordinary to negotiate with Great Britain under the mediation of Russia; and at Ghent, in connection with John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, and Jonathan Russell, he, the subsequent year, signed the treaty of peace.

At London, in 1815, Mr. Gallatin, with Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, concluded the commercial convention with Great Britain. In Paris he resided as the Minister of the United States from 1816 to 1823, during which time he was also employed on extraordinary missions to the Netherlands and Great Britain. In his last mission to London, in 1827-28, he obtained full indemnification for the injuries sustained by our Southern fellow-citizens in the violation of the Treaty of Ghent, besides concluding three other conventions of national importance. In addition to the marks of public confidence already referred to, it is proper to state that Mr. Gallatin declined the office of Secretary of State, tendered to him by Mr. Madison, that of Secretary of the Navy, proffered to him by Mr. Monroe

as well as the place of Vice-President of the United States, to which he was nominated by the Democratic party in 1824.

After 1828 Mr. Gallatin was a citizen of New York, and took part in whatever he conceived would promote the literary or commercial interests of the city or of the Union at large. In 1831, he was an efficient member of the Free Trade Convention, and wrote the memorial to Congress, which embodies the views that are now the recognized principles of the Democratic party. As President of the National Bank, which office he held from 1831 till he was succeeded in it by his son, Mr. James Gallatin, in 1839, he gave to the other institutions of the city an illustration, in practice, of the correct principles of banking. He was among the earliest advocates of an enlarged system of instruction for the rising generation, and under the expectation that that could be attained by the establishment of the New York University, he became the first President of its Council. He was, at the time of his death, President of the New York Historical Society, and of the American Ethnological Society, an institution which mainly owes its origin to him. Within a few days of his death, his name was announced as among the first elected members of the Smithsonian Institute. Besides Mr. Gallatin's numerous writings on currency and other subjects connected with finance, and his official papers, which constitute no unimportant part of our national archives, he has published some elaborate essays on the Indian languages, a branch of philology to which his attention was, from an early day, directed; and his last intellectual efforts were divided between his investigations of the language and civilization of the Southern and Western tribes of this continent, and his essays against war, addressed to the interest as well as the moral obligations of nations.

May 14. — At New York, *Mrs. Hannah Gallatin*, aged 82. Mrs. Gallatin was born in New York in 1766. She was the daughter of James Nicholson. In 1793 she was married to the Hon. Albert Gallatin, then Senator from Pennsylvania. During the eventful career of this eminent statesman, Mrs. Gallatin was his constant friend and adviser, enjoying his fullest affection and esteem. As the wife of a leading member of Congress, a cabinet minister, and of the representative of the United States at the two principal courts of Europe, she participated largely, during a period embracing more than the third of a century, in the most distinguished society at home and abroad; but while her urbanity and courtesy were manifested towards every one within her reach, she was never unmindful of those religious duties which had formed the basis of her early education.

June 6. — At New Orleans, *Brevet Major-General Edmund Pendleton Gaines*, aged 72. He was the third son of James Gaines, and was born on the 20th of March, 1777, in the county of Culpeper, Virginia. He entered the army in 1799, and was actively employed for about twelve years in frontier duty, which included many functions of a civil as well as of a military character; and upon him it devolved to take an active part in the arrest of Col. Burr, which was effected in Alabama. Soon after this he provisionally resigned his commission, intending to engage in the practice of the law, but on the breaking out of the war in 1812, with Great Britain, he resumed his military career, and early gained distinction.

At the battle of Chrysler's Field, which took place on the 11th of November, 1813, Col. Gaines, but just recovered from the tedious illness which had deprived him of participation in the glory of Harrison's victory at the Thames, commanded the 25th regiment of the United States Infantry. The important and arduous duty was that day assigned to it of covering the retreat of our several corps to the place of reëmbarkation on the St. Lawrence. The officer who commanded the British force was Col. Morrison, of the 89th, who pushed his regiment hard upon his retiring foe, until he encountered the gallant 25th. Here all his efforts failed. Under its gallant commander, it remained as immovable as a rock. The enemy finally repulsed, and our own troops again on their line of march to join the advance, the 25th slowly retired from the field.

In the course of the war, Gaines received the several successive rapid promotions of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, adjutant-general, brigadier-general, and major-general; the last being the highest rank authorized by law, and conferred in a form the most acceptable to the soldier, inasmuch as it was "a war brevet," expressly stating the fact that it was conferred on him in consequence of his gallant and meritorious conduct in battle. The Federal government also honored him and the officers and men of his command with a unanimous vote of

thanks, and authorized the President to provide and present to him a gold medal, while the three States of New York, Virginia, and Tennessee each awarded to him unanimous resolutions of thanks, with a gold-hilted sword.

He was engaged under Jackson in the Creek war, and afterwards commanded in the Southern military district until the reduction of the army in 1821, when he was retained as a brigadier, and the Western Division assigned him. He was a candidate for the rank of major-general in 1828, but Mr. Adams decided that Gen. Macomb's claim was stronger. Gen. Gaines was the senior officer during the Sauk (Indian) disturbance in 1831-33, and was for a time engaged in the Seminole war of 1836. When the Mexican war broke out, he called out a large number of the Southwestern militia, without awaiting orders from Washington, involving a heavy expense with no adequate result. He was court-martialled for this, but not censured. He was soon after transferred to the Eastern Division, with his head-quarters in New York, and only returned to the South during the last winter. He was a man of extreme simplicity of character, and of unquestioned integrity.

May 4. — In Charlton, N. Y., the *Hon. John Gilchrist*, aged 75. Mr. Gilchrist was born in Scotland, and emigrated to this country when but 15 years of age. He represented his county three times in the Assembly of the State, and was for nine years, and until the adoption of the recent State constitution, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Feb. 12. — At Jackson, Miss., *Dr. W. R. Gist*, a young physician of much promise.

Jan. 20. — At Fredericksburg, Va., *David Hale*, well known from his connection with the newspaper press.

July 27. — *Hon. Thomas Henry*, a citizen of Beaver County, Penn., and Representative from that district for three successive Congresses, commencing with the first year of Van Buren's administration. Mr. Henry was a native of Ireland, but was brought to this country with his father when he was but two years old, the family settling in the West, in the year 1787.

June 7. — At Hunt's Hollow, *Sanford Hunt*, aged 72.

Jan. 21. — At Washington, D. C., *Gen. Alexander Hunter*, aged 59, late Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Jan. 4. — At Lancaster, Ohio, *Samuel Jenkins*, a colored man, aged 115. He was born a slave, the property of Captain Broadwater, in Fairfax County, Virginia, 1734. He drove his master's provision-wagon over the Alleghany Mountains in the memorable campaign of Gen. Braddock, and remained in service at the Great Meadows until its close. He was held as a slave until about 40 years ago, when, upon the death of his master, he was purchased by a gentleman who took him to the State of Ohio. Soon after his liberation he settled in Lancaster, where he continued to reside until his death. It is thought that he was the last man living who served in Braddock's expedition.

July 12. — At Richmond, Va., *Chapman Johnson, Esq.*, an eminent member of the Virginia bar, and one of the most distinguished and most respected of the leading men of that State.

Jan. 3. — *Ezra Keller, D. D.*, President of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

March 1. — At Gardiner, Me., *Hon. Sanford Kingsberry*, aged 66. Judge Kingsberry was a native of Claremont, N. H. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1801, settled in Gardiner in 1804 in the practice of the law, and resided there about thirty years, when he removed to an unsettled township of land, of which he was proprietor, in the county of Somerset, and which has been since incorporated into a town by his name. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a short time, and subsequently a member of the Senate for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, from the county of Kennebec. In all his public trusts he was distinguished for ability and faithfulness, and in private life he enjoyed a high reputation for integrity and honor.

Aug. 20. — *Col. Edmund Kirby*, Paymaster U. S. A. Colonel Kirby joined the army as an ensign of the 4th Infantry, in July, 1812, and served with distinction during that war, as aid to Major-General Brown. He joined the army under General Taylor, soon after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and acted as a volunteer aid to General Taylor at the battle of Monterey. When the regular

troops of General Taylor's army were ordered to join the army under General Scott, Colonel Kirby was attached to General Scott's command, and served as chief of the pay department while the army remained in Mexico.

Jan. 11. — At New Orleans, *Thomas J. Lacy, Esq.*, an eminent member of the bar, and formerly a Judge of the Arkansas Supreme Court.

July 24. — At New York, *John L. Lawrence, Esq.*, Comptroller of the city. He was one of the secretaries of the Commissioners — Messrs. Adams, Gallatin, Clay, and Russell, — who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent. He was chosen a member of the Legislature from the city of New York, and took a distinguished part in the formation of the State constitution in 1822. He was frequently elected to the Legislature, and for the last two years he has been in the Senate of the State. He was a lawyer of high standing, but seldom appeared at the bar. His pursuits were chiefly confined to the care of large and important trusts, which he managed with great fidelity.

Feb. 2. — At Richmond, Va., *Benjamin Watkins Leigh*, aged 67, one of the most eminent citizens of Virginia, well known as a lawyer and a public man. He was from 1829 to 1841 Reporter of the State; frequently a member of the House of Delegates for the county of Chesterfield; a member of the Convention of 1830–31 for revising the constitution of Virginia, and of the Senate of the United States from 1834 to 1837.

Jan. 10. — At Cincinnati, Ohio, *Rev. Dr. Levings*, Financial Secretary of the American Bible Society, aged about 53.

Jan. 26. — At Sandwich, Mass., *Dr. Jonathan Leonard*, aged 86, a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1786.

Aug. 2. — At Portland, Me., *Hon. Stephen Longfellow*, aged 73. Mr. Longfellow was one of the most distinguished citizens of New England, and for many years held an eminent rank in the politics and at the bar of his adopted State. He was a leader of the old Federal school in Massachusetts before the separation of Maine from that State, and was honored with the highest marks of confidence from his fellow-citizens. He was chosen a member of the Hartford Convention in 1814, of which body at the time of his death he was, with one exception, the only surviving delegate from Massachusetts. He was a man of great intellectual acuteness and penetration; as a lawyer, celebrated for his nice and subtle discriminations; as a politician, of unsullied purity and fidelity to his convictions; as a member of society, possessing rare amenity of manners, delightful and instructive in conversation, with a memory rich in the stores of a long experience; as a Christian, devout in his feelings, rigid in his adherence to duty, and without a taint of sectarian bigotry. For the last few years he suffered a gradual decline of health, but without any perceptible diminution of his public spirit or his interest in society.

July. — *Col. Benjamin Love*, a chief of the Chickasaws, and one of their most intelligent and useful men.

June 7. — At Wheeling, Va., *Gen. Robert McCoy*, formerly of Carlisle, Penn., Prothonotary of Cumberland County, Brigadier-General, Representative in Congress, and Canal Commissioner.

July 14. — At St. Louis, Mo., *Lieut.-Col. Samuel MacRee*, Quartermaster U. S. A., aged 48. Col. MacRee was long attached to the army, and had seen much active service. He was in the Florida war, and during the Mexican war was a most efficient officer in his department. The brevet of lieutenant-colonel was conferred upon him for his services on the Rio Grande.

Feb. 3. — At Littlestown, Penn., *Hon. James McSherry*. For twenty years he had served in the Legislature of his native State; he was also one of the delegates to reform her constitution, and formerly a Representative in Congress.

Jan. 11. — At Woodstock, Vt., *Hon. Charles Marsh, LL. D.*, aged 83. Charles Marsh was born at Lebanon, Ct., July 10, 1765, but removed with his father's family to Vermont before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. His father, Hon. Joseph Marsh, was one of the leading Whig gentlemen of Vermont during that struggle, and was for several years Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Charles Marsh was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1786, and studied law under the venerable Judge Reeve, of Connecticut, and commenced the practice of his profession at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1788. He was an active, studious, and successful lawyer for the full period of fifty years, and during a large part of that time at the head of the bar in the State, and at the time of his death its

oldest member. He was also a distinguished patron of all the great benevolent enterprises of the day. The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, the American Colonization Society, have long known him as among their most efficient and liberal members. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College for forty years, and therein was particularly efficient in the memorable controversy of that institution with the Legislature of New Hampshire, in which the independence of the College was ably and successfully vindicated, to the permanent good of sound learning in the land. Mr. Marsh served one term in Congress, from 1815 to 1817, and while there he was associated with Judges Marshall and Washington, with Henry Clay and others, in the first formation of the American Colonization Society.

May 25. — At New Orleans, *Stephen Mazureau, Esq.*, aged 77. Mr. Mazureau had for forty-five years been one of the most prominent members of the bar of the city, and at the time of his death was its oldest member. He was a native of France, and once an officer in the French navy. He came to New Orleans in 1804. Some years after, he successively filled the offices of a member of the State Legislature, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General.

Feb. 4. — At Concord, N. H., *Hon. David L. Morrill*, aged 77. He was formerly a Congregational minister in Goffstown, N. H., but was much in political and public life. He was in 1816 elected United States Senator for six years; and was Governor of New Hampshire in 1824, 1825, and 1826.

May 17. — At East Greenwich, R. I., *James Miller*, aged 95, a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war.

Feb. 2. — At Butternuts, N. Y., *John Cox Morris, Esq.*, aged 67, a prominent citizen of Otsego County, and second son of Gen. Jacob Morris, one of the earliest settlers and most distinguished inhabitants of that town.

May 25. — At Batavia, *Frederic Van Braam Morris*, U. S. Consul.

Aug. — At Richmond, *Judge Philip N. Nicholas*, formerly Attorney-General of Virginia, and at his death Judge of the Superior Court of the City of Richmond.

July 15. — At New York, *Hon. David B. Ogden*, aged 80, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States, simple in his manners, kind in his dispositions, and upright in his life.

April 25. — At Salem, Mass., *Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D. D.*, a soldier throughout the Revolution, and since that time a much respected clergyman.

May 9. — At Newport, R. I., *Hon. Dutee J. Pearce*, aged 60, a prominent member of the bar of that State, and one of its Representatives in Congress from the year 1825 to the year 1837. He had been Attorney-General of the State, and United States District Attorney for that District.

April 14. — *Hon. John Phelps*. Judge Phelps was a native of Vermont. At the age of thirty-four, he was elected a member of the Convention for revising the State constitution, and a member of the State Legislature. At thirty-five, he received from the President a commission for the collection of direct taxes and internal revenues for the Second District of Vermont. At forty, he was elected a member of the State Council of Censors, to which he was again elected seven years afterwards, when he had the honor of drafting the existing constitution of the State of Vermont. At the age of fifty he was an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. He was twice chosen a member of the Executive Council of the State, and was elected to a seat in the Senate under the new constitution. This office he resigned in 1837, when he left his native State, to aid his wife, *Mrs. Lincoln Phelps*, in her plans for female education, which have been carried out in the Patapsco Female Institute.

June 15. — At Nashville, Tenn., *Hon. James K. Polk*, aged 54. James Knox Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, was the eldest of ten children, and was born on the 2d of November, 1795, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. His ancestor (whose original name, Pollock, has, by obvious transition, assumed its present form) emigrated, in the early part of the eighteenth century, from Ireland. The family trace their descent from Robert Polk, who was born in Ireland, and his wife, Magdalen Tusker. They had six sons and two daughters; Robert Polk, the ancestor of James Knox Polk, was the fifth son; he married a Miss Gullet, and removed to America. Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of James K. Polk, was one of his sons.

The Polk family settled in Somerset County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where some of their descendants still reside. Being the only Democrats of note in that county, they were called the Democratic family. The branch of the family from which the President is descended removed to the neighbourhood of Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, and thence to the western frontier of North Carolina, some time before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Some of the Polk family were honorably distinguished in that eventful struggle. Col. Thomas Polk, the prime mover and one of the signers of the famous "Mecklenburg Declaration" (of May 20, 1775), was the great-uncle of the President, and the family are also connected with the Alexanders, chairman and secretary of the meeting which adopted the Declaration, as well as with Dr. Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Declaration itself.

The father of James K. Polk was an enterprising farmer. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Jefferson, and through life a firm and undeviating Democrat. In the autumn of 1806, he removed, with his family of ten children, from the homestead in North Carolina, to Tennessee, where he was one of the pioneers of the fertile valley of Duck River, a branch of the Cumberland, then a wilderness, but now the most flourishing and populous portion of the State. In this region Mr. Polk resided until his election to the Presidency. Of course, in the infancy of its settlement, the opportunities for instruction could not be great. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the still more formidable one of a painful affection, from which, after years of suffering, he was finally relieved by a surgical operation, he acquired the elements of a good English education. Apprehending that his constitution had been too much impaired to permit the confinement of study, his father determined, much against the will of the son, to make him a commercial man; and, with this view, placed him with a merchant.

He remained a few weeks in this situation, but finally succeeded in overcoming the resistance of his father, and in July, 1813, he was placed, first under the care of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, and subsequently at the academy of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, then under the direction of Mr. Samuel P. Black, justly celebrated in that region as a classical teacher. In the autumn of 1815 he entered the University of North Carolina, being in his twentieth year.

Mr. Polk's career at the University was distinguished. At each semiannual examination he bore away the first honors, and graduated in 1818 with the reputation of being the first scholar in both the mathematics and classics. Of the former science he was passionately fond. His course at college was marked by the same assiduity which afterwards distinguished him. It is said that he never missed a recitation, nor omitted the punctilious performance of any duty.

From the University he returned to Tennessee, with health impaired by application, and in the beginning of the year 1819 commenced the study of the law, (that profession which has furnished nine of the eleven Presidents of the United States,) in the office of the late Felix Grundy, and was admitted to the bar at the close of 1820, where he at once took a distinguished position.

Mr. Polk continued to devote some years exclusively to the prosecution of his profession, with increasing success. In 1823, he was chosen to represent his county in the State legislature. He was for two successive years a member of that body. The early personal and political friend of General Jackson, he was one of those who, in the session of 1823-24, called that distinguished man from his retirement, by electing him to the Senate of the United States.

In August, 1825, being then in his thirtieth year, Mr. Polk was chosen to represent his district in Congress, and took his seat in December following. He brought with him those principles to which he has adhered through all the mutations of party. From his early youth he was a democratic republican of the strictest sect.

When Mr. Polk entered Congress, he was, with one or two exceptions, the junior member of that body. His first speech was in favor of a proposition to amend the Constitution in such manner as to prevent the choice of President from devolving on Congress in any event. At the same session, the subject of the Panamá mission was brought before Congress, and the project was opposed by Mr. Polk, who protested against the doctrine of the friends of the administration, that, as the President and Senate are the treaty-making power, the House of Representatives cannot deliberate upon nor refuse the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. The views of Mr. Polk were embodied in a series of

resolutions, which reproduced in a tangible shape the doctrines on this question of the Republican party of 1798.

From this time, Mr. Polk's history became inseparably interwoven with that of the House. He continued to oppose the administration of Mr. Adams until its termination; and during the whole period of Gen. Jackson's terms, he was one of his leading supporters, and at times, and on certain questions of paramount importance, his chief reliance. In December, 1827, Mr. Polk was placed on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and some time after, as chairman of a select committee, he made a report on the surplus revenue, denying the power of Congress to collect from the people, for distribution, a surplus beyond the wants of the government. In 1830, he defended the act of General Jackson in placing his veto on the Maysville Road Bill, and thus checking the system of internal improvement by the general government which had been sanctioned by Congress.

In December, 1832, Mr. Polk was transferred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and at that session presented the report of the minority of that committee with regard to certain charges against the United States Bank; this minority report presenting conclusions utterly adverse to the institution which had been the subject of inquiry.

The course of Mr. Polk arrayed against him the friends of the bank. His reelection to Congress was opposed; but after a violent contest, he was reelected by a majority of more than three thousand. In September, 1833, President Jackson determined upon the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. This measure was carried into effect in October following, and, at the subsequent session of Congress it was the leading subject of discussion. In the Senate, the President was censured for the measure; but he was sustained in the House of Representatives. On this occasion, Mr. Polk, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, vindicated the President's measure, and, by his coolness, promptitude, and skill, carried through the resolutions of the committee relating to the bank and the deposits, and sustaining the administration; after which the cause of the bank was abandoned in Congress.

In December, 1835, Mr. Polk was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and again chosen to that station in 1837, at the extra session held in the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. During the first session in which he presided, more appeals were taken from his decision than had occurred in the whole period since the origin of the government; but he was uniformly sustained by the House, including many of his political adversaries. Notwithstanding the violence with which he had been assailed, Congress passed, at the close of the session, in March, 1837, a unanimous vote of thanks to its presiding officer. In the twenty-fifth Congress, over which he presided as Speaker at three sessions, commencing in September, 1837, and ending in March, 1839, parties were more nearly balanced, (Mr. Polk's majority as Speaker being only eight,) and the most exciting questions were agitated during the whole period. At the close of the term, Mr. Elmore, of South Carolina, moved the usual vote of thanks. A long and exciting debate arose, which was terminated by the previous question, when the resolution was adopted, by 94 in the affirmative to 57 in the negative; but few of the members of the opposition concurred in the vote of approval.

After a service of fourteen years in Congress, Mr. Polk, in 1839, declined a reelection. He was then taken up by the friends of the administration in Tennessee, as a candidate for Governor. After an animated canvass, during which Mr. Polk visited the different counties of that extensive State, and addressed the people on the political topics of the day, the election took place, in August, 1839, and resulted in a majority for Mr. Polk of more than 2,500 over Governor Cannon. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, Governor Polk was nominated by that body for Vice-President of the United States, to be placed on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren. He was afterwards nominated for the same office in several other States, but at the election of 1840 he received one Electoral vote only for Vice-President, which was given by one of the Electors in Virginia.

Having served as Governor of Tennessee for the constitutional term of two years, Mr. Polk was a candidate for reelection in August, 1841. The result was the defeat of Mr. Polk, and the election of James C. Jones, the Whig candidate, as Governor, by a majority of 3,224. Two years after, in 1843, he was again a

candidate, in opposition to Gov. Jones; but he was the second time defeated, and the Whig candidate reelected by a majority of 3,833.

From October, 1841, until his elevation to the highest office of the Union, Mr. Polk remained in private life.

On the 29th of May, 1844, he received the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, assembled at Baltimore, for President of the United States. To this office he was elected in the fall of the same year, and his majority over Mr. Clay, the Whig candidate, as expressed through the Electoral colleges, in December, 1844, was 65. The votes of the Presidential Electors were, — for James K. Polk, 170; for Henry Clay, 105.

In person, President Polk was of middle stature, with a full, angular brow, and a quick, penetrating eye. The expression of his countenance was grave, but its serious cast was often relieved by a peculiarly pleasant smile. His private life, which had ever been upright and pure, secured to him the esteem of all who had the advantage of his acquaintance.

Jan. 23. — At Bucksport, Me., *Hon. Samuel M. Pond*, Judge of Probate for the county of Hancock, and a distinguished member of the bar for that county. He was long and extensively known for his philanthropy and public usefulness, having been an early, constant, and efficient advocate of the temperance reform, and a most valuable laborer in the cause of common school education.

May 24. — At New Orleans, La., *George Porter*, associate editor of the *Picayune*.

May 8. — At Langollen, Loudoun County, Va., *Cuthbert Powell, Esq.* Mr. Powell was formerly a resident of Alexandria, where he was Mayor; and, after his removal to Loudoun, was honored with a seat in the Legislature of his native State, and afterwards represented the district in Congress. He was for many years a magistrate in Loudoun County. In all the relations of life, public and private, he acted with singleness and honesty of purpose, and his correct judgment and excellent sense commanded an influence which was every way deserved.

March 21. — At Rhode Island, R. I., *Richard K. Randolph, Esq.*, aged 67, a native of Virginia, and long eminent as a lawyer and politician.

Jan. 20. — In Hallowell, Me., *Hon. Nathan Read*, aged 89, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Read removed to Hallowell, more than forty years since, from Essex South, Mass., which district he represented in Congress during the administration of the elder Adams. He was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1781. He was the last surviving member of his class, and with two exceptions, (Judge Farrar and James Lovell,) the oldest living graduate of the University. Two years after his graduation he was appointed Tutor. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was the first petitioner for a patent for an invention before the patent-law had been enacted. He was the first who applied steam for navigation, and long before Fulton succeeded had tried a boat on Wenham Pond propelled by steam, with paddles instead of wheels, which was not found available, and abandoned; the model, however, was long preserved in Salem. He was the inventor of many important agricultural implements, but, like many other original men, he did not find his inventions of much practical use, although they discovered much mechanical ingenuity. He possessed a strong mind and great perseverance and fortitude. He had some of the defects which grow out of strong passions, as well as many of the good qualities which are generated by an ardent temperament. His mental and physical powers remained with him until a few days before his death, which was caused by a lung fever, in consequence of exposure to extreme cold, which he had never taken much pains to avoid.

June 10. — At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, of cholera, *Amasa Read, Esq.*, aged 54. Mr. Read was a native of Ohio, graduated at the Ohio University, and studied law with his brother, Judge Read, of the Ohio Supreme Bench. In 1837 he removed to Louisiana, and was soon chosen a Professor in the College just about that time founded at Baton Rouge. While in this relation, he studied the peculiarities of the Louisiana Code, and soon resigned his position in the College, and entered upon the practice of the law. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed the State Attorney for his parish; and when the State constitution was to be revised, he was elected a member of the convention for revision. In this body,

Mr. Read gained a high reputation, and became known to the whole State as one of its ablest men. He was also a member of the first Legislature after the adoption of the new constitution, upon which devolved the labor of revising the laws, and adapting them to the new system. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and also of the Committee on Education, and by his industry and talents confirmed and enlarged the reputation he had previously acquired. He took great interest in public education, drafted the bill on this subject which became the law of the State, and at the time of his death held a commission from the Governor to select and report a site for the State seminary required by the new constitution.

May 19. — At Charleston, S. C., *John Robinson, Esq.*, aged 73. Mr. Robinson had, for nearly half a century, occupied an elevated position among the merchants of Charleston, and was distinguished for his prudence, his sagacity, and his strict and systematic attention to business.

Aug. 28. — In Grainger County, Tennessee, *Hon. William T. Senter*, aged 47, from 1843 to 1845 a Representative in Congress from that State.

April 5. — At Philadelphia, *Irvine Shubrick*, Commander U. S. N., aged 52. He was a native of South Carolina, and was in various actions during the war of 1812. In 1832, while first-lieutenant of the Potomac frigate, he commanded the expedition of sailors and marines who landed on the island of Sumatra, and, after a sharp conflict with the Malays, took possession of the town of Quallah Battoo.

Jan. 23. — At Savannah, *Major Charles Stephens*, a gallant officer of the war of 1812, and commander of the Savannah Volunteers in the Florida war. He had filled with credit several civil offices, and was appraiser of the customs at the time of his death.

June 18. — In West Needham, *Rev. William B. Tappan*, General Agent of the American Sunday School Union, and a prolific writer of religious poems.

June 18. — At Providence, R. I., *Rt. Rev. William Tyler*, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church for that diocese.

July 28. — At Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., *Hon. Cornelius Warren*, aged 59, a Representative in the last Congress of the United States from the counties of Dutchess and Putnam.

April 7. — At St. Petersburg, Russia, *George W. Whistler*, chief engineer of the Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. Col. Whistler was a graduate of West Point, and was one of those who left the army, when the internal improvement system of our country began to be developed, to devote themselves to civil engineering. For a while he was in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, soon after its organization, and was engaged also, for a season, on the Susquehanna Railroad. Subsequently he removed eastward, and, after very active duty in various companies, became the chief engineer of the Western Railroad, between Boston and Albany. He had just completed this great work, when the Emperor of Russia sent a commission to the United States, with a view of obtaining a suitable person to construct the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Col. Whistler was selected, and left this country never to return. This was in 1842; since which he has been constantly engaged in the duties of his station, and, had his life been spared for one year more, he would have seen the completion of the road which he had located and urged forward with so much energy and skill. In addition to his post of chief engineer of the road in question, he had lately been appointed to plan and construct extensive national dock-yards at St. Petersburg, which might have still detained him for many years abroad; an appointment which was, in itself, the best proof that could be given of the high standing which he had gained in Russia.

Jan. 7. — At Argyle, N. Y., *Rev. Archibald Whyte*, aged 93, a learned and pious man.

April. — At Louisville, Ky., *Col. James C. Wilkins*, of Natchez, Miss. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Mississippi about forty years since. He was an eminent cotton merchant, and the head of the house of Wilkins & Linton, at New Orleans and Natchez. His charity and benevolence were unbounded, and many merchants, now in affluence, were started in business by his kindness, or helped through difficulties by his assistance. To the widow and orphan he was always a fast friend.

April 8. — At Pawtucket, R. I., *Abraham Wilkinson*, aged 80. In connection with Samuel Slater, he founded the first cotton factories at Pawtucket.

Aug. 20. — At Poughkeepsie, *Robert Wilkinson, Esq.*, aged 62, eminent for his virtues and religious spirit.

Aug. 25. — At Cleveland, Ohio, *Hon. Austin E. Wing*, aged 58. Mr. Wing was a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan as far back as 1832. Since that time he has filled a number of local offices with credit.

Aug. 3. — At Lexington, Ky., *Hon. Aaron K. Wooley, LL. D.*, aged 49. He was a native of Newark, N. J., and graduated the first of his class at West Point. Disliking the the service, he studied law, and began to practise in Mississippi. He removed to Kentucky in 1828, and was soon appointed Judge of the 3d District Court. He was State Senator for many years from the Fayette district; and at the time of his decease he had been for ten years Law Professor in Transylvania University.

May 7. — At San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, *Brevet Major-General W. J. Worth*. He was born in 1794, received a plain but substantial education, and began life as a trader's clerk in Hudson, N. Y. When the war of 1812 broke out, he entered the army as a private, but did not long remain in the ranks. He obtained a commission as lieutenant in the twenty-third regiment; and the merits of the young subaltern, joined to some good fortune, did the rest for his advancement. At Chippewa he distinguished himself so highly, that he was brevetted a captain; at Lundy's Lane he won the rank of major; and if peace had not been declared immediately afterwards, he would doubtless have advanced still farther.

After the peace, Worth was for some time superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. In 1824 he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel; in 1832, a major of ordnance; and in 1838, colonel of the eighth regiment of infantry, the rank he held in the line at the time of his death. In 1821, after the retirement of Gen. Armistead, Worth succeeded to the chief command in Florida, where he had been serving as second in rank for about a year. On the 17th of April, 1842, he overtook a large force of savages at Polaklaklaba, near the St. John's River. A terrible action ensued, but victory finally crowned Worth. In recompense for his gallantry on this occasion, he was brevetted a brigadier-general. He remained in Florida after this for some time, but the Indians could never be induced to try their strength with him again. When a war with Mexico became probable, he was detached to Corpus Christi, to join Taylor, and remained with the General until just before the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He then hastened to Washington, intending to resign, but the war altered his decision, and, cancelling his resignation, he hurried back to the army.

Gen. Taylor assigned to him, at Monterey, the task of carrying the heights on the Saltillo road, with one division of the army, while with the other the commander-in-chief advanced against the town from the Seralvo road. This was, in fact, giving Worth an independent command, for, after once separating, it was found impossible to keep up the communication between the two divisions of the army. Worth carried, in succession, the various forts commanding the Saltillo road, stormed the Bishop's Palace, which overlooked the town, and, pushing forward through the suburbs, entered the streets, throwing shot and shells, and carrying terror and dismay before him. He was within a short distance of the great square when the town capitulated to Taylor, penetrating to the Plaza from the other side. For his exploits at Monterey, Worth was brevetted a major-general.

Worth was among the generals withdrawn from Taylor prior to the battle of Buena Vista. His next great exploit was at Molino del Rey, where he carried the almost impregnable works of the enemy, after a tremendous struggle, in which more lives were lost, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than in any action of the war. This terrible battle illustrated the faults as well as merits of Worth. It is now generally conceded that the action was won at too great a cost. The defences of the Mexicans had been imperfectly reconnoitred, and proved far stronger than they were at first supposed. It was also believed that the enemy had an important cannon-foundry there, which was a mistake. The attack ought never to have been ordered; but, once determined on, Worth was the man to lead it.

Worth also fought with distinction at Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, and at the storming of the gates of Mexico. He was, perhaps, after Taylor and Scott, the most efficient, certainly the most popular, of the generals of the war with Mexico.

The character of Worth may be sketched in few words. He was brave to a fault, sufficiently good as a tactician, chivalrous, of popular manners, of imposing presence, haughty, — at times overbearing, — impetuous, warm-hearted, and a fast friend. In many respects he resembled Decatur. In battle, especially where daring courage was required, he had no superior.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

1848.

Aug. 16. — An immense conflagration commences at Constantinople, consuming about 2,500 shops and 500 houses.

Aug. 16. — A serious insurrection takes place against the British authorities in Ceylon, which is subdued by strong measures.

Aug. 21. — A hurricane devastates Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, and St. Thomas.

Aug. 26. — A battle takes place between the English and the Boers at the Cape of Good Hope. The former are victorious, with a loss of 54 men killed and wounded. The Boers lose 199.

Aug. 26. — An armistice is signed between Denmark, Prussia, and Sweden, to continue till March 1, 1849.

Aug. 30. — Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, instructs Samuel H. Hempstead, Esq., United States Attorney of the District of Arkansas, to discover and prosecute all those who are engaged in preparing a military expedition for the invasion of Mexico, and establishing the Republic of the Sierra Madre.

Sept. 2-5. — The town of Messina is bombarded and taken by the King's troops. An insurrection occurs at Leghorn, and the city is placed by the insurgents in the hands of a provisional government.

Sept. 2-5. — Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is elected member of the French Assembly for the Departments of the Seine, the Moselle, the Yonne, and the Orne.

Sept. 5. — The German National Assembly votes to suspend the measures for carrying the Schleswig-Holstein armistice into execution. The ministry resigns.

Sept. 5. — The British Parliament is prorogued by the Queen.

Sept. 6-14. — The British forces, under General Whish, besiege the city of Multan, in Northern India. After much bloody fighting, the desertion of Shere Singh, an important ally, compels them to withdraw.

Sept. 9. — At 11 o'clock, P. M., a destructive fire breaks out in Brooklyn, New York, and burns until 5 o'clock the next morning. About 200 houses are destroyed, and property to the amount of \$750,000 is consumed. The insurance amounts to \$350,000.

Sept. 16. — The German National Assembly, by a vote of 258 to 236, reconsiders its vote of September 5, annulling the armistice of Malmoe. The populace of Frankfort attempt an insurrection, but are quelled. Prince Lichnowsky and Major Von Auerswald are barbarously murdered by insurgents outside of the walls.

Sept. 27. — Count Lamberg, the Imperial commissioner appointed to take chief command in Hungary, is slain by the Hungarian populace at Pesth, where he had recently arrived.

Oct. 3. — The Emperor of Austria dissolves the Hungarian Diet, proclaims martial law for that province, and appoints the Ban Jellachich to the supreme government.

Oct. 4. — Mr. Clifford presents his credentials, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, to President Herrera.

Oct. 5. — Great excitement in Vienna, owing to the Emperor's recent proclamations.

Oct. 7. — A violent rain-storm, with much thunder and lightning, visits Washington, D. C., lasting from 8 o'clock, P. M., till near daylight.

Oct. — Kossuth is appointed, by the Hungarian Diet, President of the Defence Committee, with dictatorial powers.

Oct. 6. — The Grenadiers are ordered to join the Imperial troops in Hungary; their departure is opposed by the National Guard and the Academical Legion, and the railway track is torn up. The Grenadiers being ordered to proceed on foot to Gausendorf, the Tabor bridge is barricaded by the insurgents, and the Grenadiers fraternize with their opponents. General Bredy, commander of the Nassau Infantry, is killed in the encounter. The insurgents return to the city, and soon become irresistible. They take the Cathedral of St. Stephens, which was held by a party of loyal National Guards; between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., they gain possession of the War Office, and seize Count Latour, the Minister of War, who is brought into the street, murdered, stripped, and gibbeted. At 6½ P. M., the loyal troops are besieged in the arsenal, which they defend with spirit; but the fortress is bombarded, and at 6 A. M. of the 7th, surrenders. The populace are then armed. The Diet (assembled on the 6th) elects a Committee of Safety, with executive power, and sends an address to the Emperor, demanding, (1.) a new ministry; (2.) the revocation of the proclamation against Hungary; (3.) the removal of Jellachich from his governorship; (4.) an amnesty for the rioters. The Emperor grants a new ministry; but the Diet deems his answer evasive, and the Committee of Safety is ordered to continue in power. The Emperor with his family leaves Vienna; but sends to the Diet a threatening proclamation, which he could find no minister to countersign. A few troops escort him.

Oct. 8. — The city is calm. The Diet continues its sittings, and passes a decree assuring the Emperor of the immutable love of his people. Count Auersperg, the Imperial commandant at Vienna, remains with 20,000 men outside of the city in a neutral attitude. The Emperor requests M. Hornbostel, one of the new ministry appointed by the Diet, to join him on the road.

Oct. 9. — Jellachich arrives at Bruck, on the Leytha. The Hungarian camp is at Wieselberg. Count Auersperg declines the request of the Diet to enter the city; Jellachich refuses to receive orders from the Diet.

Oct. 11. — The Hungarian army advances to Roth Neusiedl, six miles from Vienna. Their videttes are visible from the steeples of that city.

Oct. 11. — The troops of Jellachich arrive close to Vienna, and occupy the Wiener Berg; they afterwards retire to Schönbrunn.

Oct. 12. — Auersperg retires to Enzersdorf; the Hungarian army is at Schwacha.

Oct. 16. — The Emperor of Austria issues a proclamation against Vienna, and appoints Prince Windischgrätz to command his armies in Austria.

Oct. 17. — Vienna is in a state of siege;—and the Imperial troops draw closer around the city. Deputations are sent almost daily from the Diet at Vienna to the Emperor at Olmutz. Kossuth withdraws the Hungarian army within their own frontier.

Oct. 19. — The Mormon temple at Nauvoo is totally destroyed by fire, — the work of an incendiary.

Oct. 20. — The state of siege is raised in Paris, by a decree of the Assembly.

Oct. 20. — The Emperor proclaims the removal of the Austrian Diet from Vienna to Kremsier.

Oct. 21. — Windischgrätz occupies the island of Lobau, near Vienna. The Emperor refers to him all deputations from the city.

Oct. 23. — Windischgrätz summons the city to surrender, and offers terms.

Oct. 28. — Windischgrätz enters the suburbs of Vienna, and commences the attack. On the 29th proposals to surrender are sent him, but he declines to alter his terms of the 23d. The town council then vote that the defence cease; and announcement is made to Windischgrätz. General Bem, and the workmen under his command, encouraged by the approach of the Magyars, refuse to comply with the vote; the Imperial soldiers are fired upon as they enter, and a fierce fight is maintained in the streets. The Imperialists bombard the city, a succession of savage conflicts ensues, and the city is not completely mastered until the morning of November 2d.

Oct. 29. — Mazzini issues a proclamation to the Italians in aid of the "Central Junta of Insurrection"; great disorder prevails in Lombardy.

Oct. — Intelligence comes from Oregon of a battle fought, the 13th of March last, with the Indians, near the Toosha River, and that Governor Abernethy issued a proclamation on the 1st of April, calling for volunteers against the Indians.

Nov. 2. — A frightful collision takes place upon the Eastern Railroad in Massachusetts.

Nov. 4. — The French Assembly adopts the new constitution, by a vote of 739 to 30.

Nov. 7. — Lieutenant Edwardes engages a body of Sikh troops, near Moultan, with success; his loss (in allies) being estimated at 200.

Nov. 7. — According to the requisitions of the act of Congress of January 23, 1845, all the States of the Union vote for Electors of President and Vice-President.

Nov. 9. — Blum, a Leipzig publisher, and one of the Frankfort deputies, is shot at Vienna, by order of Windischgrätz, for his part in the insurrection.

Nov. 9. — The King of Prussia prorogues the Assembly at Berlin, and appoints Brandenburg as the next place of its meeting. The Assembly resolves to sit in permanence, and remains in the hall until late on the afternoon of the 10th. The military close around the hall, and the members are suffered to withdraw, attended by the Burgher Guard.

Nov. 11. — A destructive breach takes place in the southeastern side, or end, of the large basin and reservoir of the Northern Liberties and Spring Garden Water-works, at Philadelphia, by which the whole body of water, between five and six millions of gallons, is let out, and from 50 to 100 feet of the walls of the Girard College grounds, on the north and south sides, are carried away. The loss is estimated to be from \$ 25,000 to \$ 30,000.

Nov. 12. — The Burgher Guard at Berlin is dissolved by the King's proclamation. They refuse to give up their arms or to disband. General Wrangel proclaims the city in a state of siege.

Nov. 13. — The Deputies of the Assembly at Berlin, having reassembled in another place, are peaceably ejected from their hall by the military, and, after various removes from day to day, cease to assemble in a body.

Nov. 14. — Jellachich quits Vienna for Hungary.

Nov. 15. — Messenhauser, the commander of the National Guard at Vienna, suffers military execution.

Nov. 16. — Count Rossi, the Prime Minister of Rome, is stabbed in the neck, as he enters the Senate-House, and dies. The mob collect in the Piazza del Popolo, and, marching to the Quirinal Palace, at 1 P. M. present their demands to the Pope, viz.:—1. Italian nationality; 2. A Constituent Assembly and Federal Pact; 3. A war of independence; 4. Adoption of the Programme Mamiani, of June 5; 5. Their list of ministers. The Pope hesitating to comply, the Palace is besieged. Monsignore Palma, his private secretary, is shot at a window, and after a scattering fire of musketry, and the planting of cannon against the gates, the Pope, at 7 P. M., names a new and popular ministry.

Nov. 18. — The dam at Hadley Falls, near Springfield, Massachusetts, 1,000 feet long and 30 feet high, is carried away, at a loss of about \$ 50,000.

Nov. 22. — A great battle is fought near Ramnuggur, on the right bank of the Chenab, between the English forces under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs under Shere Singh; victory is claimed by the British, but at a great cost.

Nov. 24. — Pius IX. after continuing more than a week as a prisoner in his palace, leaves Rome in disguise, and proceeds to Mola di Gaeta.

Nov. 27. — The Prussian Assembly is convoked at Brandenburg, but a quorum is not present. A quorum afterwards is found, but at once adjourns.

Dec. — Hungary declares itself an independent republic. Windischgrätz occupies Raab.

Dec. 2. — Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria, abdicates the throne; Francis Charles, his brother and heir, renounces the succession; and Francis Joseph, son to the renouncing Archduke, is proclaimed Emperor.

Dec. 2. — Señor Luis de la Rosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, is officially introduced to the President of the United States.

Dec. 5.—The Senate of Ohio succeeds in electing a Speaker on the 16th ballot, and a Clerk on the 121st ballot.

Dec. 6.—The Electors in the several States meet at their respective Capitols, and vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Dec. 6.—The King of Prussia dissolves the Assembly and promulgates a new constitution.

Dec. 8.—The first deposit of gold from California, weighing 1804.59 ounces Troy, is made at the mint of the United States, by Mr. David Carter, who brings it from San Francisco by the Isthmus route. Dec. 9.—A second deposit of 22.8 ounces is made by the Secretary of War. The average fineness of both deposits is 894, — 900 being the standard. The average value per ounce of the bullion before melting is \$ 18.05½; in bars, after melting, \$ 18.50.

Dec. 9.—The extra session of the Legislature of Louisiana, which met at New Orleans, Dec. 4th, to make appropriations for the support of free public schools, provided for by the constitution, adjourns. It is the last session of the Legislature that will be held at New Orleans.

Dec. 10, 11.—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is elected President of the French Republic. The votes are for Louis Napoleon, 5,534,520. Cavaignac, 1,448,302. Ledru Rollin, 371,431. All others, 71,999.

Dec. 11.—The first meeting in favor of a provisional government in California is held at the Pueblo de San Jose, and recommends that the convention for the formation thereof shall be held January 8th, 1849.

Dec. 12.—The ship Swanton, with 275 immigrants, chiefly German, arrives at New Orleans, from Havre, having lost 16 passengers on the voyage by a disease resembling the Asiatic cholera.

Dec. 13.—Mr. Palfrey of Massachusetts asks leave to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives, of which previous notice has been given, to repeal all acts or parts of acts of Congress establishing or maintaining slavery or the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; and leave is refused, by 69 yeas to 81 nays.

Dec. 13.—Mr. Root of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution,—That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to this House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill or bills providing a Territorial government for each of the Territories of New Mexico and California, and excluding slavery therefrom, which was agreed to by 107 yeas to 80 nays.

Dec. 13.—A petition is presented to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Benton of Missouri, from the people of New Mexico, assembled in convention at Santa Fé, Oct. 14, 1848, praying for a Territorial government,—against the dismemberment of their territory in favor of Texas,—and for the protection of Congress against the introduction of domestic slavery within their borders. Upon the motion to print, seconded by Mr. Clayton of Delaware, after a long debate, the question was taken by yeas and nays, as follows:—

Yeas,—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglass, Felch, Fitzgerald, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, and Walker,—33.

Nays,—Messrs. Berrien, Borland, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Rusk, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee,—14.

Dec. 14.—The bill giving the election of Presidential Electors in South Carolina to the people is lost in the Senate of that State, by a vote of 22 yeas to 23 nays.

Dec. 15.—The Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States is signed at London by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bancroft.

Dec. 16.—This evening, a little after 6 o'clock, Park Theatre in New York is burnt to the ground.

Dec. 21.—The cholera breaks out with great violence in the 8th Infantry, encamped near Port Lavaca, Texas, and within three days one officer and 75 men die.

Dec. 21.—The second meeting in favor of a provisional government in California is held at San Francisco, and recommends holding the convention March

5th, 1849; and in this the people of Sonoma, Sacramento City, and several other places, concur. The people of Monterey recommend the 1st of May as the day of the convention. Finally, it is agreed that the convention be held at Monterey, August 6th, 1849, and it is recommended that the convention have full power to frame a constitution to be submitted to the people of California.

Dec. 23. — The first meeting of the convention of the Southern members of Congress is held, and adjourns to January 15, 1849.

Dec. 29. — The Roman Chambers are dissolved, and a Constituent Assembly convened. The Provisional Government of Venice decrees an Assembly with full powers, — to be elected by universal suffrage, one representative to 1,500 inhabitants.

1849.

Jan. 3. — The town of Moulton, after a long siege, is taken by the British forces, at a loss of about 400 killed and wounded on the part of the besiegers.

Jan. 5. — Windischgrätz enters Buda-Pesth. Kossuth retreats to Debreczin.

Jan. 5. — Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, announces to the Secretary of the Navy the discovery of the magnetic clock, by Dr. Locke, of Ohio.

Jan. 8. — The Pope issues a proclamation threatening excommunication to such as take any part in electing the new Assembly.

Jan. 13. — A severe battle is fought between Lord Gough and the Sikh forces, at Chillianwallah, without decisive results. The British loss is 757 killed, 1,512 wounded. Both parties intrench themselves near the field of battle.

Jan. 15. — The adjourned meeting of the Convention of the Southern members of Congress is held, and, by a vote of 52 to 36, determines to exclude reporters. Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of fifteen, reports an "Address of the Southern Members of Congress to their Constituents," and the meeting adjourns to January 22.

Jan. 22. — At the adjourned meeting of the Southern members of Congress, Mr. Berrien's address is reported and read. By a vote of 59 to 18, it is voted to be expedient for the Representatives of the slaveholding States to publish an address. By a vote of 34 to 27, Mr. Calhoun's address is preferred to Mr. Berrien's, and is adopted by a vote of 42 to 17, and the meeting adjourns *sine die*.

Jan. 22. — The fort of Moulton surrenders unconditionally to the English.

Jan. 25. — Major-General Taylor, having received official notice of the acceptance of his resignation, relinquishes the command of the Western Division of the army to General Gaines.

Jan. 25. — The usual convention of the two Houses of Congress is held, and the Vice-President, having opened and presented the certificates of the Electors of the different States, announces that Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore are elected President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from March 4, 1849.

Jan. 26. — The ratifications of the Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States are exchanged at London.

Feb. 1. — The Queen opens the session of the British Parliament.

Feb. 9. — The Grand Duke of Tuscany flees from Florence. The Chambers meet. The Clubs proclaim a Provisional Government.

Feb. 9. — The "Glorious Roman Republic" is proclaimed in the National Assembly at Rome.

Feb. 21. — Lord Gough attacks Shere Singh near Goojerat, and defeats him at all points. The battle lasts from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M. The loss of the British is about 1,000.

Feb. 23. — General Taylor arrives in Washington.

Feb. 24. — The meeting of the people of the district of San Francisco, adjourned from February 17 to further consider and act upon the question of negro slavery in the Territory of California, assembles, and resolves that the delegates to the convention at San Jose be instructed to oppose, by all honorable means, the introduction of domestic slavery, or of free negroes as apprentices, by indenture or otherwise, to be employed in the Territory of California.

March 4-6. — The Emperor of Austria, by a series of decrees, promulgates a new constitution.

March 5. — The special session of the Senate of the United States is held at Washington.

March 5. — The Legislative Assembly of the district of San Francisco meet for the first time at the Public Institute. Francis J. Lippit is elected Speaker, and J. Howard Ackerman, Clerk.

March 6. — At the second meeting of the Legislative Assembly of the district of California, a committee was appointed to wait upon General Smith and Commodore Jones, and lay before them "a true statement of the affairs of this district, which have compelled the people to organize this Legislative Assembly, and to appoint justices and other ministerial officers, to enact suitable laws, to establish principles of justice and equity, and give protection to life, liberty, and property, and to solicit from the above high officers of the government of the United States such recognition and concurrence in our proceedings as will strengthen and if need be sustain the high conservative powers which have been delegated by the people of this district."

March 6. — The King of Naples concedes a constitution to Sicily based on that of 1812.

March 14. — The rupture of the armistice between Austria and Sardinia is officially announced in the Chamber of Deputies.

March 14. — The remainder of Shere Singh's forces surrender themselves to the British.

March 17. — William II., King of Holland, dies.

March 21. — Charles Albert engages the troops of Marshal Radetsky near Vercelli, is worsted, and driven back towards Turin.

March 23. — A second battle is fought at Novarra, and Charles Albert, being totally defeated, abdicates in favor of his eldest son, Victor Emanuel, Count of Savoy, and leaves the kingdom.

March 23. — The special session of the Senate, having completed its business, is adjourned *sine die*.

March 29. — The war in Lahore being finished, the Punjab is formally annexed to the British crown.

March 30. — General Haynau assaults Brescia, which had risen against the Austrians, and after terrific slaughter the city is taken and sacked.

April 1. — An insurrection arises in Genoa against the new King. On the 3d the insurgents compel the garrison to surrender. On the 5th, General Marmora invests the city. On the 6th, it asks for a truce. On the 11th, the truce expires, and on an appearance of violence, the troops occupy the city unconditionally.

April 6. — Catania is bombarded by the royal troops, and is reduced after a stubborn resistance.

April 6. — The town of Eckenförde (in Schleswig-Holstein) is attacked by a Danish fleet, mounting 154 guns. The fleet is driven off, and the Christian VIII., 84 gun-ship, gets aground and is blown up, and the Gefion frigate surrenders.

April 12. — A new planet is discovered, at Naples, by Signor Gasparis. It resembles a star of the ninth or tenth magnitude, and its position is near a star which appears on Steinheil's celestial chart in right ascension 12h. 9m. 49s., and in declination 7deg. 0m. 9s., and forms No. 23,098 in Lalande's Catalogue. Its motion was retrograde, and it was approaching the equator. This is the ninth new body (including planets and satellites) which has been added to the solar system within the last four years.

April 15. — General Welden supersedes Windischgrätz in command of the Austrian troops.

April 22. — The Schleswig troops gain a battle against the Danes near Kolding.

April 25. — The French armament against Rome reaches Civita Vecchia.

April 26. — The Emperor Nicholas, by a ukase, declares his purpose of aiding Austria in the subjection of Hungary.

April 29. — The French arrive under the walls of Rome, but are repulsed in their attempt to enter the city, with the loss of about 600 killed and wounded.

May. — The Baden troops in the Federal citadel of Rastadt have revolted against their officers, mortally wounding some of them, and declared for the Central Government.

May 3. — A serious insurrection occurs in Dresden. The King and his ministry retire to Konigstein. On the 7th, the insurgents are quelled by the aid of Prussian troops.

May 7. — Mr. Macready, the distinguished English tragedian, is driven by hisses and missiles from the stage of the Astor-Place Opera-House. The outrage is alleged to have been committed for the purpose of avenging a slight said to have been offered to Mr. Forrest while in England by Mr. Macready.

May 10. — In consequence of an invitation from some of the leading citizens of New York, Mr. Macready plays *Macbeth* at the Astor-Place Opera-House. A furious and numerous mob collect, and encouraged by the presence of many thousand spectators, attempt to force and burn the building. They are for a while kept back by the police, but being about to gain the victory, the military are called in, and every attempt to disperse the mob peaceably failing, they fire upon the crowd with ball cartridge, and kill and wound a large number. Of the 244 military on the ground, 144 are wounded. Many arrests of the rioters are made.

May 10. — Leghorn is attacked and carried by the Tuscan troops.

May 11. — Mayor Woodhull, of New York, issues his proclamation, calling upon good citizens to sustain the supremacy of the laws, and says, "The peace of the city must and shall be maintained by the whole civil and military power of the country."

May 12. — A *crevasse* is made in the Levee of the Mississippi River at Sauv 's plantation, 14 miles above New Orleans by the course of the river. Though great efforts are made to close the breach, they are for a long time unsuccessful. The country back of the city is overflowed, and in the city 160 squares are inundated; 1,600 houses, occupied by about 8,000 persons, are flooded. The communication is by boats.

May 13. — A revolution breaks out in Carlsruhe, and the Grand Duke of Baden flees.

May 15 (week ending 19th). — The first case of cholera in New York is reported.

May 15. — The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of Maryland is celebrated at the site of the ancient town of St. Mary's. An oration is delivered by Z. Collins Lee, Esq., of Baltimore.

May 16. — Bologna capitulates to the Austrians, after a conflict of eight days.

May 17. — At St. Louis, Missouri, a fire breaks out, at 10 P. M., on board the steamer *White Cloud*, lying at the Levee, and soon spreads among the other boats, and communicates with the buildings nearest the shore, burning until 7 o'clock the next morning. 23 steamboats, with their cargoes, are destroyed, together valued at \$439,500, and insured to the amount of \$225,500. The fire extended nearly a mile in length along the Levee, and nearly the same distance, for the width of two squares, through the business part of the city, and the whole or parts of fifteen blocks are consumed. The loss of stocks of goods, &c., will amount to \$2,000,000, of which amount nearly \$1,500,000 is covered by insurance. The assessors' books show the value of the buildings destroyed to be about \$500,000, of which there is insurance to nearly two thirds the value. The whole loss will then be nearly \$3,000,000, and the insurance nearly \$2,000,000. Several persons are burned to death, or are killed by the explosion of powder used in blowing up buildings to stop the fire.

May 18. — Dr. Valorous P. Coolidge, the notorious murderer of Matthews, commits suicide in his cell, in the Thomaston State prison, Me., upon learning that his plans for the murder of Flint, formerly a student in his office, and the main witness against him, by the assistance of a fellow-convict whose sentence was soon about to expire, have become known.

May 21. — Maria Edgeworth dies at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, aged 83.

June. — The revolutionary movement in Bavaria and Baden is suppressed by a battle fought by the insurgents under Mierolawski, and the Prussians under General Percker. The insurgents are defeated.

June. — General Haynau supersedes General Welden in the command of the armies employed by Austria against Hungary.

June 11. — M. Ledru Rollin, and 141 members of the Assembly, sign a proposition to impeach the President of France, on account of the expedition against

Rome. Great excitement is manifested (on the 13th) in the streets of Paris, but nothing is done.

June 11.—Ancona capitulates to the Austrians, after a destructive bombardment.

June 26.—The *crevasse* in the Levee of the Mississippi River, at Sauv  s, is stopped.

June 27.—Lat. 59° 49' N, Long. 29° W., the steamship *Europa*, on her voyage from Halifax to Liverpool, runs down the American bark *Charles Bartlett*, and out of 177 persons on board all but 43 perish.

July 2.—An attack is made by a party of four Indians upon a Mr. Russell, of Florida, on Indian River, Fla.; and there is much fear of another Seminole war.

July 2.—The city of Rome is surrendered to the French, after an attack of 29 days, and advantages gained by insincere or unauthorized negotiation on the part of the French diplomatic agent. On the 3d, General Oudinot enters, and Garibaldi leaves with from 3,000 to 4,000 men.

July 6.—The Danes besieged by the Schleswig-Holsteiners, in the fort of Frederica, make a resolute sortie, and after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict, the besiegers are driven off with a loss of 3,112 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

July 9.—The fortress of Rastadt is bombarded by the Prussians. The insurgents are commanded by Willich.

July 10.—An armistice for 12 weeks (with liberty to terminate it in 6 weeks) is agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark.

July 18.—The observations and instruments of the astronomical expedition to the Southern Hemisphere are embarked on board the ship *Louis Philippe*, at Baltimore, bound for Valparaiso, under charge of Passed Midshipmen Archibald McRae and H. C. Hunter. Lieut. Gilliss, the head of the expedition, goes over land.

July 23.—The garrison of Rastadt surrenders unconditionally to the Prussian forces.

July 27.—The Grand Duke of Tuscany re  nters his capital, and resumes his authority.

July 28.—Charles Albert, late King of Sardinia, dies at Lisbon.

Aug. 1.—The British Parliament is prorogued. During the session (Feb. 1 to Aug. 1), the Commons had held 134 sittings, occupying 922 hours 42 minutes. The Lords, 94 sittings, occupying 257 hours 28 minutes.

Aug. 1.—The King of Sardinia opens the Legislative Chamber. His speech is "moderate," and is warmly greeted.

Aug. 1.—Queen Victoria leaves Cowes, *en route* for Ireland,—where she is received with the most affectionate and overflowing welcome.

Aug. 1.—Ratifications are exchanged of a treaty of peace and commerce between Great Britain and Liberia.

Aug. 2.—The Roman chief, Garibaldi, accompanied by 300 followers, escapes on board some fishing-vessels, at Cesenatico, on the Adriatic. The remainder of his band surrenders itself to the Austrians.

Aug. 2.—Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, dies at Alexandria, aged 80.

Aug. 3.—General Oudinot surrenders the civil administration of the Papal States into the hands of the Pope's three Commissioners, who enter on the work of "reaction."

Aug. 6.—A treaty of peace is signed between Austria and Piedmont.

Aug. 11.—G  rgey, to whom the Hungarian Diet had confided its powers, surrenders his army to the Russian general, Rudiger, at Villagos, and the conquest of Hungary is supposed to be certain.

Aug. 11.—A proclamation is issued by President Taylor, warning all citizens of the United States against connecting themselves with an armed expedition which it is believed is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico.

Aug. 15.—The house of the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, the head of the ministry of Canada, at Montreal, is assailed by a mob. Fire-arms are discharged from the building, by which one of the mob is killed, and the rest are driven back.

Aug. 16, 17.—The conventions of the Democratic and the Free Soil parties meet at Rome, New York, and pass resolutions, and adjourn without effecting a union or compromise.

Aug. 18.—The President of France writes to M. Edgar Ney a letter, rebuk-

ing the violent reaction at Rome. He says, "I sum up thus the reestablishment of the temporal power of the Pope;—a general amnesty, the secularization of the administration, the Code Napoleon, and a liberal government."

Aug. 20. — A large overflow of the Red River does much injury to the cotton and sugar crop.

Aug. 21. — The National Convention of Inventors meets at Baltimore, and is organized by choosing Horace H. Day, of New York, Chairman, and J. H. Green, of Virginia, Secretary.

Aug. 22. — The Peace Congress opens its sittings at Paris.

Aug. 22. — Venice capitulates to Marshal Radetsky.

Aug. 24. — The Chamber of Representatives of Hayti, acting upon a petition which had been circulating since August 23 (the previous day), brings in a bill conferring the title and dignity of Emperor upon Faustin Soulouque, the President of Hayti.

Aug. 26. — The Senate of Hayti having this day concurred in the bill of the Chamber of Representatives, Faustin Soulouque submits to the wishes of the people, and is crowned and proclaimed Emperor of Hayti, under the title of Faustin I.

Aug. 30. — The Chamber of Deputies at Turin votes a sum of 100,000 livres to relieve the refugees from different parts of Italy.

Aug. 31. — The convention for framing a State constitution for California assembles at Monterey. The number of delegates fixed by the proclamation of Gov. Riley was 37, with such supernumeraries as the increased population in each district might justly demand.

Aug. — Don Carlos de España, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, recognizes in the sum of \$5,000, with sureties, to answer to the charge of abducting Juan Francisco Rey, *alias* Garcia, at the District Court of the United States, in December; and James B. McConnell, Fulgenci Llorente, William Eagle, and Henry Marie, as accessories, recognize in the sum of \$2,500 each for their appearance at the same court.

Sept. 1. — The deaths registered in London exceed those of any previous week. They are 2,796, of which 1,663 are by cholera and 234 by diarrhœa. The mortality is nearly three times the average of the season.

NOTE. — No account is given of the military operations in Hungary from the commencement of the war until the surrender of Görgey, the accounts being too partial and confused to deserve credit.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH LINES

In Operation under S. F. B. Morse's Patents, September 1, 1849.

1. *New York and Boston Magnetic Telegraph Association.* — One line. From Boston, *via* Worcester, Springfield, Enfield, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, New Rochelle, and Harlem, to New York city.

Same line, same company, diverging at Clappville, through Sturbridge and Stafford, to Enfield, where it unites with and follows the route of the first line to New York.

Same company have absorbed the Worcester, Norwich, and New London line, and are putting up a third wire from Boston, to join it at Worcester, and from New London, through Colchester and Middleton, to Meriden, thence pursuing the route of the other two wires to New York city, — 240 miles.

2. *Magnetic Telegraph Company.* — From New York, up North River, near to West Point; thence down the river to Newark, Princeton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Havre de Grace, and Baltimore, to Washington, D. C., — 340 miles.

Same company have a second wire at work, and are completing two more, making four, all on same route.

3. *Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.* — From Washington to New

Orleans, *via* Richmond, Petersburg, Va., Raleigh, Fayetteville, N. C., Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, and Mobile, Ala., under one company, — distance, 1,716 miles.

4. *Eastern Telegraph Company*. — From Boston, *via* Haverhill and Dover, to Portland, — 310 miles.

5. *Maine Telegraph Company*. — From Portland, *via* Brunswick, Bath, Thomaston, Belfast, and Bangor, to Calais, Me., — distance, 240 miles.

6. *New York, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph Company*. — From New York to Buffalo, *via* Carmel, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, and Rochester, under one company, — distance, 509 miles.

7. *Erie and Michigan Telegraph Company*. — From Buffalo to Milwaukee, Wis., *via* Fredonia, in N. Y., Erie, in Pa., Painesville, Cleveland, Milan, Sandusky City, Toledo, in Ohio, Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Albion, Marshall, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Niles, South Bend, Michigan City, in Michigan, Chicago, Ill., Southport, and Racine, in Wisconsin, under one company, — distance, 812 miles.

8. *New York and Erie Magnetic Telegraph Company*. — From city of New York, *via* White Plains, Peekskill, Cold Spring, Newburg, Goshen, Middletown, N. Y., Honesdale, Carbondale, Moretown, Pa., Binghamton, Owego, Utica, Jefferson, Danville, and Pike, to Fredonia, N. Y., where it intersects the Erie and Michigan line, — distance, 441 miles.

9. From Sandusky City, connecting with the Erie and Michigan line, *via* Mad River Railroad and Springfield, to Cincinnati, — distance, 218 miles.

10. From Cleveland to Cincinnati, *via* Medina, Worcester, and Columbus, — about 250 miles.

11. From Cleveland, Ohio, to Pittsburg, Pa., *via* Ravenna, Warren, Newcastle, and Beaver, — distance, about 150 miles.

12. Another line from Cleveland and Pittsburg, *via* Wellsville, New Lisbon, Massillon, Akron, and Hudson, — distance, 165 miles.

13. From Fredonia, connecting with the Erie and Michigan line, *via* Warren, Meadville, Franklin, and New Castle, to Pittsburg, — about 175 miles.

14. From Milwaukee to Galena, *via* Jonesville, Madison, and Mineral Point, — about 250 miles.

15. From Milwaukee to Green Bay, *via* Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, and Mishwaukee, — about 200 miles.

16. From Ithaca, N. Y., to Elmyra, — 32 miles.

17. From Ithaca, *via* Springport, Auburn, Cayuga Bridge, Seneca Falls, and Waterloo, to Palmyra, — 57 miles.

18. From Bridgeport, Conn., *via* Litchfield, Salisbury, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, and North Adams, to Bennington, Vt., — 156 miles.

19. From Troy to Montreal, C. E., *via* Bennington, Manchester, Rutland, Vt., Whitehall, N. Y., Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, and St. Albans, Vt., under one company, to St. Johns and Montreal under another company, — distances as follows: — from Troy to Canada line, 228 miles; thence to Montreal, 50 miles; total, 278 miles.

20. From Syracuse, N. Y., to Oswego, — 38 miles.

21. From Troy to Saratoga, — 31 miles.

22. From Troy to Whitehall, *via* Schaghticoke, N. Y., Union Village, Cambridge, Salem, Granville's Corner, Middle Granville, and Poultney, — 85 miles.

23. *Buffalo and Canada Junction Company*. — From Buffalo, *via* Lockport and Niagara Falls, to Queenstown, Canada West, — 56 miles.

24. From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, *via* Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Pa., and Wheeling, Va., — distance, 309 miles.

25. From Pittsburg, Pa., *via* Washington, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Zanesville, Columbus, and Dayton, Ohio, to Cincinnati, — distance, 310 miles.

26. From Cincinnati, *via* Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Ind., to St. Louis. — distance, 410 miles.

27. From Pittsburg, Pa., *via* Washington, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Marietta, Ohio, Athens, Pomroy, Gallipolis, Portsmouth, Maysville, Paris, Lexington, Versailles, Frankfort, Louisville, Ky., Bardstown, Glasgow, Nashville, Tenn., to Columbia, Tenn.,—distance, 680 miles.

28. From Waynesborough, Tenn., *via* Bolivar, to Memphis, — 140 miles.

29. From Nashville, Tenn., *via* Clarksville, Eddyville, Paducah, and Cairo, to St. Louis, — 375 miles.

30. *Scioto Telegraph Company*.—From Columbus, Ohio, *via* Circleville, Chillicothe, and Piketon, to Portsmouth, — 90 miles.

31. *Dayton and Logansport Telegraph Company*.—From Dayton, *via* Richmond, Ind., Cambridge, Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, and Lafayette, to Logansport, — 251 miles.

32. Vincennes to Evansville, — 45 miles.

33. *Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company*.—From St. Louis, *via* Alton, Illinois, Springfield, Peoria, Peru, Ottawa, Morris, Lockport, Chicago, Dixon, Galena, Dubuque, (Iowa,) Beardstown, Rushville, Quincy, Hannibal, Keokuk, and Burlington, to Bloomington, — 372 miles.

34. *Macon and Western Branch Telegraph Company*.—From Macon and Griffin to Atlanta, — 101 miles.

35. *Western Telegraph Company*.—From Baltimore, *via* Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Va., Cumberland, Md., Uniontown, Pa., Brownsville, Washington, and Pittsburg, to Wheeling, — 277 miles.

36. From Philadelphia, *via* Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown, Reading, Port Clinton, and Mount Carbon, to Pottsville, — 99 miles.

37. *Rhode Island Telegraph Company*.—From Worcester, *via* Uxbridge, Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Providence, Taunton, and Fall River, to New Bedford, — 97 miles.

38. *Ocean, Delaware, and Philadelphia Telegraph Company*.—From Wilmington, Del., *via* Delaware city, Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Milton, Lewis, — 97 miles.

39. *American Telegraph Company*.—From Baltimore, Md., *via* Columbia and Lancaster, to Harrisburg, — 87 miles.

40. *Valley Telegraph Company*.—From Harper's Ferry to Winchester, — 32 miles.

The line from Boston to Salem has been suspended; also the line from New York to Fire Island, through Brooklyn, &c.

A line has been constructed and put in operation between Boston and New York, *via* Providence, Springfield, and New Haven, called "House's Printing Telegraph," and another from Philadelphia to New York; also an Electric Telegraph, on Bain's plan, from Boston, *via* Providence, Middletown, Conn., and New Haven, to New York; another from Washington to Baltimore.

In the Province of New Brunswick the line has been extended and at work from St. John's to Sackville, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and is near completion; it extends thence to Halifax, N. S.

In Canada West, a line extends from Queenstown to Toronto, *via* St. Catherine and Hamilton, — distance, 95 miles.

Another from Hamilton, *via* Dundas, Brantford, Woodstock, and London, to Port Sarnia, — 146 miles.

Another from Chippewa to Queenstown, — 10 miles.

Another from Toronto, *via* Ottawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Montreal, (Canada East,) Berthier, and Three Rivers, to Quebec, — distance, 556 miles.

Another from Montreal, *via* St. John's, Phillipsburg, and St. Alban's, to Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, Orwell, Whitehall, Castleton, Rutland, and Manchester, to Bennington, — distance, 279 miles.

There are numerous short lines recently completed in the Western States, of which definite returns have not been made. All these lines, with the exceptions specifically stated, are worked entirely upon Professor Morse's system, making 11,607 miles worked upon that system.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 100. — John D. Barclay has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Customs Bureau in the Treasury Department. John S. Gallaher is 3d Auditor in the Treasury Department, *vice* Peter Hagner; and Walter Forward is Solicitor of the Treasury, *vice* R. H. Gillet. John Ford is Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, *vice* Louis A. Labeaume.

Page 102. — Samuel Piskin is Postmaster at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., *vice* Thos. J. Marvin.

Pages 105, 106. — Frederic G. Low is appointed Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass., *vice* John L. Rogers; Nicoll Fosdick, at New London, Ct., *vice* Thomas Mussey.

Pages 107, 108. — Solomon F. Holliday is appointed Receiver at Newnansville, Fa., *vice* George H. Smith; Blueford Johnson, at Edwardsville, Ill., *vice* John G. Cameron; Andrew Backus, at Sault Ste. Marie, *vice* Daniel Hicks; C. P. Bertrand, at Little Rock, *vice* Cyrus W. Wilson.

Ferdinand Maxwell is appointed Register at Kaskaskia, Ill., *vice* Jacob Feaman; Greer W. Davis, at Jackson, Mo., *vice* Franklin Cannon; Anthony Walke, at Chillicothe, Ohio, *vice* Thomas J. Winship; S. B. Todd, at Fayette, Mo., *vice* William McNair.

Page 117. — Thomas W. Wyman commands the Portsmouth Navy Yard; William D. Salter, the New York Yard; David Conner, the Philadelphia Yard; Henry E. Ballard, the Washington Yard.

Captain John Gwinn is dead. Commander James M. McIntosh is made Captain, and Lieut. William F. Lynch becomes a Commander.

Pages 122, 123. — Wm. M. Brown is Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee, and David M'Collum for the Eastern District.

Page 127. — Thomas G. Clemson is Chargé d'Affaires to Belgium.

Page 131. — M. G. P. Poussin is no longer Minister of France. The Secretaries of the Spanish Legation are, — 1st, Don Miguel Bañuelos, and 2d, Don Juan de Silva Tellez Jiron. There are now no Attachés to the Spanish Legation. Baron Von Roenne is Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. from Germany. M. Goudin is Secretary of the Brazilian Legation. Don Daniel Frost is no longer attached to the Chilian Legation. Señors Salvador de Iturbide and Antonio P. Gallardo are Secretaries of, and Vincente de la Barrera, Octaviano Perez, and Angel Huicé are attached to, the Mexican Legation.

New Granada is represented now by Señor Don Rafael Rivas, Chargé d'Affaires.

Page 161. — James C. Booth is Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia, *vice* Richard J. McCulloh.

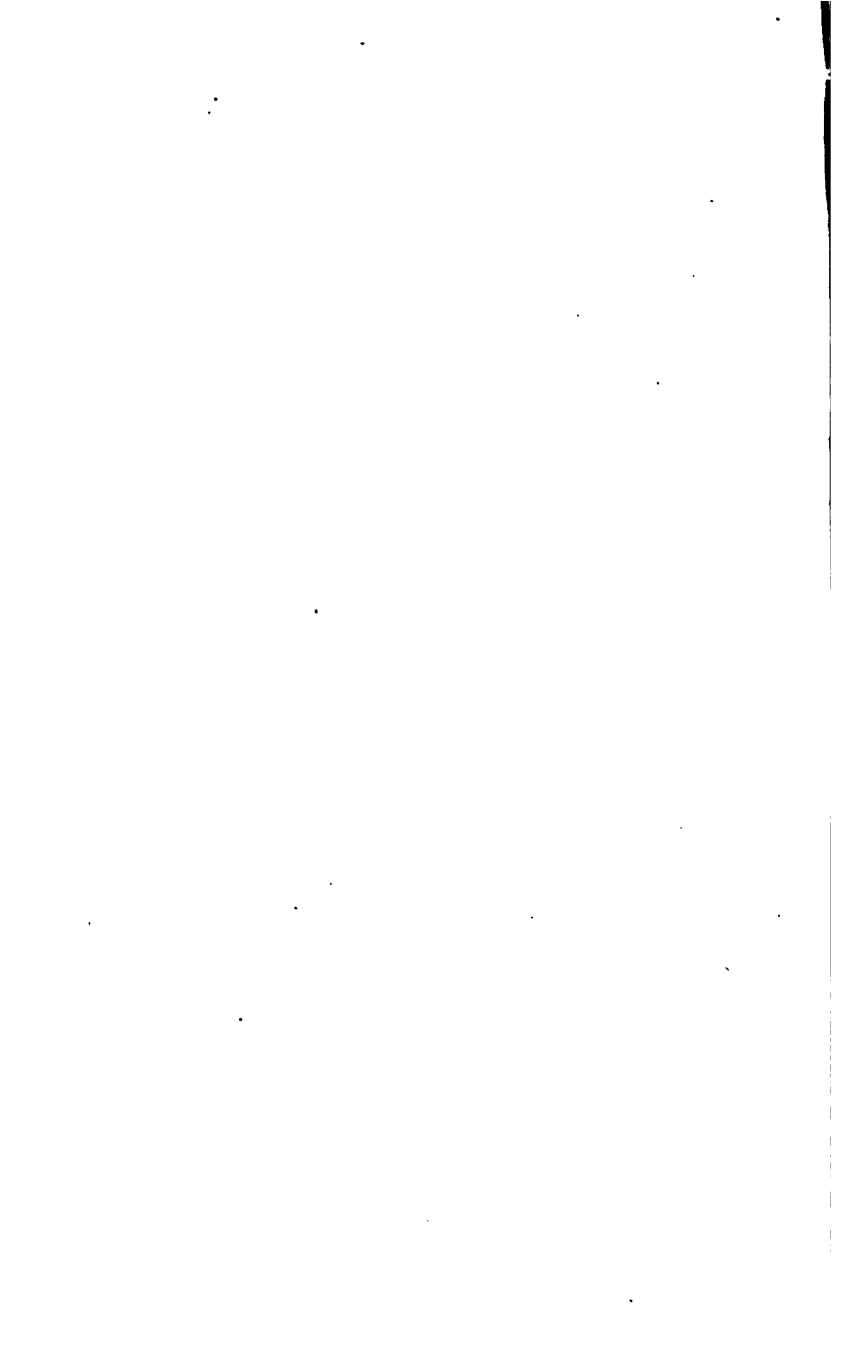
Page 223. — Richard J. Bowie is elected Representative to Congress from the 1st District of Maryland; Alexander Evans, from the 5th; William T. Hamilton, from the 2d; Edward Hammond, from the 3d; John B. Kerr, from the 6th; and Robert M. McLane, from the 4th.

Page 224. — Amos E. Wood is elected Representative from the 6th District in Ohio.

Pages 227, 228. — Elisha M. Thurston, of Charleston, is Secretary of the Board of Education in Maine. George K. Shaw is Register of Probate for Oxford County.

Page 255. — John A. Gamble is elected Canal Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

Pages 313, 314. — In the Account of the Population of the Austrian Empire, "Pruthenians and Russians" should be "Pruthenians and Prussians."





Richmond, CA 94804-4698

Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days prior to due date

JUN 28 1996



C041210830

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY,
BERKELEY

**THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW**

Books not returned on time are subject to a fine of 50c per volume after the third day overdue, increasing to \$1.00 per volume after the sixth day. Books not in demand may be renewed if application is made before expiration of loan period.

un 23 1927

E 297

AY 64

A5

1850

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

